Indiculus Univerſalis;

OR, THE

UNIVERSE IN EPITOME.

WHEREIN

The Names of almoſt all the Works of Nature, of all Arts and Sciences, with their moſt neceſſary TERMS, are in

Engliſh, Latine & *French*,

Methodically and diſtinctly digeſted.

BEING

Of ſingular Uſe to Perſons of all Ages, who are deſirous to attain to the Knowledge of the ſaid *Tongues*.

Compoſed at firſt in *French* and *Latine*,

For the Uſe of the

DOLPHIN of *FRANCE*,

By the Learned *F. Pomey*.

And now Enlarged, with the Addition of the Engliſh Language, and ſome other Supplements.

By *A. LOVELL*, M. A.

LONDON,

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TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE

CHARLES

Lord *Beauclair*, Baron of *Hedington*, Earl of *Burford*, and Maſter of the Hawks to His MAJESTY.

My Lord,

IT is not, that I may run in the tract of a common and faſhionable Cuſtom, which makes Epiſtles Dedicatory as neceſſary to Books, as Livery to Servants, and gives the Colours according to the Caprice of Fancy; that I adventure to preſent this ſmall Piece to Your *Honour*: It is, My Lord, on the contrary, that I may avoid a Soleciſm in Ambition, which many are guilty of, in offering promiſcuouſly Traſh and Jewels to thoſe whoſe Quality challenges the Right of Publick Patronage, without conſidering the ſuitableneſs of the Subject to the Patron, or the uſefulneſs of the Preſent to the Receiver. I have great aſſurance, My Lord, that in this humble Dedication, I have carefully avoided both theſe Miſtakes, ſeeing I now offer to your Protection a little Work, that came abroad at firſt in two Languages, (French and Latine) under the Auſpices of a great (though young) Prince, the *Dolphin of France*, which gives it ſuch a Character, as may enſure it acceſs even

into the Courts of Princes; and that having inlarged it with a third Language, Your *Lordſhips* Mother-Tongue, and ſome other Additions relating to your Native Country, I dare be bold to propoſe it to your Uſe, as a Book that will outlaſt thoſe Preſents, whoſe ſeaſonableneſs is confined to the tranſitory Periods of young Age, and which grow out of date as Youth grow in years. In this little Manual, My Lord, I am confident you will to your ſatisfaction, find, not only in the beginnings, but alſo in the progreſs, and ſeveral gradations of your Studies, a concomitant help, that will, *æquis paſſibus*, wait on you, until Your *Lordſhip* be grown up to ſuch maturity of Knowledge and Merit, as will render an Epitome of the Univerſe too low an Attendant for him, who by a height of Learning ſhall graſp it in its full extent, and by a conſpicuous and tranſcendent Worth become known to the World in Volumes. Now ſeeing Nature ſeems to warrant this Prediction by the Heroick and lovely Buds both of Body and Mind, wherewith ſhe adorns and beautifies your greener Years; give me leave, My Lord, to be perſwaded, that as it is the Duty of every one to contribute all that can be done to the cultivating of ſo choice a Plant, ſo Your *Honour*, when even become a Cedar in your Country, will vouchſafe to think that I had no other deſign in this Addreſs, but to teſtifie to the World with how much Zeal, and ſenſe of Duty I deſire to be,

MY LORD,

Your Honours *moſt humble, moſt obedient, and moſt devoted Servant,*

A. Lovell.

THE PREFACE.

IT is acknowledged by all, that the shortest and most compendious way of learning a Language, is to use it in discourse; and that by that means in a few months men make greater progress, than by study and rules they can attain to in many years. Experience does daily demonstrate the truth of this; for let a young Child be sent into a foreign Country, and it is certain that he shall learn the Language of that Country in less than a year, though he himself be never so dull, and the Language never so odd and fantastical. But let the same Child be sent to School to study that Language: what will then come on't? Doubtless what we see daily come to pass; that is, that he shall spend five or six years in learning it without being able to understand it, much less to speak it well. But whence proceeds that difference, if this be not the reason, that in the one place he speaks that Language always, and in the other almost never at all?

The Masters therefore of the Latine Tongue cannot do their Scholars a more considerable office, than to impose upon them a gentle, yet indispensable necessity of speaking always Latine, not only in the School and amongst themselves, but at home and every where else, with all such as are not ignorant of that Language. That necessity will become easie to them, if one can but perswade them, that there is nothing more advantageous than to be able to speak a Language which is the Queen of all Languages, the Language of the Learned, and the Language of the most witty and polished persons of the World.

But then they must be indispensably wrought upon, by no

means to be discouraged nor to despond, by the trouble and difficulties which they will meet with in the beginning. The greatest of these difficulties, is (in my opinion) the ignorance of certain words and terms, which commonly occur in ordinary discourse; such as are the names of almost every thing which we hourly see and feel, and yet are so little acquainted with, that we cannot so much as tell how men call them. For example, what is more common than a Pillar, and all the parts that compose it? But what again less known than the names of all these parts? And if there be so few that know their names in their Mother-tongue, how can they be able to know them in Latine?

The reflexion that I made on this difficulty, which appears at first insuperable to those who desire to learn Latine, put me upon the design of composing a little Work, and to digest several Catalogues of vulgar Words turned into Latine, into common places, to the end that I might ease the pain which not only children, but even men of age meet with in speaking; for how often do we find our selves obliged to stop in our discourse, because we know not the names of the things whereof we speak? I have at length made an end of that little Work, according to my design; and now, Reader, you have it in your hands: the truth is, how in mine, it hath swollen to so great a bulk, I cannot tell. My design at first was only to be serviceable to School-boys; and therefore I have said nothing in Latine throughout this whole Work, which I have not first put into the vulgar Language: you have all, even the Titles, and this Preface in three Languages. For that end likewise, I have, (especially in the beginning) made use of the most mechanical way, and the most proper to insinuate and make things intelligible; which is the way of Dialogue, by questions and answers. But after that I had composed these Catalogues, I perceived that I had gone farther than I intended; and that having had no other design but to oblige young Scholars, yet I had done somewhat, which perhaps may not be unacceptable to Masters, nor unprofitable to the most Learned.

In

In effect, as the young Scholars shall here find a stock of infinite numbers of Words and things to stuff their memory with, and read them not with toil, but pleasure, which will wonderfully conduce to their expressing of themselves in Latine upon all subjects; so likewise I dare promise to my self, that the ablest Masters, and such particularly as make profession of composing Orations and the like Exercises of Wit, shall in the reading of this little Book meet with a great deal of fit matter to imbellish and inrich their Discourse, by the amplifications and enumerations of many ingenious things which they may find here collected and compiled for their use.

I shall enlarge no more upon this subject, I leave it to the Reader to judge if I flatter and deceive my self; only I beg of him that he would not take it ill, if I say not all that may be said of the subjects which I touch, especially of the Terms of Art. My design did not seem to require so much exactness; and the fault may be easily amended in another Edition, if it be found necessary. Nor must he think it strange neither, that I have delivered no more but the names of things, without giving my self the trouble of explaining them. That omission was essential to the intent I had in making this Book; and if I had done otherwise, I must not have composed a small Tome, but several big Volumes. It is very fair, that in a little Book which may be carried in ones pocket, I have comprehended almost whatever is contained in the vast extent of the Universe; it being difficult to see, feel, or even imagine any thing, which may not be found in its true place and order in this little Manual: Insomuch that I think I had reason to call it Indiculus Universalis, or The World in Epitome; and ground likewise, (contrary to the common custom) to place the Latine Title before the vulgar.

The Distribution and Matter of this Work.

I have divided it into three parts, and taken care to observe all the order that could be.

The first Part comprehends the World in general. I begin first with the Creation of it: afterwards I come to its principal parts, which are the Heabens and the four Elements. In the first place I speak of the Empyrean Heaben, then of the Firmament, of the fixed Stars and Planets. In the next place I treat of the Air and of all the Meteors that are formed there. I say somewhat of Fire, then of the Earth, where I make an enumeration of its Productions, which are Animals, Plants, Stones, and Metals. At length I come to Water, where I consider the Sea, Rivers, and most famous Lakes.

The second Part treats of Man; his parts, to wit, the Body and Soul are there particularly specified: first the parts of the Body both external and internal; to which is added an exact description of all sorts of Cloaths, Stuffs, and Habits which serbe to cloathe and adorn him: Next those of the Soul, which are its three Faculties, the Memory, Mind, and Will. Afterwards I reckon up the good and bad qualities of these Faculties, which are Vices and Vertues. I conclude this Part by the Passions, and by the bad and wicked Actions they produce, when they are immoderate.

The third Part contains all that is to be considered in a Town. I give first a description of the Inhabitants, whom I distinguish into several ranks, of Age, Quality, Kindred, Affinity, &c. afterwards I come to the parts of a Town in general, of the principal of which I make a review. These parts are, a private House, a Church, a Palace, the Court of Justice, an Arcenal, a Colledge or Academy. In all which there is nothing considerable or remarkable which I touch not by the way. I mention eben Mechanical Arts, and their chief instruments: after that I leabe the Town, and consider all the parts of the Country, and particularly a Garden, and conclude with a List of the most usual Plays and Recreations.

But the Table following will shew you the Contents of the Book better than this Discourse.

PRÆFA-

PRÆFATIO.

IN confeſſo eſt apud omnes, ad peregrinæ linguæ aſſequendam intelligentiam, viam tradi nullam poſſe commodiorem, magiſque, ut ſic loquar, compendiariam, quàm ſi quis, quam vult addiſcere, eam ipſam inter loquendum aſſiduè adhibeat linguam. Sic enim & brevi tempore, & labore propè nullo conſequatur, quod non niſi longiori opere teneat, ſi tritam præceptorum tenuerit viam. Hoc certè ipſum quotidiana obtrudit experientia. Mittatur enim externam in regionem puer; an non is, ingenio quantumvis tardo, memoriâq; hebeti, unius anni ad ſummum intervallo linguam illius gentis arripiat, quamlibèt barbaram atq; horridam? Quam tamen linguam puer idem moderatione, ſtudióq; Præceptorum, toto licèt quinquennio deſudet in Scholis, vix tandem mediocriter complectatur. Quare autem diſcrimen hoc tantum, eodem in puero, eadem in lingua; niſi quòd, peregrè degens, nunquam non peregrinam illam uſurpat linguam in quotidiano ſermone; in Scholis contrà, aut nunquam uſurpet dum loquitur, aut certè quidem perraró?

Quapropter, nuſquam profecto meliùs de Diſcipulis mereantur Doctores linguæ Latinæ, quàm ſi blandè juxta ac ſeverè inducant illos perpetuò Latinè ut loquantur, quoties loquuntur; nec in ludo ſolùm literario, aut inter ſe, ſed domi, ſed ubivis, & cum quibuſvis qui Latinè ſciant. Obſequentur autem proni ac faciles, ſi perſuaſum ſemel habuerint, præclarius nihil eſſe cognitione hujus linguæ, linguarum omnium præclariſſimæ; linguam hanc eſſe ſapientum & eruditorum hominum, illorúmq; omnium, qui florent ingenio, qui doctrinâ clarent, qui honoribus affluunt, qui nominis famâ celebrantur, qui humanitate præcellunt.

Danda

Danda verò inprimis opera eſt, ne moleſtiis fracti ac difficultatibus (nam plurimis initia fermè ſepiri certum eſt) deſiſtant ab inccepto, & pergendi cupiditatem, cum ſpe proficiendi abjiciant. Hujus porrò generis difficultatum meo judicio moleſtiſſimum oriri conſtat ab ignoratione earum vocum, quæ cùm in familiarem ſermonem crebriùs veniant, tantò turpiùs neſciuntur, quanto neceſſe eſt uſurpari frequentiùs. Sed enim, cui mirum accidat, neſciri Latina, cùm ne vernacula quidem teneamus nomina illarum rerum, quas uſu terimus, quas geſtamus nobiſcum, quæ occurrunt in oculos, quæ ſe per omnes ſenſus animis ingerunt? Columnâ, exempli gratiâ, quid notius & communius? Quid cadit ſæpiùs ſub aſpectum, quàm partes illæ, quæ ex Architectonicæ legibus, columnis adjunctæ ſunt? Quid porrò abditum & ignotum magis, ac ipſa earundem partium nomina? Quæ nomina, quid ſignificent, patriâ ſi tam pauci ſciant linguâ dicere, Latinâ quî ſciant?

Hanc ego, in perdiſcenda Latina lingua difficultatem maximam, mecum aliquando reputans, in eam veni opinionem, facturum me rem, Latinitatis ſtudioſis non inutilem, nec injucundam, ſi levandæ huic moleſtiæ quam patiuntur non pueri ſolùm, ſed viri, (quoties enim hærere cogimur & nos inter loquendum, ab ignoratione rerum hujuſmodi?) opuſculum molirer, in quo digererem in communes locos varios indices vernaculo-Latinos. Molitus ſum, deſcripſi, perfeci, & habes illud præ manibus, Lector; ſpiſſius quidem, etſi haud adeò ſit ſpiſſum, ſed tamen ſpiſſius quàm animo deſtinâram. Paucos enim initio delineare placuerat, ac breves indiculos, in gratiam videlicet, & in uſum tyrunculorum Latinæ linguæ. Idcirco enim, nihil admodum Latinis expreſſi verbis, quod priùs non expreſſerim vernaculis; ne exceptis quidem titulis, & hâc ipſâ Præfatione: ea item propter viam ſecutus ſum, ſub initium præſertim, inſtillandis aptam in animum rebus, & in memoriam nominibus, nimirum per quæſtiunculas & reſponſiones inſtituto Dialogo. Verùm enimverò longiùs opinione meâ calamus fluxit; & crevit opus neſcio quo pacto in manibus, ſenſiq; me, cùm id

agerem

agerem unum, ut Diſcipulorum ſervirem commodis, id effeciſſe, quod Magiſtris fortè, quod perito fortè cuivis & erudito haud diſpliceat, imò adrideat, ut ſpero, pariátq; non parvas utilitates.

Sanè, ut lecturi ſunt hoc in libello Tyrones, non modò citra tædium, ſed etiam cum voluptate, ingentem vocabulorum ac rerum ſylvam, quo, haud ſcio an opportuniùs quidquam fingi queat ad expeditè loquendum: ſic polliceri audeo mihi futurum, ut bonis artibus ac ſtudiis expoliti qui ſunt, iíq; maximè, quos vel indoles ingenii, vel conditio vitæ, ad elucubrandas appellit ſeu orationes, ſeu conciones, non vulgares colligant ex hujus libri lectione fructus. Mirum enim quantum ad amplificationem & ornatum valent crebri rerum fermè omnium indices, quibus opuſculum hoc, non dicam refertum eſt, ſed conſtat totum.

Plura non addam in hanc ſententiam, integrum relinquo Lectori arbitrium, quàm vera pollicear, an quàm vana. Reſtat, unum ut moneam & alterum. Primum eſt, nihil eſſe quod miretur quiſpiam, non omnia à me dicta, quæ dici de iis potuiſſent quæ recenſui, præſertim de conceptis artium verbis, quæ vulgò, ſed non Latinè artium terminos vocant. Id enim ad inſtituti mei rationem non magnopere cenſui pertinere: quid? quod non magni fuerit negotii, hanc culpam, ſi qua fuit, ſarcire editione alterâ, ſi ità videbitur. Alterum; nihil item eſſe, quòd mihi quis ſuccenſeat, quòd rerum vocabula, nominá; duntaxat protulerim, res prætermiſerim ipſas explicare. Nam & illud etiam poſtulat ſuſcepti ratio conſilii mei, & is fuit propoſitus mihi ſcopus, cùm me ad hæc ſcribenda contuli, nominum ut texerem indices, ſubjectarum autem nominibus rerum, naturam non attingerem. Alioqui, non exiguum unum, ſed ingentia, plurimáq; fuère componenda volumina. Sat, ſpero, ſupérq; à me factum, nec operam luſiſſe putem, cùm quicquid Mundi hujus immenſo ambitu continetur, libello incluſerim puſillo, & ſuo quodq; loco, quam aptiſſimè potui, diſpoſuerim. Certè vix cernas quicquam aut contingas, alióve percipias ſenſu, aut cognitione fingas, quòd hîc non inſpecturus ſis, ſuâ in ſede collocatum,

Adeò

Adeò non ex vano Titulum præfert *Indiculi Univerſalis*, cùm verè univerſa indicet, & diſtinguat quæ permiſta, confuſáq; colligit Orbis univerſitas.

Operis Partitio & Argumentum.

In tres illud diviſi partes, quàm diſtinctiſſimè & ordinatiſſimè licuit.

Prima de Mundo eſt generatim; ab cujus creatione initio ducto, ad illius partes ſpeciatim devenit, quæ ſunt Cœli, & Elementa quatuor. De Empyreo Cœlo primùm, deinde verò de ſtellifero ſeu Firmamento, déq; Stellis ac Planetis ediſſerit: poſtea de Aere, ac Meteoris omnibus quæ ibi gignuntur. Tum de Igne pauca, deinde de Terra, cujus multiplices partes explicat, Animalia videlicet, Plantas, Lapides, & Metalla. Demum de Aqua diſputat, Mariáq; ac Fluvios, Lacúſque celebratiores enumerat.

Secunda Hominem ſpectat, ejúſq; partes, Animam & Corpus: ipſius autem partes corporis recenſentur ſigillatim, tum externæ, tum internæ. Tum verò Veſtium ſeu Pannorum, & ex iis Veſtimentorum genera omnia tegendo, ornandóq; corpori non indiligenter exponuntur. Sub hæc venitur ad Animæ Facultates, Memoriam, Ingenium, & Voluntatem, earúmq; Virtutes ac Vitia, itémq; perturbationes ac motus animi. Attexitur flagitiorum index, quæ ab vitiis illis, effrænatiſq; proficiſcuntur animi motibus.

Tertia Civitatem inſpicit; ac primùm Incolas, in varias claſſes tributos, pro varietate Ætatis, Conditionum, Propinquitatum, Affinitatum, &c. Tum Urbis partes ſingulas univerſè perluſtrat: earum dein præcipuas rimatur accuratiùs, quales ſunt Domus privata, Templum, Regium Palatium, Curia ſeu Forum, Armamentarium, Academia. In privata Domo, nulla pars eſt tam minuta, támq; abdita, quam non exhibeat & indicet, ab ipſis uſq; fundamentis, ad ſummum faſtigium tecti. In Templo, nihil præteritur illorum, quæ ad perſonas & res ſacras quoquo modo pertinent. In Palatio Regio, Aulæ miniſtri ordine cenſentur. In Curia, forenſium

ſum item perſonarum & Magiſtratuum indicem proponit, conceptáq; ac ſolemnia Juris verba nonnulla ſubjicit. In Armamentario, Armorum tum offendentium, tum defendentium, itémq; Munitionum genus omne, partéſq; Exercitûs, variáſq; rei caſtrenſis formulas ſubjungit. In Academia, Scientias omnes, earúmq; partes repræſentat; nec omittit Artes liberales, imò nec mechanicas. Ad extremum, excurrit in campos, rus peragrat, & quæ rure viſuntur, obiter explorat. Vehiculorum genera omnia, quibus rus adire ſolemus; & Ludos item, quibus dum ruſticamur, uſitatiùs indulgere ſuevimus, in fine recenſet.

Sed hæc clariùs objiciet oculis ſubjectus Index.

PREFACE.

PREFACE.

TOut le monde tomb d'accord, que le moyen le plus court pour apprendre une Langue, c'eſt de la parler; & que dans peu de mois l'on fait par cette voye plus de progrez, qu'on n'en ſcauroit faire en pluſieurs années, par celle de l'étude & des precepts. L'experience fait toucher au doigt cette verité. Qu'on envoye un jeune enfant en un pays étranger: il eſt conſtant qu'il apprendra la Langue de cet pays dans moins d'un an, quelque groſſier que ſoit ſon eſprit, & quelque bizarre que ſoit cette Langue. Mais qu'on envoye le même enfant à l'Ecole, pour y étudier cette Langue: qu'arriveroit il? Sans doute, ce que nous voyons arriver tous les jours; c'eſt à dire, qu'il paſſera les cinq & les ſix années à l'étudier ſans la bien entendre, loin de la ſcavoir bien parler. Mais d'où vient cette difference? ſi ce n'eſt, qu'en un lieu il parle toûjours cette Langue, & qu'en l'autre il ne la parle preſque jamais.

C'eſt pourquoy les Maîtres de la Langue Latine ne ſcauroient rendre à leurs Diſciples un office plus conſiderable, que de leur impoſer une douce, mais indiſpenſable neceſſité de parler toûjours Latin, non ſeulement en Claſſe & entr'eux, mais dans la maiſon & par tout ailleurs, & avec toutes les perſonnes qui n'ignorent pas cette Langue. Elle leur deviendra douce cette neceſſité, ſi on leur ſcait perſuader, qu'il n'eſt rien de plus avantageux que de ſcavoir parler une Langue qui eſt la Reine des Langues, & la Langue des Scavans, & la Langue de toutes les perſonnes du monde les plus ſpirituelles & les plus polies.

Mais il faut en ſuitte les obliger indiſpenſablement à ne point ſe rebuter pour aucune peine, ny pour les difficultez qu'ils trouveront au commencement. La plus grande de ces difficultez eſt celle, à mon avis, qu'apporte l'ignorance de certains mots, & de certains termes, qui tombent d'ordinaire dans le diſcours familier. Tels ſont les noms preſque de toutes les choſes que nous voyons

voyons & que nous touchons à toute heure, & à tous momens; & leſquels toutefois nous connoiſſons ſi peu, que nous ne ſçavons pas même comment eſt-ce qu'elles s'appellent. Quoy de plus connu, par example, qu'une Colomne, & que toutes les pieces qui l'accompagnent? Mais quoy de plus inconnu que le nom de toutes ces pieces? Et s'il y a ſi peu de gens qui ſçavent leurs noms en leur Langue maternelle, comment pourront-ils les ſçavoir en Latin?

La reflexion que j'ay faite ſur cette difficulté, laquelle paroit d'abord inſurmontable à ceux qui veulent apprendre la Langue Latine, m'a fait prendre le deſſein de faire un petit Ouvrage, & de compoſer diverſes liſtes de mots vulgairs rendus en Latine, & reduits en des lieux communs, afin d'adoucir la peine que ſouffrent en parlant non ſeulement les enfans, mais les hommes faits; car combien de fois nous voyons-nous obligez de nous arrêter tout court en parlant, pour ne ſçavoir pas les noms des choſes dont nous parlons? Enfin je l'achevé cet petit Ouvrage, ainſi que l'avois deſigné; & vous le tenez, cher Lecteur, entre vos mains: il eſt vray, qu'il s'eſt groſſi entre les miennes, je ne ſçay comment. Ma premiere penſée n'avoit eſté que de travailler pour les Ecoliers de Grammaire; & c'eſt pour cela que je n'ay rien dit en Latin dans tout ce Livre, que je n'aye mis la vulgaire devant. Tout y eſt en trois Langues, même juſques aux Titres, & à la Preface que je fais icy. C'eſt auſſi pour cette fin, que je me ſuis ſervy, ſur tout au commencement, de la maniere la plus methodique, & la plus propre à inſinuer & faire comprendre les choſes; qui eſt celle du Dialogue, lequel ſe fait par demandes & par réponſes. Mais apres avoir compoſé ces liſtes, je me ſuis pris garde, que j'eſtois allé plus loin que je ne voulois; & qui n'ayant eu deſſein que d'obliger les petits Diſciples, j'avois fait quelque choſe, qui peut-eſtre ne ſeroit pas deſagreable aux Maîtres, ny inutile aux plus ſçavans.

En effet, comme les jeunes Apprentifs y trouveront dequoy meubler leur memoire d'une infinité de mots & de choſes qu'ils y liront ſans nul ennuy, voire même avec plaiſir, ce qui leur donnera un merveilleux avantage pour s'enoncer in Latin, ſur toute ſorte de ſujets; j'oſe auſſi me promettre, que les plus habiles Maîtres, & ceux nommement, qui font profeſſion de compoſer des Harangues,

& autres telles pieces d'eſprit, rencontreront dans la lecture de ce petit Livre des matieres tres-propres pour embellir & enrichir leurs diſcours par des amplifications & des dénombremens de quantité de belles choſes qu'ils trouveront icy toutes ramaſſées.

Je ne m'expliqueray pas davantage ſur ce ſujet. Je laiſſe au Lecteur toute la liberté de juger, ſi je me flatte, & ſi je me trompe. Je le prie ſeulement de ne pas trouver mauvais, ſi je ne dy pas tout ce qui ce peut dire des ſujets que je touche, particulierement des termes des Arts. Je n'ay pas crû que mon deſſein exigeaſt cette exactitude; & il ſera bien aiſé de reparer cet defaut dans une ſeconde Edition, ſi je voy qu'il ſoit neceſſaire. Il ne faut pas non plus qu'il trouve étrange, que je n'aye dit que les noms des choſes ſans me mettre en peine des les expliquer. Cette omiſſion eſtoit de l'eſſence du deſſein que j'ay eu en compoſant ce Livre; & ſi j'euſſe fait autrement, il m'euſt fallu compoſer non pas un petit Tome, mais pluſieurs gros & grands Volumes. C'eſt bien aſſez, que j'aye renfermé dans un Livret qu'on peut porter à la poche, preſque tout ce qui eſt dans la vaſte étenduë de l'Univers; eſtant bien mal-aiſé de voir, de toucher, & même d'imaginer quelque choſe qu'on ne trouve en ſa place, & en ſon rang dans ce petit Livre. De ſorte que ce n'eſt pas ſans raiſon, que je l'appelle Indiculus Univerſalis. *Comme ce n'eſt pas auſſi ſans ſujet, que contre la coûtume, j'ay mis le Titre Latin devant le vulgaire.*

La Partage & la Matiere de cet Ouvrage.

Je l'ay diviſé en trois Parties, & ay eu ſoin d'y mettre tout l'ordre qui ſe pouvoit.

La I. *Partie comprend le* Monde *en general. D'abord je commence par ſa Creation. Je vien apres à ſes principales parties, qui ſont les Cieux & les quatre Elemens. Je parle en premier lieu du Ciel Empyrée, puis du Firmament, des Etoiles & des Planettes. Je traite en ſuitte de l'Air & de tous les Meteors qui s'y forment. Je dy quelque choſe du Feu, puis de la Terre, où je fais le dénombrement de ſes productions, qui ſont les Animaux, les Plantes, les Pierres, & les Metaux. Je paſſe enfin à l'Eau, où je conſidere la Mer, les Fleuves, & les Lacs les plus renommez.*

La

La II. *Partie eſt de l'*Homme. *Ses parties qui ſont le Corps & l'Ame y ſont remarquées en particulier : premierement celles du Corps, tant exterieures, qu'interieures ; à quoy eſt ajoûtée une exacte deſcription de toute ſorte d'Etoffes & d'Habits, qui ſervent à le parer & à le couvrir : puis celle de l'Ame, qui ſont ſes trois Facultez, la Memoire, l'Entendement, & la Volonté. En ſuitte je fais un dénombrement des bonnes & des mauvaiſes qualitez de ces Facultez, qui ſont les Vices & les Vertus. Je termine cette Partie par les Paſſions, & par les méchantes actions qu'elles produiſent, lors qu'elles ne ſont pas moderées.*

La III. *Partie contient tout ce qui ſe peut conſiderer dans une* Ville. *Premierement je fais la deſcription de ſes Habitans, leſquels je diſtingue en divers rangs, d'Age, de Condition, de Parenté, d'Alliance, &c. Je viens apres aux parties d'une Ville en general, ſur les principales deſquelles je repaſſe en particulier. Ces parties ſont une Maiſon privée, un Temple, un Palais, la Cour de Juſtice, un Arſenac, une Academie ou College, dans leſquelles parties rien ne ſe fait de conſiderable, rien n'y peut eſtre remarqué d'important, que je ne touche en paſſant. Il n'eſt pas juſques aux Arts Mechaniques, dont je ne faſſe mention, auſſi bien que de leur principaux inſtrumens : Apres quoy je ſors de la Ville, & conſidere toutes les parties d'une Campagne, & en particulier d'un Jardin, & finis par le rôle des Jeux les plus uſitez.*

Mais la Table qui ſuit vous fera bien mieux voir que ce Diſcours, tout ce que ce Livre contient.

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The firſt Part, Of the World and its Parts.
Pars prima, De Mundo ejúſq; Partibus.
Premiere Partie, *Du Monde & de ſes Parties.*

Its Creation. Ejus Creatio. *Sa Creation.*

Q. Who made the world? Quis mundum condidit? *Qui a creé le monde?*

A. God created it out of nothing. Deus eſt qui illum creavit ex nihilo. *C'eſt Dieu qui l'a tiré du neant.*

Q. From whence takes the world its name (mundus)? Undenam mundus hoc nomen habet? *D'où eſt-ce que le monde a pris ce nom?*

A. It takes it from its beauty: for the parts which compoſe it are not only moſt beautiful; but their order and diſpoſition is likewiſe moſt lovely. Habet ab ornatu ſeu munditie: præter enim quam quod ex pulcherrimis rebus conſtat; res illæ ſunt pulcherrimo inter ſe ordine connexæ ac diſpoſitæ. *Il l'a pris de ſa beauté: car non ſeulement les parties qui le compoſent ſont tres-belles, mais leur ordre & leur arrangement eſt encore tres-beau.*

The Homonymie of this name. Nominis hujuſce homonymia. *L'Omonymie de ce nom.*

Q. How many different ſignifications has this word (mundus the world)? Quotuplex eſt vocis hujus (mundus) notio & ſignificatio? *combien y a-t-il-ce que ce mot (de monde) a de ſignifications diverſes?*

A. It hath five; for 1. it ſignifies the ideas of the mind of God, or the world archetypical. 2. The Angels, or angelical world. 3. The Heaven and Elements. or the elementary world. 4. Man, or the little world. 5. The Univerſe or aſſembly of all things created, and the great world. Quintuplex; nam 1. ſignificat ideas divinæ mentis, aut mundum archetypum. 2. Angelos, aut mundum angelicum. 3. Cœlum & elementa, aut mundum elementarem.

rem. 4. Hominem, aut parvum mundum. 5. Rerum creatarum universitatem, aut magnum mundum. *Il en cinq; car* 1. *il signifie les idées de l'entendement divin, ou le monde archetype.* 2. *Les Anges, ou le monde angelique.* 3. *Le Ciel & les Elements, ou le monde elementaire.* 4. *L'homme, ou le petit monde.* 5. *L'Univers, ou l'assemblage de toutes les choses creés, & le grand monde.*

The Causes of the World.
Mundi Causæ.
Les Causes du Monde.

Q. What is the efficient cause of the world? Quæ est mundi causa efficiens, quis mundum condidit? *Quelle est la cause efficiente du monde?*

A. God who created it out of nothing. Deus est qui illum ex nihilo creavit. *C'est Dieu qui l'a tiré du neant.*

Q. What is the material cause of the world? Quæ est causa materialis mundi? *Quelle est la cause materielle du monde?*

A. If the question be of the matter out of which it was made, it hath none; for it was created of nothing. If the question be of the matter whereof it is composed; they are the natural and sensible bodies, as the Heaven, the Elements and mixed bodies. Si de materia agatur ex qua conditus est, nullam habet materialem causam, cùm ex nihilo condiderit illum Deus. At si agatur de materia ex qua compositus & compactus est; sunt corpora naturalia & sensibilia: nempe cœlum, elementa & quæ ex iis conflata sunt. *S'il s'agit de la matiere de laquelle il a été fait, il n'en a point; car il a été tiré du neant. S'il s'agit de la matiere de laquelle il est composé; ce sont les corps naturels & sensibles, comme le Ciel, les Elements, & les mixtes.*

Q. What is the formal cause of the world? Quæ est causa formalis mundi? *Quelle est la cause formelle du monde?*

A. The lovely and wonderful order and disposition of al the parts that compose it. Ordo & dispositio planè admirabilis partium omnium quibus constat. *C'est ce bel ordre & la charmante disposition de toutes les parties qui le composent.*

Q. What is the final cause of the world? Quæ demum est causa finalis mundi? *Quelle est la cause finale du monde?*

A. There are two, first the glory of God, and secondly man? Duplex est, quarum prima Deum ejúsq; gloriam, altera hominem spectat. *Il y en a deux, dont la premiere est la gloire de Dieu, & la seconde est l'homme.*

Q. What are the properties of the world? Quæ sunt mundi proprietates & affectiones? *Quelles sont les proprietés du monde?*

A. There are chiefly four: its unity, its perfection, its quantity or extent, and its figure. For its unity, there is but one; for its perfection, it wants nothing: as to its quantity or extent, it is exceeding vast, and nevertheless finite and bounded. As to figure, it is round and spherical. Præcipuæ sunt quatuor, nempe illius unitas, perfectio, quantitas, & figura. Unitas, unus est enim duntaxat: perfectio, quippe est numeris omnibus absolutus: quantitas seu amplitudo, siquidem vastissimus

mus eſt, finitus tamen & terminis circumſcriptus: figura, nam ſphæricus eſt. *Les principales ſont quatre: ſon unité, ſa perfection, ſa quantité ou eſtenduë, & ſa figure. Son unité, il n'y en a qu'un: ſa perfection, il n'y manque rien. Sa quantité ou eſtenduë, il eſt tres-vaſte, & neantmoins finy. Sa figure, il eſt rond & ſpherique.*

Q. How long is it ſince he created it? Quantum temporis interceſſit ex quo illum eduxit ex nihilo? *Depuis quel temps l'a-t'il creé?*

A. Juſt five thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty eight years. Anni fluxêre omnino ſeptingenti & triginta octo ſupra quinque millia ab ipſo mundi ortu ad hunc uſque annum quem agimus 1678. *Il y a juſtement cinq mille ſept cens & trente huit ans.*

Q. How much time did he take in creating it? Quantum temporis inſumpſit in illo condendo? *Combien de temps a-t'il mis à le créer?*

A. He created it in the ſpace of ſix days, though he could have done it in an inſtant, if he had pleaſed. Senos poſuit dies, tametſi uno illum momento creare potuiſſet, ſi libuiſſet. *Il l'a creé dans ſix jours, bien qu'il l'euſt pû faire dans un moment, s'il euſt voulu.*

Q. What did he make the firſt day? Quid primâ die fecit? *Que fit-il au premier jour?*

A. He made the Empyrean heaven, the Angels, the earth and water, and alſo the light. Cœlum fecit Empyreum, Angelos, terram & aquam, necnon lucem. *Il fit le Ciel Empyrée, les Anges, la terre & l'eau, & puis la lumiere.*

Q. What made he the ſecond day? Quid alterâ die? *Que fit-il au ſecond?*

A. He made the Firmament, which is the ſtarry heaven. Firmamentum, ſeu cœlum ſtelliferum produxit. *Il fit le Firmament, qui eſt le Ciel où ſont les Etoiles.*

Q. What made he the third day? Quid verò die tertiâ in lucem edidit? *Que fit-il au troiſiéme jour?*

A. The waters, that were upon the face of the earth, at his command retired into their chanels and caverns, then the earth brought forth all ſorts of plants and fruits. Aquæ, totâ terrâ fuſæ, Dei juſſu ſuos in alveos cavernáſq; ſubterraneas confluxerunt, tum produxit terra genus omne plantarum & frugum. *Les eaux, qui eſtoient répandues ſur toute la terre, ſe retirerent par ſon commandement dans leurs lits & dans leurs cavernes, puis la terre produiſit toute ſorte de plantes & de fruits.*

Q. What made he the fourth, fifth, and ſixth days? Quid demum quartâ, quintâ & ſextâ die condidit? *Que fit-il au quatriéme, au cinquiéme & au ſixiéme jour?*

A. The fourth day he made the Sun, Moon, and other Stars: the fifth, the fiſh and fowls; and on the ſixth, the man and the woman. Die quartâ Solem, Lunam cæteráq; aſtra: quintâ, piſces & volucres; ſextâ deniq; hominem & fœminam produxit. *Au quatriéme jour il fit le Soleil, la Lune, & les autres aſtres: au cinquiéme, les poiſſons & les oiſeaux; & au ſixiéme, l'homme & la femme.*

CHAP. I.

Of the Parts of the World. De Mundi Partibus. *Des Parties du Monde.*

Q. What are the parts of the world? Quænam ſunt mundi partes? *Quelles ſont les parties du monde?*

A. The chief are the heavens, and the four Elements, fire, air, earth and water. Præcipua ſunt cœlum, & quatuor elementa, ignis, aër, terra & aqua. *Les principales ſont le ciel, & les quatre Elemens, le feu, l'air, la terre & l'eau.*

Of the Heavens. De Cœlis. *Des Cieux.*

Q. How many Heavens are there? Quot ſunt cœli? *Combien y a-t'il de cieux?*

A. There are chiefly two, the Empyrean and the Firmament. Duo ſunt præcipui, videlicet Empyreum & firmamentum. *Il y en a deux principaux, l'Empyrée & le Firmament.*

Of the Empyrean Heaven. De Cœlo Empyreo. *Du Ciel Empyrée.*

Q. Which is that Empyrean heaven? Quodnam eſt cœlum illud Empyreum? *Quel eſt ce ciel Empyrée?*

A. It is the higheſt, largeſt, and the moſt beautiful of all the heavens. Cœlorum omnium eſt altiſſimum, vaſtiſſimum, idémq; pulcherrimum. *C'eſt le plus haut, le plus vaſte, & le plus beau de tous les cieux.*

Q. Why is it called Empyrean? Cur vocatur Empyreum? *Pourquoy l'appelle-t'on Empyrée?*

A. Empyrean is a word which comes from the Greek πῦρ, which ſignifies fire, becauſe that heaven is more luminous and reſplendent than all ſorts of fire, and all ſtars. Vox hæc Empyreum Græca eſt, ductum à πῦρ, quod ignem ſignificat, hoc enim cœlum ſplendore cæteros omnes facilè antecellit. *Empyrée eſt un mot qui vient du Grec πῦρ, qui ſignifie feu, parce que ce ciel eſt plus lumineux & plus reſplendiſſant que tous les feux, & que tous les aſtres.*

Q. For what end hath God created that heaven? Quem ob finem Deus hoc cœlum condidit? *A quelle fin Dieu a-t'il creé ce ciel?*

A. To the end it may be the place of the bleſſed. Ut eſſet beatorum ſedes. *Afin qu'il fuſt le ſejour des bien-heureux.*

Q. Who are theſe bleſſed? Quinam illi beati ſunt? *Qui ſont ces bienheureux?*

A. Angels, and Saints. Angeli, ſeu beatæ mentes, & homines ſancti. *Les Anges, & les Saints.*

Angels. Angeli. *Les Anges.*

Q. What is an Angel? Quid eſt Angelus? *Qu'eſt-ce qu'un Ange?*

A. A Spirit free from all matter. Spiritus eſt ab omni concretione remotus. *C'eſt un Eſprit dégagé de toute matiere.*

Q. Where were they created? Ubinam fuêre conditi? *Où eſt-ce qu'ils furent créez?*

A. The

A. The holy Scripture tells us they were created in the Empyrean heaven. Conditos fuiſſe in cœlo Empyreo ſacri codices docent. *L'Ecriture ſainte nous apprend qu'ils furent crées dans le ciel empyrée.*

Q. Are they all in heaven? Suntne omnes in cœlo? *Sont-ils tous dans le ciel?*

A. No, the third part of thoſe whom God created in the beginning of the world, was ſhortly after changed into Devils, and caſt into hell. Nequaquam, tertia quippe illorum pars, quos Deus initio mundi creavit, converſa eſt in Cacodæmones, & præcipitata in inferos. *Non, la troiſiéme partie de ceux que Dieu créa au commencement du monde, fut peu de temps aprés changée en Demons, & precipitée dans les enfers.*

Q. What was the cauſe of ſo lamentable a change? Quæ cauſa fuit mutationis adeò funeſtæ? *Quelle fut la cauſe d'un ſi funeſte changement?*

A. Their ſin. Eorum peccatum. *Leur peché.*

Q. What ſin was that? Quodnam illud peccatum extitit? *Quel fut ce peché?*

A. The opinions of the Doctors are different: nevertheleſſe the moſt part think that it was pride, and I am of that opinion. Non eſt unus Doctorum ſenſus: pleriq; peccatum illud ſuperbia fuiſſe autumant, & ego ſic exiſtimo. *Les ſentiments des Docteurs ſont differents: neanmoins la pluſpart eſtiment que ce fut la ſuperbe, & je ſuis de cette opinion.*

Q. Have all the good Angels, who perſevered in grace, one and the ſame rank in heaven? Beatæ illæ mentes, quæ Dei gratiâ non exciderunt, eundémne omnes obtinent in cœlo ordinem? *Tous les bons Anges, qui perſevererent dans la grace, ont-ils un même rang dans le ciel?*

A. No, they are divided into three Hierarchies, and every Hierarchy into three Orders. Minimè, ſunt enim in tertias Hierarchias diſtributi, unaquæq; autem Hierarchia in tres ordines. *Non, ils ſont diviſez en trois Hierarchies, & chaque Hierarchie en trois Ordres.*

Q. Who are the Angels of the higheſt and firſt Hierarchy? Quinam Angeli ſunt primæ & ſupremæ Hierarchiæ? *Quels ſont les Anges de la plus haute & premiere Hierarchie?*

A. Here they are all according to their nine ranks. En tibi illos omnes ſuo ordine. *Les voicy tous ſelon leurs neuf rangs.*

The firſt Hierarchy.
Suprema Hierarchia.
Premiere Hierarchie.

Seraphins, who are Spirits inflamed with a more ardent love than others, and who excite the love of the reſt. Seraphini, ardentiore quàm cæteri amore incenſi, & aliorum amorem inflammantes. *Seraphins, qui ſont des Eſprits brûlants d'un amour plus ardent que les autres, & qui enflamment l'amour des autres.*

Cherubins, who are Spirits more enlightned than others, to whom they communicate their light and knowledge. Cherubini eminentiori quàm inferiores Spiritus ſcientiâ præditi, ſuámq; iis ſcientiam impertientes. *Cherubins, qui ſont des Eſprits plus éclairez que les autres, à qui ils communiquent leurs lumieres, & leur ſcience.*

Thrones, which are Spirits on

whom the Majesty of God doth immediately rest in qualitie of Judge. Throni sunt Spiritus quibus Majestas divina immediatè insidet tanquam Judex. *Trônes, qui sont des Esprits sur qui la Majesté de Dieu est immediatement assise en qualité de Juge.*

The second Hierarchy. Media Hierarchia. *Seconde Hierarchie.*

Virtues, who are Spirits excelling in strength for working of miracles and strengthning the inferior Angels for the discharge of their duties. Virtutes sunt Spiritus fortitudine præstantes ad patranda miracula, ac corroborandos inferiores Angelos ad commissa sibi munia obeunda. *Vertues, qui sont des Esprits excellents en force pour operer des choses miraculeuses, & qui fortifient les Anges inferieurs pour s'acquitter de leurs charges.*

Powers, who are Spirits that curb the power and malice of Devils. Potestates sunt Spiritus malignitatem dæmonum reprimentes. *Puissances, qui sont des Esprits qui briment le pouvoir, & la malice des Demons.*

Dominations, are Spirits who have dominion over men, yea and over inferiour Angels who obey them. Dominationes sunt Spiritus qui hominibus dominantur, item ut inferioris ordinis Angelis qui ipsis obtemperant. *Dominations sont des Esprits qui ont empire sur les hommes, & même sur les Anges inferieurs qui leur obéissent.*

The lowest Hierarchy. Infima Hierarchia. *Derniere Hierarchie.*

Principalities, who are Spirits that govern the inferiour Angels, and who are set over Kingdoms and Monarchies, which they establish, guard, protect, defend, rule, and change. Principatus sunt Spiritus inferioribus præfecti Angelis, & regnis præpositi, quæ constituunt, custodiunt, protegunt, tuentur, regunt, ac transferunt. *Principautés, ce sont des Esprits qui gouvernent les Anges inferieurs, & qui ont pouvoir sur les Royaumes & Monarchies, qu'ils établissent, qu'ils gardent, qu'ils protegent, qu'ils defendent, qu'ils regissent, & qu'ils changent.*

Archangels, who are Spirits who announce matters of greatest importance, and are the most excellent of tutelary Angels; for they take the care of Kings, Princes, Prelates, and those who have command over others. Archangeli sunt Spiritus res majores momenti nunciantes, & inter custodes genios eminentes; quippe Imperatorum, Regum, Principum, Prælatorum, & Dominorum custodiæ addictæ sunt. *Archanges, ce sont des Esprits qui annoncent les choses de plus grande importance, & qui excellent parmy les Anges tutelaires; car ils gardent les Rois, les Princes, les Prelats, & ceux qui commandent aux autres.*

Angels, who are Spirits that announce matters of less consequence, and who are appointed to take the care of private men. Angeli sunt rerum minoris momenti nuncii, & custodiendis tutandisq; privatis hominibus mancipati. *Anges, ce sont des Esprits qui annoncent les choses de moindre consequence, & qui sont destinez à garder les hommes particuliers.*

Q. What are the chief qualities and prerogatives of Angels? Quæ-

nam

nam ſunt præcipuæ Angelorum dotes & prærogativæ? *Quelles ſont les principales qualitez & prerogatives des Anges?*

A. **Theſe are ſome of them.** En tibi aliquas. *En voicy quelques-unes.*

Precedence in being. Ortûs primitiva. *L'aineſſe.*

Original ſanctity. Congenita ſanctitas. *La ſainteté originelle.*

Purity and ſimplicity. Puritas ab omni compoſitione ac miſtione. *La ſimplicité.*

Beauty. Pulchritudo. *La beauté.*

Agility. Celeritas. *L'agilité.*

Strength. Vis in agendo. *La force.*

Knowledge. Scientia. *La ſcience.*

Wit. Ingenium. *L'eſprit.*

Immortality. Immortalitas. *L'immortalité.*

The inexpreſſible way of expreſſing their thoughts. Inexplicabilis explicandæ mentis ratio. *La façon inexplicable d'expliquer leurs penſées.*

The Saints. Sancti. *Les Saints.*

Q. **Into how many ranks are the Saints in Heaven divided?** In quot ordines diſtributi ſunt Sancti qui ſunt in Cœlo? *En combien de rangs ſont diviſez les Saints qui ſont dans le Ciel?*

A. **Into many, whereof theſe are the chief.** In plures, quorum hi ſunt præcipui. *En pluſieurs, dont voicy les principaux.*

The holy Apoſtles. Apoſtoli. *Les SS. Apôtres.*

The holy Patriarchs. Patriarchæ. *Les SS. Patriarches.*

The holy Prophets. Prophetæ. *Les SS. Prophetes.*

The holy Martyrs. Martyres. *Les SS. Martyrs.*

The holy Confeſſors. Confeſſores. *Les SS. Confeſſeurs.*

The holy Doctors. Doctores. *Les SS. Docteurs.*

The holy Virgins. Virgines. *Les SS. Vierges.*

The holy Widows. Viduæ. *Les SS. Veuves.*

There is an infinite number of other holy men and women whoſe King is Jeſus Chriſt. Sanctorum aliorum ac ſanctarum innumerabilis eſt multitudo, quorum rex eſt Jeſus Chriſtus. *Il y a une infinité d'autres Saints & Saintes, dont le Roy eſt Jeſus Chriſt.*

Of the Firmament and Stars.
De Firmamento & Aſtris.
Du Firmament & des Aſtres.

Q. **What Heaven is that, which you call Firmament?** Quodnam illud cœlum eſt, quod vocas firmamentum? *Quel eſt ce Ciel, que vous appellez Firmament?*

A. **It is that where the Stars are.** Cœlum eſt ſtelliferum. *C'eſt celuy où ſont les Etoiles.*

Q. **How do you divide the ſtars?** Quomodo partiris aſtra? *Comment diviſez-vous les Aſtres?*

A. **Into fixed Stars and Planets.** In ſtellas & planetas. *En Etoiles & en Planettes.*

Q. **What is the difference betwixt the fixed Stars and Planets?** Quod diſcrimen eſt inter ſtellas & planetas? *Quelle difference y a-t'il entre les Etoiles & les Planettes?*

A. **The Planets ſparkle not, and keep not always the ſame diſtance one from another: the fix-**

ed Stars ſparkle, and are always equally diſtant one from another. Planetæ non ſcintillant, nec eandem perpetuò à ſe diſtantiam ſervant: ſcintillare autem ſtellas videmus, & eodem ſemper à ſe invicem diſtare intervallo. *Les Planettes ne brillent pas, & ne gardent pas conſtamment la même diſtance entr'elles: les Etoiles brillent, & ſont toûjours également éloignées les unes des autres.*

The fixed Stars. Stellæ. *Les Etoiles.*

Q. What is the number of the fixed Stars? Quis ſtellarum eſt numerus? *Quel eſt le nombre des Etoiles?*

A. It is innumerable; nevertheleſs of thoſe which may be obſerved, there are but a thouſand and twenty two. Innumerabilis eſt ſtellarum multitudo; quæ tamen oculis cerni poſſunt, mille & viginti duæ ſunt (quibus addendæ, una & viginti ſupra centum, detectæ ab recentioribus Aſtrologis) *Il eſt innumerable; de celles toutefois qu'on peut obſerver, il n'y a que mille & vingt deux.*

Q. What is the greatneſs of the fixed Stars? Quæ magnitudo ſtellarum eſt? *Les Etoiles ſont-elles bien grandes?*

A. They are ſo great, that the leaſt of them is eighteen times bigger than the earth. Tanta eſt magnitudo, ut earum minima terram vincat decies octies magnitudine. *Elles ſont ſi grandes, que la plus petite ſurpaſſe dix-huit fois la terre en grandeur.*

Q. Are they all equal in magnitude? Suntne omnes inter ſe æquales magnitudine? *Sont-elles toutes égales en grandeur?*

A. No, they are of ſix different magnitudes. Nequaquam, differunt enim ſex gradibus magnitudinis. *Non, elles ſont de ſix differentes grandeurs.*

There are 15 fixed Stars of the firſt magnitude, 45 of the ſecond, 208 of the third, 474 of the fourth, 217 of the fifth, 49 of the ſixth, 5 cloudy, and 9 obſcure. Stellæ magnitudinis primæ ſunt quindecim, ſecundæ 45, tertiæ 208, quartæ 474, quintæ 217, ſextæ 49, nebuloſæ 5, & obſcuræ 9. *Il y a 15 Etoiles de la premiere grandeur, 45 de la ſeconde, 208 de la troiſiéme, 474 de la quatriéme, 217 de la cinquiéme, 49 de la ſixiéme, 5 nebuleuſes, & 9 obſcures.*

Q. How high are they? Quàm altæ ſunt? *Sont-elles bien hautes?*

A. So high, that they are raiſed above the earth twenty millions of leagues. Tam altæ ſunt, ut à terra diſtent viginti leucarum millionibus. *Si hautes, qu'elles ſont élevées par deſſus la terre de vingt millions de lieuës.*

Q. How ſwift is their motion? Quàm celer eſt earum motus? *Leur mouvement eſt-il vite?*

A. So ſwift it is, that in the ſpace of an hour they move five millions of leagues. Adeò moventur celeriter, ut intra horæ ſpatium quinq; milliones leucarum conficiant. *Il l'eſt à ce point, que dans une heure elles parcourent cinq millions de lieuës.*

Q. What is their motion? Qui motus illarum eſt? *Quel eſt leur mouvement?*

A. They move about their poles from Eaſt to Weſt. Moventur circa ſuos polos ab Oriente ad Occidentem. *Elles ſe mouvent autour de leurs poles de l'Orient à l'Occident.*

Q. How

Q. How do you call these poles? Qui vocas polos istos? *Comment appellez-vous ces poles?*

A. That of the South is called the Pole-arctick, and the other in the South the Antarctick. Is qui Septentrionalis est dicitur Arcticus, qui verò Meridionalis Antarcticus. *Celuy de Septentrion s'appelle le Pole Arctique, & celuy du Midy le Pole Antarctique.*

A. What mean these words Arctick and Antarctick? Quid voces illæ significant Arcticus & Antarcticus? *Que veulent dire ces mots Arctique & Antarctique?*

A. Arctick comes from the Greek word ἄρκτος, which signifies a Bear, because near that Pole is a Constellation called the little Bear. Antarctick signifies opposite to the arctick. Arcticus à voce Græca ἄρκτος, id est Ursa, quia juxta Polum illum sidus est ursa minor appellatum: Antarcticus autem idem est quod oppositus arctico. *Arctique vient du mot Grec ἄρκτος, qui signifie une* Ourse, *parce que prés de ce Pole il y a une Constellation qui s'appelle la petite Ourse. Antarctique signifie opposé à l'arctique.*

Q. What do you call a Constellation? Quid vocas Sidus? *Qu'appellez-vous Constellation?*

A. It is a celestial Sign, composed of some fixed Stars, which are near to one another. Signum est cœleste, certo numero stellarum sibi vicinarum compositum. *C'est un Signe celeste, composé de quelques Etoiles, qui sont proches les unes des autres.*

Q. How many are the Constellations commonly reckoned? Quot sidera vulgò numerantur? *Combien conte-t'on de Constellations?*

A. There are reckoned thirty and two; but of these there are twelve principal, which are called the Houses of the Sun, because the Sun passes through them all once a year. Numerantur sexaginta duo; ex his tamen duodecim celebratiora sunt, quas Domos Solis vocant, quia singula perlustrat Sol singulis annis. *On en conte jusques à soixante-deux; mais il y en a douze principales, qu'on appelle les Maisons du Soleil, parce que le Soleil les parcourt toutes dans un an.*

Q. How are they called? Quomodo vocantur? *Comment les appelle-t'on?*

A. These are their names. En singulorum nomina. *Voicy leurs noms.*

The Ram. Aries. *Le Belier.*
The Bull. Taurus. *Le Taureau.*
The Twins. Gemini. *Les Gemeaux.*
The Crab. Cancer. *L'Ecrevisse.*
The Lion. Leo. *Le Lion.*
The Virgin. Virgo. *La Vierge.*
The Balance. Libra. *La Balance.*
The Scorpion. Scorpius. *Le Scorpion.*
The Archer. Sagittarius. *L'Archer.*
Capricorn. Capricornus. *Le Capricorne.*
Aquarius. Aquarius. *Le Verse-eau.*
The Fish. Pisces. *Les Poissons.*

These two Verses will make you better remember them. Duo hi versus altiùs illa infigent memoriæ tuæ. *Ces deux Vers vous le feront mieux retenir.*

Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,
Libráq; Scorpius, Arcitenens, Caper, Amphora, Pisces.

These twelve Signs answer to the twelve months of the year, the first to March, the second to April, and so of the rest. Duodena illa signa mensibus anni duodenis respondent,

dent, primum Martio, ſecundum Aprili, & ſic de cæteris. *Ces douze ſignes répondent aux douze mois de l'année, le premier à Mars, le ſecond à Avril, & ainſi des autres.*

Q. Tell me the names of the other Conſtellations? Cedo mihi nomina reliquorum Siderum? *Dites-moy les noms des autres Conſtellations?*

A. Beſides the twelve which we have juſt now ſpoken of, and which are in the Zodiack, there are 23 reckoned in the North, and 27 in the South. Præter duodena ſigna Zodiaci, quæ modò numeravimus, vicena terna recenſentur in Septentrionali plaga, in Auſtrali verò vicena ſeptem. *Outre les douze, dont nous venons de parler, & qui ſont dans le Zodiaque, il y en a 23 du côté du Septentrion, & 27 du côté du Midy.*

The names of the Northern Conſtellations. Nomina Siderum ad Septentrionem. *Noms des Conſtellations Septentrionales.*

The little Bear. Urſa minor. *La petite Ourſe.*
The great Bear. Urſa major. *La grande Ourſe.*
The Dragon. Draco. *Le Dragon.*
Cepheus. Cepheus. *Cepheus.*
Bootes or the Cowherd. Bootes. *Le Bouvier.*
The Crown. Corona. *La Couronne.*
Hercules. Hercules. *Hercule.*
The Harp. Lyra. *La Lyre.*
The Swan. Cygnus. *Le Cygne.*
Caſſiopea. Caſſiopea. *Caſſiopée.*
Perſeus. Perſeus. *Perſée.*
The Coach-man or Carter. Auriga. *Le Cocher ou Charretier.*
Ophiucus. Serpentarius. *L'Ophiucus.*
The Serpent. Serpens. *Le Serpent.*
The Arrow. Sagitta. *La Flèche.*
The Eagle. Aquila. *L'Aigle.*
The Dolphin. Delphin. *Le Dauphin.*
Antinous. Antinous. *Antinoüs.*
The little Horſe. Equulus. *Le Cheval.*
Pegaſus. Pegaſus. *Le Pegaſe.*
Andromeda. Andromeda. *Andromede.*
The Triangle. Triangulum. *Le Triangle.*
The Lock of Berenice. Coma Berenices. *La chevelure de Berenice.*

The names of the Southern Conſtellations. Nomina Syderum ad Auſtrum. *Noms des Conſtellations Meridionales.*

The Whale. Cetus. *La Baleine.*
Orion. Orion. *Orion.*
The Hare. Lepus. *Le Lievre.*
The Po. Eridanus. *Le Po.*
The great Dog. Canis major. *Le grand Chien.*
The little Dog. Canis minor. *Le petit Chien.*
The Ship Argo. Argonavis. *Le Navire Argo.*
The Wolf. Lupus. *Le Loup.*
The Hydra. Hydra. *L'Hydre.*
The Cup. Crater. *La Coupe.*
The Raven. Corvus. *Le Corbeau.*
The Centaure. Centaurus. *Le Centaure.*
The Cenſer. Thuribulum. *L'Encenſoir.*
The Crown. Corona Auſtralis. *La Couronne.*
The Fiſh. Piſcis Auſtrinus. *Le Poiſſon* (quæ ſequuntur recens detecta ſunt.)
The Crane. Grus. *La Grue.*
The Phenix. Phœnix. *Le Phenix.*
The Indian. Indus. *L'Inde.*

The

The Peacock. Pavo. *Le Paon.*
The Indian Bee. Apis Indica. *L'Abeille.*
The Fly. Muſca. *La Mouche.*
The Cameleon. Camæleon. *Le Cameleon.*
The Triangle. Triangulum Auſtrale. *Le Triangle.*
The flying Fiſh. Piſcis volans. *Le Poiſſon volant.*
The Fish Gilthead. Piſcis Xyphias. *La Dorade.*
The Goose. Anſer. *L'Oye.*
The Hyder. Hydrus. *L'Hydre.*

That part of the Firmament which appears clearer in the night time, and which is called the milky way, is nothing elſe but a congregation of little Stars, which the eye cannot diſcern. Firmamenti pars illa lucidior, quam vocant *Viam lacteam*, aliud nihil eſt quàm minutarum ſtellarum innumera multitudo, oculorum aciem fugientium. *Cette partie du Firmament qui paroit plus éclairée durant la nuit, & qu'on appelle* Voye de lact, *n'eſt autre choſe qu'un aſſemblage de petites Etoiles, que la veuë ne peut diſtinguer.*

The Planets. Planetæ. *Les Planettes.*

Q. How many Planets are there? Quot ſunt Planetæ. *Combien y a-t'il de Planettes?*

A. There are ſeven. Septem omninò ſunt. *Il y en a ſept.*

Q. Tell their names? Cedo nomina? *Dites leurs noms?*

The Sun. Sol. *Le Soleil.*
Jupiter. Jupiter. *Jupiter.*
Saturn. Saturnus. *Saturne.*
Mars. Mars. *Mars.*
Venus. Venus. *Venus.*
The Moon. Luna. *La Lune.*
Mercury. Mercurius. *Mercure.*

Q. Which of the Planets is the greateſt? Qui Planetarum maximus eſt? *Quelle eſt la plus grande des Planettes?*

A. The Sun; next to the Sun Jupiter, then Saturn, next Mars, Venus, the Moon, and the leaſt of all is Mercury. Maximus omnium eſt Sol; à Sole Jupiter, tum Saturnus, deinde Mars, Venus, Luna, minimus verò eſt Mercurius. *C'eſt le Soleil; aprés le Soleil c'eſt Jupiter, puis Saturne, puis Mars, Venus, la Lune, & la plus petite eſt Mercure.*

Q. Which is the higheſt? Qui altiſſimus eſt? *Quelle eſt la plus haute?*

A. Saturn, then Jupiter, next Mars, after him the Sun, then Mercury, Venus, and the Moon is the loweſt of all. Altiſſimus Planetarum Saturnus eſt, tum Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Mercurius, Venus, omniúmq; infimus Luna. *C'eſt Saturne, puis Jupiter, puis Mars, puis le Soleil, aprés le Soleil c'eſt Mercure, Venus, & la Lune, qui eſt la plus baſſe de toutes.*

Q. Are the Planets greater than the Earth? Suntne Planetæ terrâ majores? *Les Planettes ſont-elles plus grandes que la terre?*

A. Saturn is ninety one times greater than the Earth; Jupiter ninety five times; Mars is equal to the Earth in bigneſs; the Sun is an hundred and ſixty times greater; Mercury one and twenty thouſand times leſs; Venus twenty eight, and the Moon thirty nine times leſs. Saturnus nonagies & ſemel major quàm terra; Jupiter nonagies & quinquies; Mars æquat terram magnitudine; Sol centies ſexagies illâ major; Mercurius vicies millies & ſemel minor; Venus autem vicies

vicies octies; Luna deniq; tricies novies minor quàm terra. *Saturne eſt nonante-une fois plus grand que la terre; Jupiter l'eſt vonante-cinq fois; Mars eſt égal à la terre; le Soleil eſt cent ſoixante fois plus grand; Mercure eſt vingt-une mille fois plus petit, & Venus vingt-huit fois, & la Lune trente-neuf fois.*

Q. **Is not the Sun bigger than the fixed Stars?** Sol eſt-ne ſtellis major? *Le Soleil eſt-il plus grand que les Etoiles?*

A. **Yes: but the Stars of the firſt magnitude are greater than all the other Planets.** Etiam: at ſtellæ quæ dicuntur primæ magnitudinis, majores ſunt reliquis planetis. *Ouy: mais les Etoiles de la premiere grandeur ſont plus grandes que toutes les autres Planettes.*

Q. **What is the height of the Planets?** Quæ eſt planetarum altitudo? *Quelle eſt la hauteur des Planettes?*

A. **You will be amazed at it.** Stuporem tibi afferet. *Elle vous étonnera.*

The Sun is elebated above the Earth eleven hundred thouſand Leagues. Sol elatus à terra eſt undecies centenis leucarum millibus. *Le Soleil eſt élevé par deſſus la terre d'onze cens mille lieuës.*

Saturn is fourteen millions of Leagues. Saturnus autem quatuordecim millionibus leucarum. *Saturne l'eſt de quatorze millions de lieuës.*

Jupiter eight millions; Mars twelve hundred thouſand; Mercury an hundred 67 thouſand; Venus 64 thouſand; the Moon from thirty to forty thouſand Leagues. Jupiter altus eſt octo millionibus leucarum; Mars duodecies centenis millibus; Mercurius centum ſexaginta ſeptem millibus; Venus 64 millibus; Luna alias 30, alias 40 millibus leucarum. *Jupiter l'eſt de huit millions; Mars de douze cens mille; Mercure de cent ſoixante-ſept mille; Venus de ſoixante-quatre mille; la Lune de trente à quarante mille lieuës.*

Q. **Do the Planets move ſwiftly?** Moventúrne celeriter planetæ? *Les Planettes ſe meuvent-elles vite?*

A. **You ſhall preſently know.** Nunc intelliges. *Vous l'allez apprendre.*

The Sun in the ſpace of an hour makes two hundred ſeventy five thouſand Leagues; and the Moon ten thouſand: judge by that of the reſt. Sol intra horam ducenta ſeptuaginta quinq; leucarum millia conficit; Luna verò decem millia: de cæteris conjice. *Le Soleil fait dans une heure deux cens ſeptante cinq mille lieuës; la Lune en fait dix mille: jugez par là des autres.*

Q. **Are the Planets never eclipſed?** Nunquamne lumine deficiuntur planetæ? *Les Planettes ne s'eclipſent-elles jamais?*

A. **Very often: but the moſt remarkable are the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon.** Sæpiſſimè: at defectus, ſeu eclipſes Solis & Lunæ ſunt omnium maximè ſpectabiles. *Tres-ſouvent: mais les Eclipſes les plus remarquables ſont celles du Soleil & de la Lune.*

Q. **By what means happens the Eclipſe of the Sun and Moon?** Quonam pacto contingit defectus Solis & Lunæ? *Comment ſe fait l'Eclipſe du Soleil & de la Lune?*

A. **The Eclipſe of the Sun is occaſioned by the interpoſition of the Moon between the Sun and the**

the Earth; and that of the Moon happens when the Earth is between the Moon and the Sun. Solis defectus contingit Lunæ interpositu inter ipsum Solem & Lunam; Luna verò tum deficit, cùm terra interjecta est inter ipsam Lunam & Solem. *L'Eclipse du Soleil se fait par l'opposition de la Lune entre le Soleil & la terre; & celle de la Lune arrive, lorsque la terre se trouve entre la Lune & le Soleil.*

CHAP. II.

Of the Air. De Aëre. *De l'Air.*

Q. What have you to say of the Air? Quid habes dicendum de Aëre? *Qu'avez-vous à dire de l'Air?*

A. I shall in a few words declare its nature, division, and uses. Paucis dicam quæ sit ejus natura, quæ divisio, qui usus. *Je diray en peu de mots sa nature, sa division, & ses usages.*

Q. What is the nature or definition thereof? Quæ est ejus natura & definitio? *Quelle est sa nature ou sa definition?*

A. It is an Element hot, light, and most humid, which on all sides environs the earth and water, which fills all bodies, and is filled by none. Elementum est calidum, leve, maximè humidum, quod aquam & terram undique circundat, quod cætera replet corpora, à nullo autem repletur. *C'est un element qui est chaud, leger, & tres-humide, qui entoure la terre & l'eau de tous côtés, qui remplit tous les corps, & qui n'est remply d'aucun autre.*

Q. What is its division? Quænam est ejus divisio? *Quelle est sa division?*

A. It is commonly divided into three Regions, the upper, the middle, and lower. Tres vulgò in regiones distribuitur, supremam, mediam, & infimam. *On le divise communément en trois regions, la supreme, la moyenne, & la plus basse.*

Q. What is the difference betwixt these Regions? Quodnam est illas inter regiones discrimen? *Quelle difference y a-t'il entre ces regions?*

A. The upper begins at the concave superficies of the Element of fire, and extends it self to the middle of the air, where the vapors are condensed: it is hotter than the nature thereof requires, which proceeds from its propinquity to the fire, and from the motion of the Heavens. Suprema incipit à concava ignis superficie, & ad medium pertinet aërem, ubi vapores concrescunt: calidior multò est quàm ejus natura exigat, quod ab ignis confinio ac cœli motu oritur. *La plus haute commence à la superficie concave du feu, & s'étend jusques au milieu de l'air, où les vapeurs se condensent: elle est plus chaude que sa nature ne l'exige, ce qui provient du voisinage du feu, & du mouvement du ciel.*

The middle which is between the upper and lower, is less in Summer than Winter: and it is comparatively

paratively cold, both because the reflex beams of the Sun rise not so high, and that the vapors there robbering their natural coldness, likewise cool it. Media quæ supremam inter & infimam interjacet, minor est æstivo quàm hyberno tempore: éstq; comparatè frigida, tum quia Solis radii repercussi eò non perveniunt, tum quia vapores nativum frigus recipientes, illum refrigerant. *La moyenne qui est entre la plus haute & la plus basse, est moindre en été qu'en hyver: & elle est comparativement froide, parce que les rayons reflechis du Soleil n'arrivent pas jusques là, & que les vapeurs y reprenant leur froid naturel, la refroidissent aussi.*

The lower begins at the superficies of the earth, and ends where the reflex beams of the Sun end. It is sometimes hot and sometimes cold, according as the Sun is near or distant, and larger in Summer than in Winter. Infima à superficie terræ ducit initium, ibiq; desinit, ubi repercussi Solis radii terminantur. Pro vario Solis accessu & recessu modò calida, modò frigida est, & æstate major quàm hyeme. *La plus basse commence dès la superficie de la terre, & se termine là où les rayons reflechis du Soleil se terminent. Elle est tantôt chaude & tantôt froide, selon que le Soleil s'approche ou s'éloigne, & plus grand en été qu'en hyver.*

Q. What are the uses of the Air? Qui sunt deniq; aëris usus? *Quels sont les usages de l'Air?*

A. It penetrates into the substance of mixed bodies, and thereby facilitates generation: it is the theater where Nature works those wonders, which we call Meteors: it is the field wherein the fowls fly and wage war: it serves for breathing and forming of the voice, &c. Mixtorum substantiam penetrat ac subigit, & ad generationem aptam ac idoneam efficit: theatrum est in quo naturæ illa miracula sunt quæ Meteora dicimus: campus est in quo volatum exercent aves & bella gerunt: hunc spiritu ducimus, illius ministerio vocem formamus. *Il penetre la substance des mixtes, & par là il facilite la generation: il est le theatre où la nature fait ces merveilles, que nous appellons Meteores: il est le champ où les oiseaux volent & font la guerre: il sert à la respiration, & à former la voix, &c.*

Meteors. Meteora. *Les Meteores.*

Q. What do you call Meteors? Quid vocas Meteora? *Qu'appellez-vous Meteores?*

A. They are certain imperfect bodies, made up of vapors and exhalations, which the Sun by his heat attracts on high. Imperfecta quædam sunt corpora, vaporibus conflata & exhalationibus, quas calore suo Sol in altum attrahit. *Ce sont certains corps imparfaits, composez des vapeurs & des exhalaisons, lesquelles le Soleil attire en haut par sa chaleur.*

Q. From whence does the Sun attract these vapours and exhalations? Undenam vapores illos & exhalationes educit Sol? *D'où est-ce que le Soleil attire ces vapeurs & ces exhalaisons?*

A. He draws vapors from the water, and exhalations from the earth. Ex aquis vapores excitat: exhalationes verò ex terra. *Il tire les vapeurs de l'eau, & les exhalaisons de la terre.* Q. What

Q. **What becomes afterward of theſe vapors and exhalations?** Quid porrò fit de vaporibus his & exhalationibus? *Que deviennent aprés ces vapeurs & ces exhalaiſons?*

A. **They are changed into divers Meteors.** Abeunt in varia Meteora. *Elles ſe changent en divers Meteores.*

Q. **What ſignifies that word** Meteor? Quid ſibi vult vox illa Meteorum? *Que ſignifie ce mot Meteore?*

A. **It is a Greek word which ſignifies a thing formed on high, from** (μετεωρίζω, attollo.) Vox Græca eſt ſignificans rem in ſublimi formatam. *C'eſt un mot Grec qui ſignifie une choſe qui ſe forme en haut.*

Q. **How many kinds of Meteors are there?** Quotuplex eſt genus Meteorum? *De combien de ſortes de Meteores y a-t'il?*

A. **There are three kinds: ſome are igneous or fiery, others lucid and only luminous, and a third aqueous or watry.** Triplex eſt genus: alia quippe ſunt ignea, alia lucida, alia aquea. *Il y en trois ſortes: les uns ſont de feu, les autres de lumiere, & les autres d'eau.*

Theſe are their names. En nomina. *Voicy leurs noms.*

Fiery Meteors. Meteora ignea. *Meteores ignées.*

Comet. Cometa, ſeu ſtella crinita. *Comette.*

The wandring Star. Stella diſcurrens. *Etoile courante.*

A ſhooting or falling Star. Stella cadens. *Etoile cheante.*

A flying Dragon or Fire-Drake. Draco volans. *Dragon volant.*

A dancing Goat. Capra ſaltans. *Chevre ſautelante.*

A burning Beam. Trabs ardens. *Poutre.*

A Pyramidal pillar. Pyramis. *Pyramide.*

A burning Lance, a burning Buckler. Lancea, clypeus ardens. *Lance, Bouclier.*

Thunder, Lightning. Fulmen, Fulgur. *Foudre, Eclair.*

Ignis fatuus, **or Will with a wiſp.** Ignis fatuus. *Feu ſolet.*

Licking or cleaving Fire. Ignis lambens. *Feu lechant.*

Caſtor and Pollux, Saint Helmo, or Corpo ſanto. Caſtor & Pollux. *Feu Saint Helmes.*

This laſt appears ſometimes on the Yards of Ships after a tempeſt. Viſitur hic nonnunquam antennis inſidens navigiorum poſt tempeſtatem. *Ce dernier paroit quelquefois ſur les Antennes des Vaiſſeaux aprés la tempête.* **If two be ſeen they are called** Caſtor **and** Pollux; **if one only appear, it is called** Helena. Si duo ſimul viſuntur, *Caſtor* & *Pollux* vocantur; ſin unicus, *Helena* dicitur. *Si on en voit deux, on les appelle* Caſtor & Pollux; *s'il n'en paroit qu'un ſeul, on l'appelle* Helene.

That fire which is called Ignis lambens **appears ſometimes on the head of men and on beaſts, and has no heat.** Qui lambens dicitur innoxius ignis eſt, ardore carens, & animalium adlambens capillos. *Ce feu, qui s'appelle* Ignis lambens, *paroit quelque fois ſur la tête des hommes, & des animaux, & n'a point du tout d'ardeur.*

Ignes fatui, **or foliſh fires are ſeen eſpecially in ſummer and in hot**

hot Countries, as in Ethiopia, where the fields seem commonly to shine with them. Ignes fatui, (sic vocantur, quòd fatuorum in morem saltitent in aëre) æstate præsertim visuntur, & in locis calidis, ut in Æthiopia, cujus campi hujusmodi plerumq; ignibus latè collucent. *Les Feux solets se voyent particulierement en esté & dans les païs chauds, comme dans l'Ethiopie, dont les campagnes en paroissent d'ordinaire toutes éclatantes.*

The other fiery Meteors which we have observed, appear some of them in the middle, and others in the upper region of the Air; and they are called Stars, Dragons, Goats, &c. because they represent the figure and shape of those things. Reliqua Meteora ignea, quædam in media, quædam in superiori regione aëris fiunt, habéntq; nomen stellarum, Draconum, Caprarum, &c. quòd earum rerum figuram adumbrent. *Les autres Meteores ignées, que nous avons remarquez, paroissent les uns dans la moyenne, les autres dans la superieure region de l'air; & on les appellent Etoiles, Dragons, Chevres, &c. parce qu'ils en representent la figure.*

As to Comets, they appear sometimes below the Moon, and sometimes above, and commonly with a tail. Cometæ verò, qui fermè criniti caudatiq; sunt, modò sub Luna sunt, modò suprà Lunam. *Quant aux Comettes, elles paroissent quelquefois sous la Lune, & quelquefois au dessus, & pour l'ordinaire avec une queuë.*

Thunder is no more but a crowd of exhalations, which by mutual collision in the womb of a cloud are inflamed and break out with noise; from whence proceed the clap and lightning, and sometimes the thunder-bolt or stone. Fulmen coalescit exhalationibus multis in unum compactis, è nube media cum impetu prorumpentibus, mutuóq; collisu succensis; ex quo existit tonitru & fulgur, & aliquando cuneus, hoc est fulmineus lapis. *La Foudre n'est qu'un amas d'exhalaisons qui se sont enflammées au sortir d'une nuée, par le choc qu'elles ont souffert en son sein; d'où s'ensuit le Tonnerre & l'éclair, & quelque fois le Carreau.*

Luminous or lucid Meteors.

Meteora lucida. *Meteores lumineux.*

Parhelium, or mock Sun. Parhelium. *Parhelie.*

Paraselene, or mock Moon. Paraselene. *Paraselene.*

Crowns or circles about the Sun or Moon. Halo, area, corona. *Couronne.*

Beams of light. Virgæ. *Verges.*

The Rain-bow. Iris, seu arcus cœlestis. *Arc-en-ciel.*

The Parhelium, or mock Sun happens when the Sun stamps its image on a cloud. Fit Parhelium, cùm imaginem suam in nube Sol exprimit. *Le Parhelie se fait lorsque le Soleil imprime son image sur une nuée.*

The Paraselene, or mock Moon, is the image of the Moon in a cloud, and happens in the same manner as the Parhelium. Paraselene est imago Lunæ in nube, similiq; modo fit ac Parhelium. *La Paraselene est l'image de la Lune dans une nuée, & se fait de la même maniere que le Parhelie.*

The

The Crown or Circle is a shining Cloud, which environs the Sun or Moon. Halo, seu Corona, nubes est roscida & resplendens, quæ coronæ instar, Solem aut Lunam circumcingit. *La Couronne est une nuée éclatante, qui environne le Soleil ou la Lune.*

Beams of light are rays which break through a thick Cloud. Virgæ radii sunt erumpentes è densa nube. *Les Verges sont des rayons qui passent à travers une nuée épaisse.*

The Rain-bow is made by the Sun-beams refracted and reflected in a Cloud, when it dissolves into a small rain. The figure of it is a half circle: and the circle would be compleat, if we were upon a very high mountain, so that the centre of the Sun, the Cloud, and of our eye were in the same line, which is always necessary for seeing of a Rain-bow. The colours of it are red, green, white, and yellow. It can never appear but when the Sun is in the East or West. Iris radiis solaribus tum refractis, tum reflexis figuratur in nube, quando in tenuem imbrem resolvitur. Figura semicirculus est: cerneretur autem perfectus circulus, si quis esset in editissimo monte, ita ut centrum Solis, nubis, & oculi in eadem linea foret, quod semper necesse sit, cùm cernitur Iris. Colores sunt rubrum, viride, cæruleum, ac luteum. Tempus quo apparere potest, illud duntaxat est, cùm ad Orientem Sol est, aut ad Occidentem. *L'Arc-en-ciel se forme par les rayons du Soleil brisez & reflechis dans une nuée, lors qu'elle se dissout en petite pluye. Sa figure est un demicircle: & le circle seroit parfait, si nous étions sur quelqüe bien haute montagne, en telle sorte, que le centre du Soleil, de la nuée, & de nôtre œil fût en même ligne, ce qui est toûjours necessaire pour voir l'Arc-en-ciel. Ses couleurs sont le rouge, le vert, le blanc, & le jaune. Le temps auquel il paroit ne peut être que lorsque le Soleil est en l'Orient, ou sur le couchant.*

Watry Meteors. Meteora aquea. *Meteores aqueux.*

A Cloud. Nubes. *Nuée.*
Rain. Pluvia. *Pluye.*
Snow. Nix. *Neige.*
Hail. Grando. *Grêle.*
Mist. Nebula. *Brouillar.*
White hoar Frost. Pruina. *Grêle blanche.*
Dew. Ros. *Rosée.*
Honey-dew. Mel. *Miel.*
Manna. Manna. *Manne.*

Clouds are made up of vapors and exhalations. The vapors which the water furnishes being of a cold and humid nature, serve for matter to watry Meteors: when on the other hand exhalations which are hot and dry make matter for fiery Meteors. The heat of the Sun having raised both to the middle Region of the air, they are there condensed by the colonels of that Region, and there hover and hang. Nubes vaporibus & exhalationibus constant. Vapores ab aquis eliciti frigidi cùm existant humidiq; Meteoris aqueis materiam suppeditant: exhalationes contrà, quæ naturâ ficcæ, calidæq; sunt, Meteoris igneis materiam præbent. Excitati calore Solis, tam vapores quàm exhalationes mediæ regionis aëris frigore densantur in nu-

bes, ibiq; ſuſpenſæ cernuntur. *Les nuées ſont compoſées de vapeurs & d'exhalaiſons. Les vapeurs que l'eau fournit étans de leur nature froides & humides, ſervent de matiere aux Meteores aqueux : là où les exhalaiſons, qui ſont chaudes & ſeches, ſont la matiere des Meteores ignées. La chaleur du Soleil ayant élevé les unes & les autres juſqu'à la moyenne region de l'air, elles s'y épaiſſent par la froidure de cette region, & y demeurent ſuſpenduës.*

Miſts differ only from clouds, in that they are formed in the lower Region of the air : the only cauſe that ſtops them there, is the coldneſs of that Region, which is ſtrong enough to condenſe them. In hoc tantùm à nubibus nebulæ diſcrepant, quòd in infima aëris regione fiant, ab hujus regionis frigore vaporibus interceptis & addenſatis. *Les broüillars ne ſont différents des nuées, qu'en ce qu'ils ſe forment dans la baſſe region de l'air. La cauſe qui les y arrête n'eſt autre choſe que la froidure de cette region, laquelle ſe trouve aſſez forte pour les condenſer.*

Rain happens, when vapors being condenſed, as I have ſaid, by the coldneſs of the middle Region of the air, augment and grow great by uniting together, and produce the drops which we ſee fall when it rains. Imber fit, cùm vapores, utì jam dixi, concreti frigore mediæ regionis aëris, adhærentes aliis alii augeſcunt in eas guttas quæ in terram cadunt dum pluit. *La pluye ſe fait, lorſque les vapeurs s'étans condenſées, comme j'ai dit, par la froidure de la moyenne region de l'air, ſe groſſiſſent en s'uniſſant les unes aux autres, & produiſent ſes gouttes que nous y voyons tomber quand il pleut.*

Snow is formed in the ſame Region that rain is, when the clouds, from which it falls, contain almoſt as many exhalations as vapors. Theſe extinguiſhing themſelves in thoſe, form that ſpongy ſuperficies, which at length breaks and falls in flakes. Nix, in eadem quâ pluvia, regione conflatur, quoties nubes ex qua prodit, tantum fermè exhalationis habet quantum vaporis. Simul ac enim exhalationes illæ, iſtis in vaporibus extinguuntur, ſpongioſa exiſtit ſuperficies, quæ demum diſcerpitur, & in floccos defluit. *La neige ſe forme en la même region que la pluye, lorſque les nuées dont elle ſort, ont preſque autant d'exhalaiſons que de vapeurs. Celles-là s'éteignans dans celles-cy, forment cette ſuperficie ſpongieuſe, qui enfin ſe briſe & tombe par floccons.*

Hail in the beginning is but a little pellet of ſnow, about which water does freeze to make it bigger : or if you will, they are drops of rain, which being intercepted in their falling, by the heat of the lower Region, that they may reſiſt it, congeal into hail. Grando, niveus eſt initio globulus, cui augendo, agglutinatur aqua conglacians : aut ſi mavis, guttæ ſunt pluviæ, quæ dum cadunt, caloris regionis infimæ Antiperiſtaſi interceptæ, concreſcunt in grandinem. *La gréle n'eſt au commencement qu'un petit peloton de neige, autour duquel l'eau s'eſt glacée pour la groſſir : ou bien ce ſont des gouttes de pluye, & qui étant ſurpriſes en leur chûte, par la chaleur de la baſſe region, ſe glacent en gréle pour luy reſiſter.*

White hoar Froſt is formed in the loweſt Region of the air

by the coldneſs of the night: but that coldneſs muſt not be too gentle, elſe inſtead of hoar froſt it would become dew. Pruina nocturno frigore concreſcit in aëris regione infima: at non debet eſſe mediocre hoc frigus, alioquin abiret in rorem pruina. *La gélée blanche, ou la pruine, ſe forme en la baſſe region de l'air par la froideur de la nuit: mais il faut que cette froideur ne ſoit pas mediocre, autrement au lieu de la pruine il ſe feroit de la roſée.*

Dew, as hoar Froſt, is formed by the coldneſs of the night, but a gentle coldneſs, and falls in abundance in ſummers mornings. Ros, ſicut cana pruina, nocturno cogitur frigore, ſed mediocri, affatimq; depluit matutino crepuſculo per æſtatem. *La roſée ſe forme comme la pruine, par la froideur de la nuit, mais mediocre, & tombe en abondance ſur le matin des jours d'eſté.*

Honey-dew, which men gather on ſome trees, and Wees on certain flowers, is made of dew, mingled with the juyce which exhales from theſe trees and flowers upon their leaves. Mel, quod quibuſdam in arboribus homines, & in floribus apes colligunt, ex rore coaleſcit, ſuccis immiſto, quos in folia exhalant arbores illæ atq; flores. *Le miel, que les hommes cueillent ſur certains arbres, & les abeilles ſur certaines fleurs, ſe fait de la roſée, mêlé avec le ſuc, qu'exhalent ſur leurs fueilles ces arbres & ces fleurs.*

Manna is likewiſe made of white hoar Froſt, when it is mingled with the juyce which exhales from theſe trees on their leaves, on which it is found. This juyce being diſcous eaſily congeals when it is aſſiſted by the cool of the night. Manna ex alba pruina coagulatur ſimiliter, admiſto ſucco, quem expirant hæ arbores, è quibus decutitur: qui ſuccus viſcoſus cùm ſit, facilè congelat nocturni algoris beneficio. *La Manne ſe fait pareillement de la gélée blanche, lors qu'elle ſe mêle avec le ſuc qu'exhalent ſur leurs feuilles ces arbres, ſur leſquels on la trouve, lequel ſuc étant viſqueux ſe géle facilement, quand il eſt aidé de la fraiſcheur de la nuit.*

We ſhall ſpeak a little of Winds in their proper place, and in the ſequel of this Work only give the Reader the names and terms, it being not my deſign to give the deſcription of things.

CHAP. III.

Of Fire. De Igne. *Du Feu.*

Q. What is fire? Quid eſt ignis? *Qu'eſt-ce que le feu?*

A. It is an Element hot in the highest degree, the lightest of all Elements, dry, and placed under the concave of the Moon. Elementum eſt ſummè calidum, cæteris levius, & ſiccum, ac ſub Lunæ concavo ſitum. *C'eſt un Element qui eſt ſouverainement chaud, qui eſt de tous les*

autres Elements le plus leger, ſec, & ſcitué ſous la concavité du ciel de la Lune.

It is the property of fire to heat, dry, burn, calcine, and conſume all things to which it is applied. Ignis elementi proprium eſt calefacere, exſiccare, exurere, cremare, eaq; omnia quibus adhæret, conſumere. *Le propre du feu eſt d'échauffer, de ſécher, de brûler, de calciner, & de conſumer tout ce à quoy il s'attache.*

Q. **How many kinds of fire are there?** Quotuplex ignis eſt? *Combien de ſortes de feux y a-t'il?*

A. **There are four kinds: the celeſtial (which are the Stars) the aerial, (which are fiery Meteors) the terreſtrial or common, (which is that we make uſe of) and the ſubterranean.** Quadruplex ignis eſt: cœleſtis, (nam aſtra ſunt ignes) æthereus, (nam in æthere ſeu aëre, Meteora ignita ſunt) terreſtris ſeu uſualis, (quo videlicet utimur) & ſubterraneus. *Il y en a de quatre ſortes: le celeſte, (ce ſont les Aſtres) l'aërien, (ce ſont les Meteores ignées) le terreſtre, ou l'uſuel, (c'eſt celuy dont nous nous ſervons) & le ſouterrain.*

Q. **In what things is fire commonly to be found?** Quænam illa ſunt in quibus fermè reperimus ignem? *Quelles ſont les choſes où l'on trouve pour l'ordinaire du feu?*

A. **Theſe are they.** Ecce. *Les voicy.*

A Hearth. Focus, i. *Foyer.*

An Oven. Furnus, i. *Four.*

A Furnace. Fornax, acis. *Fournaiſe.*

Live Coals. Prunæ, arum. *Braiſe.*

A Candle. Candela, æ. *Chandele.*

A Torch. Fax, cis. *Flambeau.*

A little Wax-candle. Minutus cereus. *Bougie.*

A Cruſſet-light. Laterna. *Falot.*

A Lamp. Lampas, adis. *Lampe.*

A Lantern. Laterna. *Lanterne.*

A Watch-light. Lucerna. *Fanal.*

A great Wax-candle. Cereus, ei. *Cierge.*

A Fire-brand. Titio ardens. *Tiſon ardent.*

A Fire-pan, or Chafing-diſh. Foculus, i. *Braſier, Rechaud.*

A perfuming Pot, or Cenſer. Acerra odoraria. *Caſſolette.*

A Cenſer. Thuribulum. *Encenſoir.*

Q. **What may be conſidered in the fire?** Quid in igne ſpectari poteſt? *Que peut-on conſiderer dans le feu?*

A. **Theſe things.** Iſta. *Ces choſes.*

Flame. Flamma. *Flamme.*

A Sparkle. Scintilla. *Etincelle, ou Bluette.*

A burning Coal. Carbo ardens. *Charbon ardent.*

Warmth. Calor. *Chaleur.*

Burning heat. Ardor. *L'Ardeur.*

Aſhes. Cinis, eris, m. g. *Cendre.*

Smoak. Fumus, i. *Fumée.*

Soot. Fuligo, inis. *Suye.*

Q. **What things are proper to kindle fire, or to entertain it?** Quæ res excitando, alendóve igni inſerviunt? *Quelles ſont les choſes qui ſervent à faire du feu, ou à l'entretenir?*

A. **Theſe are.** Hæ ſunt. *Celles-cy*

A Fire-ſtone. Pyrites, æ. *Pierre à feu.*

A Fire-lock or Fuſil. Tudicula igniaria. *Fuſil.*

The priming of a Fire-lock. Igniarius fomes, itis. *Amorce de Fuſil.*

Gun-powder. Pyrius pulvis, eris. *Poudre à feu.*

Brimſtone. Sulphur, uris. *Soufre.*

A Lamp-match. Ellychnium. *Meſche de Lampe.*

A Muſket-match. Ignita reſtis. *Meſche de Mouſquet.*

Wood. Lignum. *Bois.*

Charcoal. Carbo. *Charbon de bois.*

Pit-coal. Thracius lapis. *Pierre à charbon.*

Oyl. Oleum. *Huile.*

Brandy. Aqua vinaria. *Eau de vie.*

Naphta, a liquor. Naphta, æ. *Naphte.*

Camphire a gum. Camphora. *Camphre.*

Bitumen. Bitumen, inis. *Bitume.*

Fat or greaſe. Adeps, ipis, m. g. *Graiſſe.*

Tallow. Sebum. *Suif.*

Wax. Cera. *Cire.*

Pitch. Pix, icis. *Poix.*

The fire of Naphta and Bitumen is not quenched in water. Ignis Naphtæ, necnon Bituminis, in aqua non extinguitur. *Le feu de Naphte & de Bitume ne s'éteint point dans l'eau.*

Q. **What are the uſes of fire?** Qui porrò ſunt ignis uſus? *Quels ſont les uſages du feu?*

A. **The two principal are to conjoyn things which are called homogentous, and to ſeparate the heterogentous, and alſo to temper the coldneſs of the water and earth.** Hi ſunt duo præcipui, congregare quæ ſunt ejuſdem generis homogenea, quæ verò ſunt heterogenea, ſeu diverſi generis, disjungere ac ſegregare,& præterea aquæ & terræ frigiditatem nimiam temperare. *Les deux principaux ſont d'aſſembler les choſes qu'on appelle homogenées, & de ſeparer les heterogenées, & de plus de temperer le froid de l'eau & de la terre.*

CHAP. IV.

Of the Earth. De Terra. *De la Terre.*

Q. **What is the Earth?** Quid eſt terra? *Qu'eſt-ce que la terre?*

A. **The Earth is a cold, moiſt, dry, and weighey Element, which as to its whole and bulk is immoveable, and is the centre of the world.** Terra eſt elementum ſiccisſimum, graviſſimum, & frigidum, ſecundum ſe totum immobile,&mundi centrum. *La terre eſt un Element tres-ſec, tres-peſant, & froid, qui eſt immobile en ſon tout, & le centre du monde.*

Q. **What is the figure of the Earth?** Quæ terræ figura eſt? *Quelle eſt la figure de la terre?*

A. **It is round.** Rotunda eſt. *Elle eſt ronde.*

Q. **How can it be round having ſo many and ſo high mountains?** Annon officiunt ejus rotunditati tot montes tam alti? *Comment peut-elle être ronde avec tant & de ſi hautes montagnes?*

A. **The mountains being but like little warts, in reſpect of the greatneſs of its globe, hinder it not from being round.** Non officiunt rotunditati montes, quippe qui verrucularum inſtar habeant, ſi cum orbis magnitudine comparentur. *Les*

montagnes n'étant que comme de petites verrües, à l'égard de la grandeur de ſon globe, n'empêchent pas qu'elle ne ſoit ronde.

Q. **How big is the globe of the Earth?** Quæ orbis terrarum magnitudo eſt? *Quelle eſt la grandeur du globe de la terre?*

It is in circuit ſeven thouſand and five hundred French leagues, or twenty one thouſand ſix hundred Engliſh miles. Francicas leucas quingentas ſupra ſeptem millia, aut milliaria Anglica ſexcenta ſupra viginti unum millia complectitur ambitus terræ. *Elle a de circuit ſept mille & cinq cens lieües de France, ou vingt-un mille & ſix cens d'Angleterre.*

Q. **What is the depth or profundity of the Earth?** Quæ terræ profundiras eſt? *Quelle eſt la profondeur de la terre?*

A. **In diameter, that is to ſay, piercing it in a ſtraight line from one ſide to the other it is two thouſand and four hundred leagues: and to the centre which is the ſemidiameter thereof, one thouſand two hundred.** Ejus diameter eſt leucarum bis mille & quadringentarum: ſemidiameter mille & ducentarum. *Elle a de diametre, c'eſt à dire, de profondeur, en la perçant de part en part: elle a, dis-je, deux mille & quatre cens lieües: & juſqu'à ſon centre, qui eſt ſon ſemidiametre, elle en contient mille & deux cens.*

Q. **What are the productions of the Earth?** Quænam gignuntur à terra? *Quelles ſont les productions de la terre?*

A. **Animals, Trees, Plants, Stones, Metals.** Animantes, arbores, plantæ, lapides, metalla. *Les animaux, les arbres, les plantes, les pierres, les metaux.*

Animals. Animalia. *Les Animaux.*

Q. **How do you divide Animals?** Quomodo partiris genus omne animantium? *Comment diviſez-vous les animaux?*

A. **I divide them into three ſorts: the firſt go or creep upon the earth: the ſecond flye in the air: the laſt ſwim in the waters.** Trifariam animalia partior: alia enim terreſtria ſunt, alia volucria, alia deniq; aquatilia. *Je les diviſe en trois rangs: les premiers marchent ou rampent ſur la terre: les ſeconds volent dans l'air: les derniers nagent dans les eaux.*

Of terreſtrial or land-Animals, ſome are tame, others wild, and ſome fierce: there are alſo Serpents, amphibious Animals and Inſects. Animalium quædam ſunt domeſtica, quædam ſylveſtria, alia ferocia, ſerpentia, amphibia, inſecta. *Parmy les animaux terreſtres, les uns ſont domeſtiques, les autres ſauvages, les autres farouches: il y a des ſerpens, des amphibies, & des inſectes.*

Tame Beaſts. Animantes cicures. *Animaux domeſtiques.*

Tame beaſts, that is to ſay, ſuch as men have made tractable and tame, and which they make uſe of, are theſe. Domeſticæ animantes, hoc eſt, quas cicuramus, & quibus abutimur, hæ ſunt. *Les domeſtiques, c'eſt à dire, ceux que les hommes apprivoiſent, & dont ils ſe ſervent, ſont ceux-cy.*

A.

An Aſs. Aſinus, i. *Aſne.*

A little or young Aſs. Aſellus, i. *Aſnon.*

A She-Aſs. Aſina, æ. *Aſneſſe.*

An Aſſes Colt. Pullus aſininus. *Poulain.*

B.

A beaſt. Beſtia, pecus, udis, f. bellua. *Béte.*

Great beaſts, or cattel. Pecus, oris, n. *Betail, beſteaux.*

A herd of cattel. Armentorum grex, grex armentitius. *Troupeau de gros betail.*

A little beaſt. Beſtiola, animalculum. *Petite béte, beſtiole.*

A wild beaſt. Fera, bellua. *Béte ſauvage.*

A fierce beaſt. Ferox bellua. *Béte farouche.*

A beaſt naturally tame. Beſtia ſponte manſueta, naturâ cicur. *Béte apprivoiſée de nature.*

A beaſt tamed by mans induſtry. Animans cicurata, manſuefacta, domita. *Béte apprivoiſée par l'induſtrie des hommes.*

A beaſt that lives by nibling and knapping grals-leaves or buds. Quadrupes carptu veſcens, fera paſcalis, pabularis. *Béte de brout (a Hunters term) qui ſe nourrit en broutant.*

A Bull. Taurus, i. *Taureau.*

C.

A Camel. Camelus, i. *Chameau.*

A Cat. Feles, (or) Felis, is. f.g. *Chat.*

A Coney, a Rabbet. Cuniculus, i. *Conil, Lapin.*

A Cow. Vacca, æ. *Vache.*

A young Cow or Heifer. Juvenca, æ. *Geniſſe.*

A Calf, Vitulus, i. *Veau.*

D.

Dog. Canis, is. *Chien.*

A Grey-hound. Canis venaticus. *Chien de chaſſe.*

A great Hound, Buck-hound, or any Hound. Canis ſectator. *Chien courant, ou allant.*

A Setting-dog. Canis ſtator, canis auceps. *Chien couchant.*

A Hart-hound, Baud, that opens not till he light on his right game. Silentii obſervans canis. *Chien muet, qui ne crie point en chaſſant.*

A Terrier. Canis arebaticus. *Chien Artois, ou Baſſet.*

White Hart-hounds, or Bauds. Curſor candidus, Badius & Greſierius. *Chien Baud, Greſier & blanc.*

A Dog of a good noſe (a term in hunting.) Naris patulæ canis. *Chien de haut nez (en termes de venerie) qui flaire aiſement la béte.*

A Dog that ſeeks out, makes it off well. Canis erroneam indaginem inſtaurans accuratiſſimé. *Chien bien requerant.*

A Dog under good command. Imperiorum intelligentiſſimus & obſervantiſſimus canis. *Chien de bonne creance.*

A Dog at no command. Imperii negligens canis. *Chien de mauvaiſe creance.*

A Dog that takes not the change. Suppoſititiæ feræ fraudibus non obvius canis. *Chien bien gardant le change.*

A Dog that finds the ſcent and hunts afar off. Feram ex odore, vel longinquam perſentiſcens & conſectans canis. *Chien qui chaſſe de fort long.*

A Tumbler. Vertagus, i. *Levrier.*

A Shepherds Cur. Canis pecuarius. *Chien de berger.*

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A Tumbler. Vertagus, i. *Levrier.*

A Shepherds Cur. Canis pecuarius. *Chien de berger.*

A houſe-dog. Canis excubitor. *Chien de gut, ou de garde durant la nuit.*

A Puppie, or liſping Cur. Canis Melitæus. *Chien de Demoiſelle.*

A Puppy-dog. Catellus. *Petit Chien.*

A great Dog. Canis major. *Dogue.*

A ſhagged Dog. Cirratus canis. *Barbet.*

A Maſtif. Canis villaticus. *Mâtin, gros chien.*

G.

A ſhe-Goat. Capra, æ. *Chevre.*

A young Goat or Kid. Hœdus, i. *Chevreau.*

H.

A Horſe. Equus, i. *Cheval.*

A Mare. Equa, æ. *Cavale, Jument.*

A Gelding. Canterius. *Cheval hongre, chatré.*

A Stallion. Admiſſarius. *Cheval Etalon.*

A Nag. Mannus, i. *Cheval nain.*

A little Horſe. Equulus. *Petit Cheval.*

A race-horſe. Curſor equus. *Cheval de courſe, Courſier.*

A led Horſe. Equus deſultorius. *Cheval de change.*

A Horſe of ſtate. Equus honorarius. *Cheval de main.*

A Poſt-horſe. Veredus. *Cheval de Poſte.*

A laid Horſe. Veredus recens. *Cheval de relais.*

A Coach-horſe. Equus carrucarius. *Cheval de caroſſe.*

A Cart-horſe. Equus plauſtrarius. *Cheval de charrete.*

A Wagon-horſe. Equus eſſedarius. *Cheval de coche.*

A Sumpter-horſe. Jumentum ſarcinarium, equus ſarcinarius. *Cheval de male, à porter male, malier.*

A reſty Horſe. Equus refractarius. *Cheval rêtif.*

A hard-mouthed Horſe. Equus contumacis oris. *Cheval fort en bouche.*

A kicking Horſe. Equus calcitroſus. *Cheval qui rüe, qui regimbe.*

A skittiſh ſtarting Horſe. Equus meticuloſus & reſtitans. *Cheval ombrageux.*

A ſtumbling Horſe. Equus ceſpicator. *Cheval qui bronche.*

A Horſe that lies down under his rider. Equus cubitor. *Cheval qui ſe couche.*

A broken-winded Horſe. Equus anhelator. *Cheval pouſſif.*

A lean Horſe. Strigoſus equus. *Cheval amaigry.*

A prancing and bounding horſe. Equus ferociter exultans. *Cheval bondiſſant.*

An unbroken Horſe. Equus intractatus & novus. *Cheval indompté.*

An ambling Horſe. Equus tolutarius. *Haquenée.*

A trotting Horſe. Equus ſuccuſſor. *Cheval qui ſecoüe.*

A bay Horſe. Equus badius. *Cheval bay, de couleur rouge obſcur.*

A cheſtnut bay Horſe. Equus ex badio fuſcus. *Cheval bay chatin.*

A bay brown Horſe. Equus ex badio nigricans. *Cheval bay brun.*

A bright bay Horſe. Equus ſpadiceus inauratus. *Cheval bay doré.*

A pyed-bald Horſe, white and black, or white with any other colour. Equus pica, equus ex albo diſcolor. *Cheval pie, blanc & noir, ou blanc & de quelqu' autre couleur.*

A dapple grey Horſe. Equus leucophæus, ſcutulatus. *Cheval gris pommelé.*

A yellow dun Horſe. Equus gilvus. *Cheval Iſabelle.*

A Sorrel-horſe. Equus fulvus. *Cheval ſaure, ſaur, alezan, ou roux.*

A red bay Horſe. Equus puniceus. *Cheval roux alezan, de couleur de feu.*

A burnt Sorrel-horſe. Equus in fuſcum rutilans. *Cheval alezan brûlé, alezan obſcur.*

A flea-bitten grey, or a black-ſpotted dapple Horſe. Equus ex albo fuſcus, nigris diſtinctus maculis. *Cheval au bere, de couleur griſâtre, ayant des taches noires.*

A true mixt roan Horſe. Equus ex albo fulvus. *Cheval rubican, d'un poil mêlé de blanc & de rouge pâle.*

A dun Horſe. Equus helvus vel helvolus. *Cheval baillet, de poil rouge tirant ſur le blanc.*

A Horſe-colt. Pullus equinus. *Poulain.*

A Hog or Boar. Sus, is. *Pourceau.*

A Sow. Porca, æ. *Truye.*

A young Pig. Porcellus. *Cochon.*

M.

A Mule. Mulus, i. *Mulet.*

A ſhe-Mule. Mula, æ. *Mule.*

A little Mule. Pumilus mulus. *Jeumare.*

An Ox. Bos, bovis. *Bœuf.*

A wild Ox, or Buff. Bubalus. *Buffle.*

A Sheep. Ovis, is, f. g. *Brebis.*

A Lamb. Agnus, i. *Agneau.*

A little Lamb. Agnellus, i. *Agnelet.*

Wild Beaſts. Belluæ ſylveſtres. *Animaux ſauvages.*

An Ape. Simia, æ. *Guenuche, Singe.*

A Monky. Simius, ii. *Guenon.*

A Badger. Taxus, i. *Blaireau, Taiſſon.*

A Civet-cat. Felis odoraria. *Civette.*

An Elephant. Elephas, antis, (vel) Elephantus, i. *Elephant.*

An Ermine. Mus Ponticus. *Hermine.*

A Fox. Vulpes, is, f. g. *Renard.*

A wild Goat, or Shamois. Rupi capra. *Chamois.*

A Griffon. Gryphus, i. *Griſon.*

A Hind. Cerva, æ. *Biche.*

A Hart, Stag, or Deer. Cervus. *Cerf.*

A Fawn. Hinnulus cervinus. *Faon, ou Fan de Cerf.*

The ſpitters of a Deer. Subulæ. *Dagues de Cerf, petites cornes ſans ramures.*

The head of a Deer, (theſe are termes in hunting) a Deers horns. Cervi cornua. *Tête de Cerf (tout cecy ſont termes de venerie) cornes de Cerf.*

A Deer caſts his head yearly. Cervus quotannis cornua exuit, ei cornua decidunt. *Le cerf poſe ſes têtes, perd ſes têtes tous les ans.*

A branched or furniſhed head of a Deer. Cervi cornua ramoſa, digitata, palmata, fruticoſa. *Têtes ramées, chevillées, branchües de cerf.*

The brow antlers or firſt branch of a Deers head. Pollex primarius. *Andoüiller de têtes de cerf, premiere branch de ſes cornes.*

The ſur-antler or bear-antler of a Buck. Pollex ſecundus. *Surandoüiller, ſeconde branche.*

The branch of a Deers head. Digiti cervini cornu. *Chevilleure, cors, cornichon.*

The palmer or crown of a Deers head. Coronatus apex. *Coronenre de tête de cerf.*

A

A three years old Deer carries a head with six or eight branches. Triennis cervus præfert cornua senis & octonis palmitibus brachiata. *Le cerf à trois ans porte tête; à la tête armée, c'est à dire, porte ramure de six ou huit cors.*

A Buck seven years old carries a head with all its rights. Septenni cervo sunt fructicosa palmitibus cornua, ut unquam esse possunt. *Le cerf de sept ans porte tous les cors qu'il portera jamais.*

The strain, view, slot, or footing of a Deer, are the marks he makes in soiling. Cervarii pedes, & cervariæ viæ, sunt ejus impressa humi pedariæ foleæ vestigia. *Pieds & voyes de cerf, ce sont les marques qu'il imprime sur le sol des ses allures.*

The pasture or viands of a Deer. Pastio, pabulum cervi. *Viande de cerf, son manger, sa paisson.*

The lear of a Deer, the place where he lies to dry himself when he comes from his morning feeding. Ab sylvestri madore, apricantis cervi statio. *Ressuy de cerf, le lieu où il s'essuye & se sèche au soleil en revenant le matin de viander.*

The feumets or feumishings, that is to say, the dung of a Deer. Cervi stercus. *Fumée de cerf, c'est sa fiante.*

A Deers mewing the head, and getting new beams. Cervinorum cornuum interitus, reditúsque. *Muë de cerf, cheute & renaissance de ses têtes.*

The rutting of a Buck, when he covets the female. Cervi cervam expetentis venereus æstus. *Rut de cerf, lors qu'il est en chaleur envers la femelle.*

The season of his rutting. Cervi venerem patientis tempestas. *La saison de son rut.*

The Deer puts the dogs to bay, he is at his last. Viribus defecti cervi ultima necessitas. *Abois de cerf.*

The Hounds fees, or bowels of the Deer given to the dogs. Mactatio cervi data canibus visceratio. *La curée du cerf faite aux chiens.*

A Hedge-hog. Erinaceus, ci. *Hérisson.*

A Hare. Lepus, oris. *Lievre.*

A little young Hare. Lepuscu-lus, i. *Levraut.*

A Marten. Martes, is. f. g. *Foine, Marte.*

A Mouse. Mus, ris. *Rat, Souris.*

A Dormouse. Glis, iris. m. *Loir, Rat des Alpes.*

A common Rat. Glis, iris. *Rat.*

A Mole. Talpa, æ. *Taupe.*

A Roe-Buck. Caprea, æ. *Chevreüil.*

A Fallow-Deer. Dama, æ. *Daim.*

A Main-Deer. Hippelaphus, hoc est cervus ex equo & cerva. *Rangier.*

A Squirrel. Sciurus, i. *Ecurieu.*

A Weasel. Mustela. *Belette.*

Wild beasts which are fierce. Feræ, seu animalia ferocia. *Animaux farouches.*

A Bear. Ursus, i. *Ours.*

A She-Bear. Ursa, æ. *Ourse.*

A little or young Bear. Ursu-lus, i. *Ourson, petit Ours.*

A Hyena. Hyena, æ. *Hyene.*

A Leopard. Pardus. *Leopard.*

A Lion. Leo. *Lion.*

A Lionness. Leæna. *Lionne.*

A young Lion. Leunculus. *Lion-ceau.*

A Wolf. Lupus, i. *Loup.*

A She-wolf. Lupa, æ. *Louve.*

A mankind Wolf. Lupus anthrophagus. *Loup-garou.*

A white Wolf engendred betwixt a Hind and a Wolf. Lupus cervarius. *Loup cervier.*

A Panther. Panthera, æ. f. *Panthere.*

A Rhinocerot. Rhinoceros, otis, m. *Rhinoceros.*

A Tygre. Tygris, is, (vel) idis, f. g. *Tygre.*

A wild Boar. Aper, pri. *Sanglier, bête noire (termes de venerie.)*

The tuskers or two teeth below of a Boar. Aprinorum dentium falculæ. *Defenses de Sanglier, dents crochuës.*

The dew claws or hinder claws of a wild Boar. Apri calcaria. *Gardes de Sanglier, ongles de derriere & sur le talon.*

The tip of a Boars foot or fore-claw. Ungulæ apruguæ cuspis. *Pince de Sanglier, le bout de l'ongle de devant.*

The sharp edges or sides of the foot of a wild Boar. Cultrata latera unguis aprugni. *Coupans de Sanglier, le côté de son ongle.*

The feeding of a wild Boar when he roots not, and turns not up the earth. Superficiaria apri pastio. *Mangeure de Sanglier lors qu'il paist sur la terre sans la foüiller.*

The rooting or digging of the Boar, when by turning up the earth he feeds on the roots of Fern, or other such like food. Fossitia apri pastio. *Fouge de Sanglier, lors qu'il paist en foüillant les racines de fougere, ou autres telles viandes, ce qui se dit fouger en termes d'art.*

The rooting of a Boar, the mark of his snout in the earth. Impressi solo aprugni rostri vestigium. *Boutis du Sanglier, vestige de son groin dans la terre.*

The wild Boar makes his rootings forward in a straight line; but the tame Hog here and there to either side. Aper eruendo pabulo humum directo sulcat limite; sus cicur autem variè sparsis scrobibus solùm fodit. *Le Sanglier fait ses boutis de suite, & tout droit, où le pourceau les fait ça & là.*

The slough or bed of a Boar. Apri cubile. *Bauge de Sanglier, son lit dans son fort.*

The lesses or dung of the Boar. Apri stercus. *Lesses, fiante de Sanglier.*

The soil, slough or mire, where the wild Boar wallows. Apri volutabrum. *Soüil de Sanglier, le lieu où il se veautre dans la boüe.*

The wild Boar puts his hinder feet in the paints of his fore-feet, which the tame Hog does not. Postica pedum vestigia, anticis aper infigit, porcus cicur nequaquam. *Le Sanglier met les pieds de derriere dans les traces de ceux de devant, ce que ne fait pas le Pourceau.*

The hunting of the wild Boar. Aprugna venatio. *Chasse à la bête noire,* (a term in hunting.)

Serpents. Serpentes. *Serpens.*

An Asp. Aspis, idis, f. g. *Aspic.*

A Basilisk. Basiliscus, i. *Basilic.*

A Cameleon, a kind of Lizard. Chamæleon, ontis, m. *Cameleon, espece de Lezar.*

A Land-Snake, an Adder. Coluber, bri. *Coleuvre.*

A Crocodile. Crocodilus, i. m. *Crocodile, Dragon de riviere.*

A Dragon. Draco, onis. *Dragon.*

A

A Hydra. Hydra, æ. *Hydre.*

A Lizard. Lacertus. *Lezard.*

A Salamander. Salamandra, æ. *Salemandre.*

A Serpent. Anguis, is, m. f. *Serpent.*

A blow Worm. Cæcilia, æ. f. *Serpent aveugle.*

A flying Serpent. Anguis alatus. *Serpent ailé.*

A Snake or Serpent with a creſt or comb. Anguis criſtatus. *Serpent crété.*

A Cockatrice. Regulus, i. *Serpent couronné.*

A Ceraſtes or horned Serpent. Ceraſtes, æ, m. g. *Serpent cornu.*

A Serpent with two heads. Amphiſbœna, æ. f. *Serpent à deux têtes.*

A Serpent with a gliſtering back. Scytala, æ, (vel) Scytale, es, f. *Serpent bien moucheté.*

A Goſe-footed Serpent. Anguis palmatus. *Serpent paté, ayant pate d'Oye.*

A Serpent that ſpits its venom at a diſtance on him that ſets upon it. Ptyas, adis, f. *Serpent crachant de loin ſon venin contre celuy qui l'attaque.*

A Serpent that caſts and ſhoots himſelf on paſſengers. Jaculus. *Serpent qui ſe lance ſur les paſſans.*

A Serpent whoſe biting cauſes inſatiable thirſt. Dipſas, dis, f. preſter, eris, m. *Serpent dont la morſure cauſe une ſoif inſatiable.*

A Serpent whoſe biting empties all the blood. Hæmorrhois, dis, f. *Serpent dont la morſure vuide tout le ſang.*

A little Serpent. Anguiculus, i. *Petit ſerpent.*

A bed or knot of Snakes. Anguinum, i. *Maſſe de jeunes ſerpens entortillez enſemble.*

A Serpent caſting the ſlough, and getting a new ſkin. Anguis vernans. *Serpent en mûe, changeant de peau.*

A Skink, or four-footed Serpent. Scincus, Stincus. *Serpent à quatre pieds.*

A Viper. Vipera, æ. *Vipere.*

A Vipers Whelp. Viperinus catulus. *Vipereau.*

Amphibious Animals. Amphibia. *Amphibies.*

Some certain animals that live partly on the land, and partly in the water are called amphibious. Amphibia, beſtiæ quaſi ancipites, quæ tum in terra, tum in aquis vivunt. *On appelle ainſi certains animaux qui vivent en partie ſur la terre, en partie dans l'eau.*

A Beaver. Fiber, bri. Caſtor, oris. *Caſtor, ou Bievre.*

An Otter. Lutra, æ. *Loutre.*

A Tortoiſe. Teſtudo, inis. *Tortüe.*

Inſects. Inſecta. *Inſectes.*

A certain kind of imperfect animals, which inſtead of members, have ſmall inciſions and cuts, are called Inſects. Inſecta (inquit Plinius) appellantur ab inciſuris, quæ nunc cervicum loco, nunc pectorum, atq; alvi, præcinctu ſeparant membra. *On appelle* Inſectes *certains petits animaux imparfaits, leſquels ont au lieu de membres de menües inciſions & entailleures.*

A Spider. Aranea, æ; araneus, ci. *Aragnée.*

A little Spider. Aranecla, aranecolus. *Petite Aragnée.*

A

A little green wood Worm, Coſſus, i. *Ariſon, petit Ver.*

A Caterpillar. Eruca, æ. bruchus, i. *Chenille.*

A hand-Worm. Acarus, i. *Ciron.*

A Wood-Louſe. Porcellio, onis, m. *Cloporte.*

A Toad. Buſo, onis, m. *Crapaut.*

A Beetle. Scarabæus, i. *Eſcarbot.*

A Snail or Periwinkle. Cochlea, æ. f. *Eſcargot.*

An Ant or Piſmire. Formica, æ. *Fourmy.*

A venemous Ant. Salpuga, æ. *Fourmy venimeux.*

A Land-Toad. Rubeta, æ. *Grenoüille verte.*

A Cricket. Grillus, i. *Grillet.*

A Vine-fretter. Volucra, æ. *Liſet, ſorte de Ver.*

A dew Snail. Limax, cis, m. *Limaçon.*

A Louſe. Pediculus, i. pes pedis, m. *Pou.*

A Nit. Lens, dis, f. *Lande de Pou.*

A Flea. Pulex, icis, m. *Puce.*

A Puneez. Cimex, icis, m. *Punaiſe.*

A Locuſt. Locuſta, æ. *Sauterelle.*

A Scorpion. Scorpius, ii. Scorpio, onis. *Scorpion.*

A Tarantula. Tarantula, æ, f. g. *Tarantule, ſorte de Scorpion.*

A Moth. Tinea, æ. *Teigne, Tigne.*

Fowls. Volucres. *Oiſeaux.*

Q. How do you divide Fowls? In quot claſſes diſtribuis volucres? *Comment partagez-vous les oiſeaux?*

A. I divide them into nine ranks. In novem claſſes digero. *Je les partage en neuf rangs.*

1. Into birds for hawking. In aves aucupes. *En oiſeaux de chaſſe.* 2. Birds of prey. In prædatrices. *En oiſeaux de proye.* 3. Singing or cage-birds. In aves canoras. *En oiſeaux de chant.* 4. Night-birds. In aves nocturnas. *En oiſeaux de nuit.* 5. Water-fowl. In aves aquatiles. *En oiſeaux d'eau.* 6. Rabenous birds. In voraces, corvini generis. *En oiſeaux goulus, de race de corbeau.* 7. Into table-fowl, ſuch as are good to eat. In menſarias & eſcarias. *En oiſeaux de table, bons à manger.* 8. Fowls that cannot be referred to any of theſe kinds. In aves quæ ad nullum ex iis ordinem reduci poſſunt. *En oiſeaux qui ne peuvent être rapportez à aucune de ces ſortes.* 9. Into flying inſects. In inſecta volucria. *En inſectes volans.*

Birds for Hawking. Aves aucupes. *Oiſeaux de Chaſſe.*

An Eagle. Aquila. *Aigle.*

A young Eagle. Aquilæ pullus. *Aigleron.*

A Foſs-Hawk. Subbuteo, onis, m. *Autour.*

A Falcon. Falco, onis, m. *Faucon.*

The Tiercelet, Taſſel, or male of a Falcon. Tertiarius Falco. *Tiercelet, ou male de Faucon.*

A Gerfalcon. Æſalon, onis, m. g. *Gerfau.*

A Hobby. Halyætus, i. m. harpe, es. *Hobereau.*

A Lanner. Aſterias, æ. m. *Lanier.*

A Lanret, (to wit) the male. Aſteridion, dii, n. g. *Lanret, le male du Lanier.*

A Marlin. Spiza, æ. *Emerillon.*

A Saker. Circus, ci. *Sacre.*

The taſſel of a Saker. Circidion, dii, n. *Sacret, le male du Sacre.*

A Sparrow-Hawk. Percos,ci,m. *Epervier.*

The Musket, or male of a Sparrow-Hawk. Tertiarius percos. *Mouchet, ou male d'Epervier.*

A Tartary Falcon. Perne, es. *Tagnarot, ou Tartarot.*

A bird of the fift, (what follow are terms of Falconery.) Manuarii receptus accipiter: (accipiter signifies properly a Hawk.) *Oiſeau de poing: (tout ce qui ſuit ſont termes de Fauconerie.)*

A bird of the lure. Ilicii plumarii accipiter. *Oiſeau de leurre.*

A nates Hawk, taken in the neſt. Nidularius accipiter. *Oiſeau niois, pris au nid.*

A ſoar Hawk, new Hawk, that has not mewed, carrying the firſt years feathers. Annotinus, vel hornotinus, vel neopterus accipiter. *Oiſeau ſort neuf, non mué, portant plumage de la premiere année.*

A mewed Hawk, a Haggard, that hath been at its own liberty. Alterarum pennarum accipiter. *Oiſeau mué, hagard, qui a eſté quelque temps à ſoy.*

A Brancher, that flies from branch to branch, becauſe its feathers are not yet grown. Arborarius accipiter. *Oiſeau brancher, volettant de branche en branche, pour n'avoir pas encore ſes pennes alongées & nourries.*

A paſs-by, or paſſenger Hawk, a ſtranger, of another country. Peregrinus accipiter. *Oiſeau paſſager, ou de paſſage, étranger, venu d'un autre pays.*

A man'd Hawk. Cicuratus accipiter. *Oiſeau affaité, dreſſé.*

A wild, ramage, unman'd Hawk. Ferus accipiter. *Oiſeau non affaité.*

A Hawk eaſie, or untoward for manning. Docilis aut contumax accipiter. *Oiſeau de bonne ou de mauvaiſe affaire, c'eſt à dire, docile ou hagard.*

A Hawk too high in body, that is to ſay, too fat. Habitior, plenior, obeſior accipiter. *Oiſeau en corps, trop en corps, c'eſt à dire, trop gras.*

A Hawk whole in feathers. Integer accipiter. *Oiſeau bien entier, dont les pennes ſont bien nourries & entieres.*

A Hawk all of one colour. Accipiter unicolor. *Oiſeau d'une piece:* this is likewiſe ſaid of a dog or horſe: canis aut equus unicolor.

A ragged or broken-feathered Hawk. Pennis mutilus. *Oiſeau halbrené, qui a les pennes rompües.*

To reward the Hawk, that is, gibe him part of the prey. Eſcam præbere accipitri. *Faire plaiſir à l'oiſeau, luy faire le devoir, c'eſt à dire, le paître.*

To feed a young Hawk as birds feed their young, by putting little bits into their mouth. Tenerum accipitrem inescare. *Abecher l'oiſeaux neuf.*

To man a Hawk. Accipitrem cicurare. *Affaiter, apprivoiſer l'oiſeau.*

To make a Hawk thorough. Interritum præstare. *Aſſeurer l'oiſeau.*

To enseam a Hawk, that is, to take down his body by feeding him more soberly. Emaciare habitiorem accipitrem. *Eſſimer l'oiſeau, luy abbatre ſon trop embompoint, en le paiſſant plus ſobrement.*

To garden a Hawk on a turff of graſs, thereby to chear him. Liberioris cœli habitu recreare, exhilarare accipitrem. *Jardiner l'oiſeau, le mettre à l'air, à la verdure pour l'egayer.*

Caſt-

Caſting, or a pellet of canbas or cotton, which a Hawk is made to ſwallow down for a purge. Aviariæ curationis catapotium. *Cure, pelote de chanvre ou de coton, qu'on fait avaler à l'oiſeau de chaſſe pour le purger.*

To give the Hawk caſting. Pituitarium catapotium accipitri porrigere. *Faire prendre la cure à l'oiſeau, le faire curer.*

To render or caſt up the caſting. Smegmicos paſtillos ejicere. *Curer, rendre ſes cures.*

Birds of prey. Aves prædatrices. *Oiſeaux de proye.*

A **Buzard.** Buteo, onis. *Buſard ou Buſe.*

A **Crow.** Cornix, icis, f. g. *Corneille.*

A **Heron.** Ardea, æ. *Heron.*

A **criel Heron.** Ardeola. *Aigrette, eſpece de Heron.*

A **Beſtrel, Fuckwind.** Tinnunculus. *Crecerelle.*

A **Kite or Glead.** Miivus (or) Milvius, i. *Milan.*

A **Raben.** Corvus, vi. *Corbeau.*

A **Vultur.** Vultur, is. *Vautour.*

Singing, or Cage-birds. Aves oſcinæ, ſeu canoræ. *Oiſeaux de Chant.*

A **Black-bird.** Merula, æ. f. g. *Merle.*

A **Canary-bird.** Canarius paſſer. *Canarin.*

A **little yellow bird like the Canary-bird.** Siren, enis, f. Acanthus, i. m. *Serin.*

A **Chaffinch.** Fringula, æ. f. *Pinſon.*

A **Goldfinch.** Carduelis, is, f. *Chardonneret.*

A **Greenfinch.** Vireo, onis, m. *Verdier.*

A **Lark.** Alauda, æ. *Aloüette.*

A **Linnet.** Linaria, æ. f. *Linotte.*

A **Nightingale.** Luſcinia, æ. f. *Roſſignol.*

A **Tarin.** Thraupis, idis, f. *Tarin.*

A **Thruſh.** Turdus. *Tourdelle, Tourd.*

A **Wagtail.** Cinclus, i. m. *Bergeronette.*

A **Siſken, or the bird Ligury.** Spinus, Spinthia, æ. Acanthis, idis. *Serin.*

A **Yellow-hammer or Yourling.** Florus, i. m. *Bruant.*

The three following learn to ſpeak when they are taught. Sequentes tres loqui diſcunt cùm docentur. *Les trois ſuivans apprenent à parler quand on les enſeigne.*

The Parret. Pſittacus, i. *Le Perroquet.*

The Magpie. Pica, æ. *La Pie.*

The Jack-daw, and Jay. Graculus, i. *Le Geay.*

Night Birds. Aves nocturnæ. *Oiſeaux de Nuit.*

The Horn-Owl or Horn-Owl. Bubo, onis, m. *Chat-huant.*

The Owl. Noctua, æ. *Choüette.*

The Howlet. Ulula, æ. *Huette ou Hulotte.*

The Bat. Veſpertilio, onis, f. g. *Chauve-ſouris.*

The Screech-Owl. Eleus, ei, m. *Freſaye.*

The Goat-milker, (a kind of Owl.) Caprimulgus, i. *Tete-chevre.*

Water

Water Fowls. Aves aquatiles.
Oiſeaux d'Eau.

A **Duck.** Anas, atis, ſ. g. *Canard.*
A **young wild Duck.** Lacuſtris anaticula. *Hallebran.*
A **Ducker.** Mergus. *Plongeon.*
A **Cormorant.** Corvus calvus. *Cormorant.*
A **Curlue.** Elorius, ii. *Corlieu.*
A **Coot, Moor-hen.** Fulica, æ. *Fouque, eſpece de Colin noir.*
A **Sea-Cormorant.** Fulica major. *Mucroule, Diable de mer.*
A **Goſe.** Anſer, is. *Oye.*
A **wild Goſe.** Vulpanſer. *Cravant, Oye ſauvage.*
A **Martinet.** Apus, odis, ſ. *Martinet.*
A **Water-Quail.** Glottis, idis, ſ. *Gelinote d'eau.*
A **Sea-Pie.** Loripes, edis. *Pie de mer.*
A **Teal.** Querquedula, æ. *Cercelle, ou Cercevelle.*

Rabenous Birds. Aves voraces.
Oiſeaux goulus.

A **Raven.** Corvus, i. *Corbeau.*
A **Cormorant or Water-Raven.** Corvus calvus. *Corbeau d'eau.*
A **Crow.** Cornix, icis, ſ. *Corneille.*
A **Jay, a kind of Pie that lives on acorns and nuts, &c.** Pica glandaria. *Geay, eſpece de Pie vivant de gland, noix, &c.*
A **Rook.** Graculus, i. m. *Graille, Colin.*
A **Jackdaw, that ſteals money, and ſuch like things.** Monedula, æ. Graculus monetarius. *Graille, Larronneſſe de monoye & choſes ſemblables.*
A **Magpie.** Pica varia. *Pie griſche.*

Fowls for eating. Aves eſcariæ.
Oiſeaux à manger.

A **Cock.** Gallus gallinaceus. *Coq.*
A **Calender.** Calendra, æ. *Calendre.*
A **Turky-cock.** Gallus Indicus. *Coq d'Inde.*
A **Wood-cock.** Ruſticula, æ. *Becaſſe.*
A **Heath-cock.** Attagen, enis, m. *Francol, ſorte de Faiſan.*
A **Capon.** Capo, onis. *Chapon.*
A **Duck.** Anas, atis, ſ. *Canard.*
A **young wild Duck.** Anaticula paluſtris. *Hallebran.*
A **Figeater.** Ficedula, æ. *Becfigue.*
A **Goſe.** Anſer. *Oye.*
A **Hen.** Gallina, æ. *Poule.*
A **Lapwing.** Parra, æ. *Vaneau.*
A **Lark.** Alauda, æ. *Aloüette.*
A **Linnet, or bird that feeds upon miller.** Miliaria. *Hortolan.*
A **Peacock.** Pavo, onis, m. *Paon, Pan.*
A **Partridge.** Perdix, icis. *Perdris.*
A **Pheaſant.** Phaſianus, i. m. *Faiſan.*
A **Pigeon or Dobe.** Columbus, i. *Pigeon.*
A **young Pigeon.** Columbulus. *Pigeonneau.*
A **Wood-Pigeon.** Palumbus, i. m. *Pigeon ramier.*
A **Quail.** Coturnix, icis, ſ. *Caille.*
A **Sparrow.** Paſſer, eris, m. *Moineau.*
A **Starling.** Sturnus. i. *Etorneau.*
A **Thruſh.** Turdus, i. *Grive, Tourd.*
A **Turtle.** Turtur, is, m. *Tourterelle.*

Birds

Birds of a kind different from thoſe abode-mentioned. Aves, indolis ab aliis diverſæ. *Oiſeaux d'une ſorte differente des precedentes.*

A **Kings-fiſher.** Alcyon, onis, Alcedo, inis. *Alcion.*

A **Swallow.** Hirundo, inis. *Arondelle, Herondelle, ou Hirondelle.*

A **Stork.** Ciconia, æ. *Cigogne.*

An **Oſtridge.** Struthiocamelus, i. m. *Autruche.*

A **Swan.** Cygnus, i. *Cygne.*

A **Cuckow.** Cuculus, i. *Cocu, ou Coucu.*

A **Robin-red-breaſt.** Erithacus, i. *Gorge rouge.*

A **Woodpecker.** Cetthius, ii. *Grimpereau, petit oiſeau grimpant ſur les arbres.*

A **Crane.** Grus, uis, f. *Grüe.*

A **yellow water Wagtail.** Motacilla, æ. *Hauſſe-queue.*

A **Hoop.** Upupa, æ. *Hupe.*

A **Titmouſe.** Parus, i. m. *Lavdere.*

A **Whitwal.** Garbulus, i. m. *Loriot.*

A **Martinet.** Apus, odis, m. *Martinet.*

A **Midwal, a bird that eats bees.** Parus, i. Apiaſter, (quòd apibus noceat) *Muſange, Lardene.*

A **Buſtard.** Otis, Tarda, Buſtardus. *Outarde.*

A **lonely Sparrow.** Paſſer ſolitarius. *Paſſe ſolitaire.*

A **Pelican.** Pelicanus, i. *Pelican.*

A **Phenix.** Phœnix, icis, m. *Phenix.*

A **Pickwap.** Picus, i. m. *Pic.*

The **green Peak, or ordinary Woodpecker.** Picus viridis. *Pic-verd.*

A **Plover.** Pluvialis, is, f. *Pluvier.*

A **Wren.** Trochilus. *Roitelet.*

A **Bunten.** Bapis, idis, f. *Traquet.*

Flying Inſects. Inſecta volucria. *Inſectes volans.*

A **Bee.** Apes, (or) apis, is. *Abeille.*

A **Hive of Bees.** Examen apum. *Eſſain d'Abeilles.*

A **little or young Bee.** Apicula, æ. *Petite Abeille.*

A **Drone.** Fucus, i, m. *Bourdon.*

Cantharides, a venemous green Fly. Cantharis, idis, f. *Cantharide.*

A **horned Beetle, or Bull fly.** Scarabæus cornutus. *Cerf volant.*

A **Grashopper.** Cicada. *Cigale.*

A **Gnat, or Midge.** Culex, tinnulus. *Couſin.*

A **Waſp.** Veſpa, æ. *Gueſpe.*

A **Fly.** Muſca. *Mouche.*

A **Horſe-fly, or Breeze.** Aſilus, i, m. *Groſſe Mouche, Taon.*

A **Glow-worm, or Fire-fly.** Cicindela, æ, f. *Mouche luiſante.*

A **little Fly.** Culex, icis, m. *Moucheron.*

A **Butterfly.** Papilio, onis, m. *Papillon.*

The **parts of a Bird.** Avis partes & membra. *Les parties d'un Oiſeau.*

The **beak of a bird.** Roſtrum, i n. *Bec d'oiſeau.*

The **trinets or feathers about the beak, a circle about the beaks of hawks.** Roſtri orbiculus. *Tour du bec, cercle autour du bec des oiſeaux de chaſſe.*

A **Feather.** Pluma. *Plume.*

A **Down.** Plumula. *Petite plume. duvet.*

Pens, or wing and tail-feathers. Pennæ, arum. *Pennes, groſſes plumes des ailes & de la queüe.*

The ſpeckled feathers on the neck and breaſt of a Hawk. Maculæ pectoris. *Paremens d'oiſeau de chaſſe, mailles ou petites plumes couvrans le devant du col & de la poitrine de l'oiſeau.*

The coat of a Hawk, the feathers on the ſhoulders, back, and over the wings. Dorſi plumarius amictus. *Manteau d'oiſeau, plumage des épaules, du dos, & du deſſus des ailes.*

The foot, palm of a Hawk. Palma, pes, manus. *Main, pied, pate d'oiſeau.*

The tail or train of a Hawk or bird. Cauda, æ. *Queüe d'oiſeau.*

The craw or crap. Ingluvies, ei, f. (in terms of Falconery it is called the gorge.) *Jabot, ou pochet ſous le goſier: (le jabot ſe nomme mulette à l'égard des oiſeaux de fauconnerie.)*

The gizard, or ſtomach of the bird, into which the food deſcends from the crap or gorge. Stomachus, i. *Geſier, eſtomach d'oiſeau, où la viande deſcend du jabot.*

The claws or talons. Falculæ, arum. *Serres, griffes, ongles.*

Fiſh. Piſces. *Les Poiſſons.*

An Anchovey. Apua, æ. *Anchoye.*
A Bleak. Alburnus, i. *Able.*
A Barbel. Mullus, i. *Barbeau.*
A Baſe. Lupus, i. *Loup.*
A Carp. Cyprinus, i. *Carpe.*
A Curreſiſh. Cuculus, i. *Cocu poiſſon.*
A Conger. Congrus, i. *Congre.*
A Crebice, or Crapfiſh. Cancer, cri, m. *Ecreviſſe.*
A Cod. Morhua, æ. *Morüe.*
A Sea Calf. Vitulus marinus. *Veau marin.*
A Crampfiſh. Torpedo, inis. *Torpin.*
A Crocodile. Crocodilus, i. *Crocodile.*
A Dab, or Sanding. Rhombus, i. *Barbüe.*
A Dace. Leuciſcus, i. *Vendoiſe.*
A Dolphin. Delphinus, i. *Dauphin.*
A little ruddy Dog-fiſh. Rutilus, i. *La Rouſſe.*
An Eele-pout. Lota, æ. *Lote.*
A Frog. Rana, æ. *Grenoüille.*
A Gull, or Millers thumb. Capito, onis. *Chabot.*
A Goldeny. Aurata, æ. *Dorade.*
A Gudgeon. Gobio, onis, m. *Goujon.*
A Sea-groundling. Meleta, æ. *Melette.*
A Hornback. Acus, ci, m. *Eguille.*
A Herring. Harengus, i. *Harang.*
A red Herring. Harengus infumatus. *Harang ſoret.*
A Lamprey. Muræna, æ. *Lamproye.*
A Lobſter with a long beak and pricks on the back. Cammarus, i. *Langouſte.*
A Loach. Apia, Cobites. *Loche.*
A Leech. Hirudo, inis. *Sang-ſüe.*
A Mackarel. Scomber, bri. *Maquereau.*
A Melwel, or Keeling. Oniſcus, ci. Aſinus piſcis. *Merlus, Merlüe.*
A Muſcle. Muſculus, i. *Moule.*
A Maker, a fiſh that engenders pearl. Concha margaritifera. *Nacre, poiſſon engendrant la perle.*
A Sea-nettle. Urtica piſcis. *Ortie.*
An Oyſter. Oſtrea, æ. *Huitre.*
An Ombre, or Grayling. Thymallus, i. *Ombre.*
A Pike. Lucius, ii. *Brochet.*
A Prawn. Caris, ſ. *Langouſtin.*
A Porpoiſe. Turſio, onis, m. *Marſouin.*
A Pollard. Capito, onis. *Munier.*
A Perch. Percha, æ. *Perche.*
A Pourcontrel. Polypus, i. *Polype.*

A purple fiſh, or Venus ſhell. Veneria, æ. Porcellana, æ. *Porcellaine, poiſſon à coquille.*

A broad and ſhort Plaice. Quadratulus. *Quarrelet.*

A Pilchard. Sardinia, æ. *Sardine.*

A Rocket-fiſh. Rubellio, onis. *Rouget.*

A Shed fiſh. Aloſa, æ. *Aloſe.*

A Sleeve or Calamary. Loligo, inis, *Caſſeron.*

A Sea-Horſe. Equus marinus. *Cheval marin.*

A Sturgeon. Accipenſer, eris. *Etourgeon.*

A Scate-fiſh with a venemous prick in the tail. Paſtinaca. *Glorieuſe.*

A Salmon. Salmo, onis. *Saumon.*

A Sound, or Cuttle-fiſh. Sepia, æ. *Seche.*

A Sole. Solea, æ. *Sole.*

A Sea-Hog. Citharus, i. *Truye de mer.*

A Scolopendria. Scolopendra, æ. *Scolopendre, Chenille d'eau.*

A Thornback. Raïa, æ. *Raye.*

A Tench. Tinca, æ. *Tanche.*

A Tunny fiſh. Thunnus, i. *Thon.*

A Trout. Trutta, æ. *Truite.*

A Turbot. Rhombus, i. *Turbot.*

A Whale. Balena, æ. *Baleine.*

A whitiſh Trout in the Lakes of Savoy. Lavaretus. *Lavaret.*

A Whiting. Aſellus minor. *Merlan.*

A Water-ſerpent. Hydrus, i. *Serpent d'eau.*

The parts of a Fiſh. Piſcis membra. *Les parties d'un Poiſſon.*

The ſnout of a fiſh. Roſtrum, i. *Muſeau, muſſle de poiſſon.*

The gill of a fiſh. Branchia, æ. *Oreille de poiſſon.*

The fin of a fiſh. Pinna, æ. *Nageoire, aileron de poiſſon.*

The ſcale of a fiſh. Squama, æ. *Ecaille de poiſſon.*

The ſhell of a fiſh. Concha, æ. *Coquille de poiſſon.*

The creſts of a fiſh. Spina, æ. *Arête de poiſſon.*

The fleſh of a fiſh. Caro, carnis, *Chair de poiſſon.*

A ſcaly fiſh. Piſcis ſquamatus. *Poiſſon à écailles.*

A fiſh with hard ſcales, like a Tortoiſe. Piſcis teſtaceus, (or) oſtreaceus. *Poiſſon à écailles dures, comme celles de la Tortüe.*

A ſoft and ſmooth-skinned fiſh. Piſcis mollis. *Poiſſon à cuir mol, ſans écailles.*

A rough-skinned fiſh. Piſcis aſper. *Poiſſon à cuir âpre.*

A ſhell-fiſh. Piſcis conchatus. *Poiſſon à coquille.*

Trees. Arbores. *Les Arbres.*

Q. How do you divide trees? Quomodo diſtribuis arbores? *Comment partagez vous les arbres?*

1. Into Fruit-trees. 2. Warren Trees. 3. Shrubs. 1. In arbores felices ſeu fructiferas. 2. In non-fructiferas ſeu infelices. 3. In frutices ſeu arbuſta. 3. *En Arbres fruitiers.* 2. *En Arbres ſteriles.* 3. *En Arbriſſeaux.*

Fruit-trees. Arbores fructiferæ. *Arbres fruitiers.*

An Almond-tree. Amygdalus, i, f. g. *Amandier.*

An Almond. Amygdala. *Amande.*

An Apple-tree. Malus, i, f. g. *Pommier.*

An Apple. Malum, i, n. *Pomme.*

An apple for keeping. Malum conditaneum. *Pomme de garde.*

An apple that cannot keep. Malum fugax. *Pomme qui n'eſt pas de garde.*

A ſhort tart, or ſhort ſhank. Malum capendulum, (vel) curtipendium, (ſic dictum à brevitate pediculi quo pendet.) *Pomme Capendu, ou courtpendu.*

Adams apple. Pomum Adamium. *Pomme d'Adam.*

A Pearmain. Melapium. *Pommepoir.*

A Pippin. Malum petiſium. *Pomme Apiole.*

A St Johns apple. Melimelum. *Pomme St. Jean.*

A raging, or mad apple. Malum amatorium. *Pomme d'amour.*

An Apricock-tree. Armeniaca malus. *Abricotier.*

An Apricock. Armeniacum malum. *Abricot.*

A Crab-tree, or arbute. Arbutus, i, f. *Arboiſier.*

A Crab. Arbutum. *Arboiſe.*

A Cherry-tree. Ceraſus, i, f. *Ceriſier.*

A Cherry. Ceraſum. *Ceriſe.*

A Cheſtnut-tree. Caſtanea arbor. *Châtagnier.*

A Cheſtnut. Caſtanea, æ. *Châtagne.*

A Citron-tree. Citrus, i, f. *Citronier.*

A Citron. Citreum, ci. *Citron.*

A ſour Cherry-tree. Ceraſius, i. *Griotier.*

A ſour Cherry. Ceraſium. *Griote.*

A Palm, or Date-tree. Palma, æ. *Dattier, Palmier.*

A Date. Dactylus, i, m. *Datte.*

A Fig-tree. Ficus, ci, (or) us, f. *Figuier.*

A Fig. Ficus, ûs. *Figue.*

A Gingioul-tree. Ziziphus, i. f. *Gingeolier.*

A Gingioul. Ziziphum, i. *Gingeole.*

A Hazel-tree. Arbor avellana. *Noiſelier.*

A Hazel-nut. Nux avellana. *Noiſette.*

A Lemmon-tree. Limonia malus. *Limonier.*

A Lemmon. Limonium malum. *Limon.*

A Mulberry-tree. Morus, i. f. *Meurier.*

A Mulberry. Morum, i. *Meure.*

An Olive-tree. Olea, æ. *Olivier.*

A wild Olive-tree. Oleaſter, ſtri, m. *Olivier ſauvage.*

An Olive. Oliva. *Olive.*

A Peach-tree. Malus Perſica. *Peſchier.*

A Peach. Malum Perſicum. *Peſche.*

A ſmall Peach-tree. Perſica duracina. *Albergier.*

A ſmall Peach. Perſicum duracinum. *Alberge.*

A Pomegranate-tree. Malus Punica. *Grenadier.*

A Pomegranate. Malum Punicum. *Grenade.*

The rind of a Pomegranate. Malicorium. *Ecorce de Grenade.*

The skin that ſeparates the ſeeds. Ciccum, i. *La peau qui ſepare les grains.*

A Plum-tree. Prunus, i, f. *Prunier.*

A Plum. Prunum, i. *Prune.*

A Prune. Prunum paſſum. *Prunneau.*

A Pear-tree. Pirus, i, f. *Poirier.*

A Pear. Pirum, i. n. *Poire.*

The Muſk-pear, or Water-pear. Pirum ſuperbum. *Poire muſcadele.*

The

The Pound-pear. Pirum volemum. *Poire de livre.*

The Euſebian Pear. Pirum bonchriſtianum, ſeu mammoſum. *Poire de Bonchrêtien.*

The Katharine pear. Pirum Catharinæ. *Poire de Katharine.*

The two-headed pear. Pirum biceps. *Poire à deux têtes.*

The Alabaſter-pear, Bell-pear, or Gourd-pear. Pirum ſertolianum, ſeu voconium. *Poir de Serteau.*

A Bergamo-pear. Pirum Bergomium, ſeu Falernum. *Poire Bergamote.*

The Roſe-pear. Pirum roſatum, ſeu regium. *Poire roſat.*

The Cat-pear. Pirum ſignium. *Poire-chat.*

The Pearl-pear. Pirum cruſtumium. *Poire-perle.*

A haſting or haſty Pear. Pirum præcox. *Poire d'hativeau.*

A late Pear. Pirum ſerotinum. *Poire tardive.*

A Butter-pear. Pirum butyraceum. *Poire-beurre.*

The golden Pear. Pirum ſinauratum. *Poire fin or.*

An Orange-pear. Pirum aureum. *Poire-orange.*

A Sugar-pear. Pirum ſaccharatum. *Poire ſucrée.*

The Muſk-pear. Pirum moſchatum. *Poire muſquée.*

A Choak-pear. Pirum anguſtianum. *Poire d'angoiſſe.*

A Quince-tree. Cotonea malus. *Coignier.*

A Quince. Cotoneum, ei. *Coigne.*

A Serbice-tree. Sorbus, i. f. *Cormier, Sorbier.*

A Serbice. Sorbum, i. *Corme, Sorbe.*

A Walnut-tree. Nux cis, f. *Noyer.*

A Walnut. Nux. *Noix.*

Trees that bear no fruit. Arbores non fructiferæ. *Arbres non fruitiers.*

An Alder-tree. Almus, i, f. *Aulne.*

An Aſh-tree. Fraxinus, i, f. *Fraiſne.*

A Birch-tree. Betula, æ. *Bouleau.*

A Beech-tree. Fagus, gi. Eſculus, i. f. *Fau, Hêtre.*

A Cedar. Cedrus, i, f. *Cedre.*

A Cornel-tree. Cornus, i, f. *Cornoillier.*

A Cypreſs-tree. Cupreſſus, i, f. *Cyprez.*

A Cork-tree. Suber, eris, n. *Liege.*

Ebony. Ebenus, i, f. *Ebene.*

An Elm-tree. Ulmus, i, f. *Orme, Ormeaux.*

A Fir-tree. Abies, etis, f. *Sapin.*

A Haſel, or Filbert-tree. Corylus, i, f. *Coudrier.*

A Holly, or Holm-tree. Aquifolia, æ. *Houx.*

A Laurel, or Bay-tree. Laurus, i, f. *Laurier.*

A Larch-tree. Larix, icis, f. *Melaiſe.*

A Line-tree. Tilia, æ. *Tillet, ou Tillot.*

A Maple-tree. Acer, eris, n. *Erable.*

An Oak. Quercus, ûs. *Chêne.*

An Acorn. Glans, dis, f. *Gland de Chêne.*

The ſcarlet Oak, by ſome called Holm. Ilex, icis, f. *Yeuſe.*

A Pitch-tree. Picea, æ. *Peſſe.*

A Poplar-tree. Populus, i, f *Peuplier.*

A Pine-tree. Pinus, i, vel ûs. *Pin.*

A Pine-apple. Nux pinea. *Pomme de Pin.*

A Plane-tree. Platanus, i, f. *Plane.*

A Sallow, or Willow-tree. Salix, icis, f. *Saule.*

A white Hafel-tree. Opulus, i, f. *Aubier, Obier.*

An Hab-tree. Carpinus, i, f. *Charme.*

A Yew-tree. Taxus, i, f. *If.*

Shrubs. Arbusta. *Arbrisseaux.*

Agnus castus. Vitex, icis, f. *Agnus castus.*

Amomum. Amomum, i. *Amome.*

Balsamum-tree. Balsamum, i. *Baume.*

Box. Buxus, i, f. Buxum, i, n. *Buy.*

Barberry-tree. Spina appendix. *Epine-vinette.*

Broom. Genista, æ, f. *Genet.*

Arabian Bean. Colutea, æ. *Lilach.*

Buckthorn. Rhamnus, i, f. *Nerprun, ou Bourgueſpine.*

Cinnamon-shrub. Cassia, æ. Cinnamomum. *Canelle.*

Carobean. Siliqua, æ. *Carrougier.*

Caper-shrub. Cappar, is, n. *Caprier & Capre.*

Coral. Coralium. *Coral.*

Elder-tree. Sambucus, i, f. *Sureau.*

Frankincense-tree. Thus, uris, n. *L'arbre de l'Encens.*

Clove-tree. Caryophyllon, i. *L'arbre du Girofle.*

Gooseberry-shrub. Spina racemaria. *Groſelier.*

A Gooseberry. Spinæ racemariæ acinus. *Groſele.*

Hawthorn, or white Thorn. Alba spina. *Aubepin.*

Hedge plant. Viburnum, i. *Viorne.*

Ivy. Hedera, æ. *Lierre.*

Lot, or Nettle-tree. Lotus, i, f. *Aliſier.*

Laurel-rose. Rhododaphne, es, f. *Laurier-roſe.*

Laurel-cherry-tree. Laurocerasum. *Laurier-ceriſier.*

Liquorish. Glycyrrhiza, æ. *Reglisse.*

Mistletoe. Viscum, i. *Gui.*

Mastick-tree. Lentiscus, i, f. *Lentisque.*

Myrrh-tree. Mirrha, æ. *L'arbre de la Mirrhe.*

Myrtle-tree. Mirtus, i, f. *Mirte.*

Wild Myrtle. Rusticus, i. *Mirte ſauvage.*

Osier. Vimen, inis. *Oſier.*

Osier-withy. Amerina salix. *Franc-oſier.*

Pistacho-tree. Pistacea, æ. *Piſtachier.*

Rose-tree. Rosa, æ. *Roſier.*

Wild Rose-tree. Rosa sylvestris, Caninubus, i. *Eglantier.*

Raspish bush. Idæus rubus. *Framboiſier.*

A Raspis. Morum Idæ. *Framboiſe.*

Rosemary. Rosmarinus. *Romarin.*

Sene, or bastard Sene-tree. Colutea. *Baguenaudier.*

Shrub Trefoil. Periclymenon, i. Mater sylvæ, Caprifolium. *Chevrefeuille.*

Sea-rush. Juncus marinus. *Jonc marin.*

French Spikenard. Saliunca, æ. *Nard Celtique.*

Sloe-tree. Prunus agrestis. *Prunelier.*

Sabin-tree. Sabina, æ. *Savinier.*

Storax, or Storax-tree. Styrax, cis, f. *Styrax ou Storax.*

Tamarisk. Tamarix, icis, f. *Tamaris.*

Turpen-

Turpentine-tree. Terebinthus, i. f. *Terebinthe.*

A Vine. Vitis, is. Vinea, æ. *Vigne.*

A little or poung Vine. Viticula. *Petite vigne.*

A Vine to cober an arbour. Vitis pergulana. *Vigne de treille.*

A walled Vine. Vitis pedata. *Vigne à échalas.*

A low ſpreading Vine. Vitis ſeſſilis. *Vigne à petit pied.*

A propped Vine. Vitis jugata. *Vigne perchée.*

A natural Vine. Vitis ingenua. *Vigne franche.*

A wild Vine. Vitis ſylvativa. *Vigne ſauvage.*

Muskadine Vine. Vitis apiana. *Vigne muſcate.*

The foot of the ſtock. Crus, uris. *Pied de cep.*

The head of the ſtock. Caput. *Tête de cep.*

The chief twigs or branches. Brachia. *Aventins de cep, ſarmens principaux.*

The tendrel or poung bud of a Vine. Palmes, itis, m. *Surgeon de l'aventin.*

The trunk of the branch that remains after the lopping. Pollex, icis. *Tronçon ou porteur d'aventin qui reſte aprés la taille.*

A ſprig or twig of a Vine. Sarmentum, i. *Sarment.*

A quickſet ſprig. Viviradix. *Sarment avec la racine.*

The eye from whence the ſprig ſprings forth. Oculus, i. *L'œil de ſarment d'où ſort le ſerment.*

The burgeon or bud of the Vine. Gemma, æ. *Bourgeon.*

The tendrel by which the ſprig is faſtned. Clavicula, æ. *Tendron, ou vrille, avec quoy le ſarment s'attache.*

A Vine leaf. Pampinus, i. *Pampre, Pampe.*

A Vine-ſlip. Malleolus. *Croſſeter mailleton.*

A Grape. Uva, æ. Racemus, i. *Grappe, Raiſin.*

A Grape ſtone. Acinus, i. *Grain de Raiſin.*

The Grape ſeed. Semen, inis, n. *Pepin de Raiſin.*

To propagate a Vine. Vitem propagare. *Provigner la vigne, faire des provins.*

The propagation of a Vine. Vineæ propagatio. *Provignement de vigne.*

To dreſs a Vine. Vitem putare. *Tailler la vigne.*

To open a Vine at the root. Vitem ablaqueare. *Déchauſſer la vigne.*

To lay new earth about the root of a Vine. Ablaqueatam vitem operire. *Réchauſſer la vigne.*

To prop or underlay the Vine. Vitem palare, pedare. *Eſchalaſſer la vigne.*

To nip off the poung buds of a Vine. Pampinare. *Débourgeonner la vigne.*

To dig up the earth about a Vine for the firſt time. Vineam fodere primore opera. *Sombrer, bouer la vigne.*

To dig up the ground the ſecond time. Vineam vicare. *Biver la vigne.*

To dig the third time. Vineam tertiare. *Tiercer la vigne.*

To weed a Vineyard. Vineam runcare. *Sarcler la vigne.*

The parts of a Tree. Partes arboris. *Les parties d'un Arbre.*

The root. Radix, icis. *Racine.*

The ſtrings or fibres of the root. Fibræ,

Fibræ, capillamenta. *Fibres de racine.*

The body of the root. Viva radix. *Le gros de la racine.*

To take rooting. Radicem agere, capere, comprehendere, radicari. *Prendre racine.*

A young shoot springing from the side of the trunk. Pullus, i. *Rejetton naissant à côté du tronc.*

A shoot springing from the twist or forked bough of a tree. Focaneus, i. *Rejetton naissant à la fourchure des branches.*

The stem or trunk of a tree. Truncus, i. caudex, icis, m. *Tronc.*

The bark of the trunk. Cortex, icis. Liber, bri. *L'écorce du tronc.*

The timber of the stock. Lignum, i. *Bois du tronc.*

The solid and hard part of the wood. Duramentum. *Dur du bois.*

The thin rind that covers the wood. Philyra, æ. *Ecorce molle couvrant le bois.*

The pith of a tree. Pulpa, æ. medulla. *Moüelle du bois.*

The sap of a tree. Humor, is. Lachryma, æ. *Seve du bois.*

Moss about the trunk of a tree. Muscus, i. *Mousse qui est au tronc.*

The branch of a tree. Ramus, i. *Branche, rameau d'arbre.*

A branch with the fruit. Termes, itis, m. *Branche avec les fruits.*

A branch with leaves. Ramus frondosus. *Branche avec les feüilles.*

A bud. Gemma, oculus. *Bouton, bourgeon.*

A leaf of a tree. Frons, dis, folium, ii. *Feüille.*

Fruit. Fructus, ûs. *Fruit.*

Warden fruit, or for keeping. Fructus conditus. *Fruit de garde.*

Summer fruit, or not for keeping. Fructus fugax, fugiens. *Fruit qui n'est pas de garde.*

Ripe fruit. Fructus maturus, maturitatem adeptus, consecutus. *Fruit meur.*

Fruit ripe before the season. Præmaturus, præcoquus, præcox fructus. *Fruit meur avant la saison.*

Half ripe fruit. Semicrudus, subcrudus, semimaturus fructus. *Fruit à demy meur.*

Green fruit, that is not ripe enough. Fructus crudus, immaturus. *Fruit crud, & qui n'est pas bien meur.*

Sour or green fruit. Fructus acerbus, immitis. *Fruit verd.*

Fruit covered with a thin and soft skin. Pomum. *Fruit couvert d'une peau qui n'est pas dure.*

Fruit covered with a hard skin or shell. Nux, cis. *Fruit couvert d'une dure écorce.*

The smaller fruit of trees, as olives, cherries, &c. Baccæ, arum. *Menu fruit d'arbres, comme l'olive, les cerises, &c.*

The pulp or substance of fruit. Caro. *Chair de fruit.*

The skin or rind. Cutis, corium. *Pelures, peau de fruit.*

The kernel of fruit. Nucleus, ei. os, lignum. *Noyau de fruit.*

The stalk of fruit. Pediculus (vel) Petiolus, i. *Tiege de fruit.*

The gall of some trees. Galla, æ. *Gall de certains arbres.*

The shell or hard skin of some fruit. Putamen, inis, testa, æ. *Ecorce dure de quelques fruits.*

The rind or upper shell of a green nut. Culeolus, i, m. *Ecorce verte couvrant le bois du fruit.*

The ragged catkins that grow on some trees, resembling the tail of a cat, as on the Walnut and Hazel,

hazel, &c. Julus, i. nucamentum. *Emouchete, chaton de certains arbres, reſſemblant à une queüe de chat, comme Noyer, Avellanier, &c.*

The top of the tree, the tendzel of young leaves. Turio, onis, cyma, æ. *Cime d'arbre, tendron de jeunes feüilles.*

The ſmall branches or twigs on the top of a tree. Flagella, orum. *Le menu bois de la cime.*

A graff or ſlip of a tree. Calamus, ſurculus. *Greffe d'arbre.*

A nurſery of trees. Seminarium. *Bâtardiere, pepiniere d'arbres.*

A wild ſtock to be graffed on. Inſitiva ſylveſtris arbor. *Sauvageon.*

A young tree. Arbuſcula, æ. *Un jeune arbre.*

A young tree, and an old tree. Arbor novella, & arbor vetuſta. *Arbre jeune, & vieux.*

A ground planted with ſhrubs. Arbuſtivus locus. *Un lieu planté d'arbriſſeaux.*

A true natural tree. Arbor generoſa. *Arbre franc.*

A wild tree. Arbor agreſtis. *Arbre ſauvage.*

To plant trees. Arbores ſerere, conſerere. *Planter des arbres.*

To open or clear, and to lay new ground to the roots of trees. Ablaqueare & aggerare arbores. *Déchauſſer & réchauſſer les arbres.*

To bark and lop trees. Arbores delibrare & frondare. *Ecorcer & ébrancher les arbres.*

To make a glade, or gibe them light by lopping off the branches. Eas interlucare (vel) collucare. *Leur donner jour en retranchant les branches.*

To graff a tree. Inſerere arborem. *Enter un arbre.*

To graff in the bark. Inſerere alburno, vel in alburnum. *Enter en écorce.*

To graff within a cleft made in the top of a ſtock. Inſerere in fiſſum. *Enter en fente.*

To inoculate. Inoculare. *Enter en flute.*

To graff by inciſion made in form of a T, afterwards waxed or claped over. Implaſtrare. *Enter en Ecuſſon.*

To graff in a bud. Inſerere in ſurculata gemma. *Enter en bouton.*

To graff in the ſtock. Terebratione inſerere. *Enter en tronc.*

To graff between the bark and the tree. Coronâ inſerere. *Enter en couronne.*

To graff ſlope-ways. Obliquâ fiſſurâ inſerere. *Enter en pied de chevre.*

To graff in ſcien. Caudicariâ conſitione inſerere.

To graff in a Willow pole. In perticam inſerere. *Enter en perche.*

A graff. Inſitum. *Ente.*

Plants. Plantæ. *Les Plantes.*

Q. How many kinds of plants do you reckon? Quotuplex plantarum, ſeu herbarum genus recenſes? *Combien contez-vous de ſortes de plantes?*

A. Four kinds. Qradruplex. *Quatre ſortes.* 1. Corn and pulſe. Frumenta & legumina. *Bleds & Legumes.* 2. Garden herbs. Hortenſes. *Herbes de Jardin.* 3. Phyſick herbs, which are called Simples. Medicæ, quas vocant Simplicia. *Herbes medecinales, qu'on appelle Simples.* 4. Field or wild herbs. Agreſtes. *Herbes ſauvages.*

Corn

Corn. Frumenta. *Bleds.*

Wheat. Triticum, i. Triticeum frumentum. *Bled, pris pour le seul froment.*

Fine Wheat. Siligo, inis, f. *Bled-froment, le plus delicat & le meilleur de tous.*

Reddish and very much bearded Wheat, or Normandy wheat. Ador, is, n. Far, farris, n.

Starch-corn. Tragum, i, n. *Froment Turquet.*

Meſcline, Corn ſown for Fodder. Secale, is, n. Farrago, inis, f. *Froment ſemé pour le fourrage.*

Spelt, or Spelt-corn. Zea, æ, f. *Epeauté, eſpece de froment.*

French Rice, or Amel-corn. Arinca, æ, f. Olyra, æ, f. *Segle blanche.*

Rye. Secale, is, n. Aſia, æ, f. *Segle noire.*

Barley. Hordeum, ei. *Orge.*

Rice. Oryza, æ, f. *Ris.*

Oats. Avena, æ. *Avoine.*

Indian Corn. Frumentum Indicum. *Bled d'Inde.*

Buck-wheat, or Polymong. Irio, onis, Frumentum nigrum. *Bled Sarrazin, bled noir.*

The parts of an Ear of Corn. Partes ſpicæ tritici. *Parties de l'Epy de Bled.*

The ſtalk of the ear. Culmus, i. *Le tiege de l'epy.*

The joynt under the ear. Utruncum, i. *Neud ſous l'epy.*

The joynt of the ſtalk. Ceniculum, i. *Neud du tiege.*

The huſk or coat that holds the grain of the ear. Glama, æ. *Bourſe, ou bale qui enferme le grain de l'epy.*

The beards of Corn. Ariſtæ, arum. *Les arêtes, ou la barbe de l'epy.*

The little grain or joynt at the end of each beard. Frit, n. (indecl.) *Neud au bout de chaque arête.*

The row of theſe beards. Vallum ariſtarum. *Arrangement de ces arêtes.*

Pulſe. Legumina. *Legumes.*

A Bean. Faba, æ. *Feve.*

Peaſe. Piſum, i. *Pois.*

Chitlings. Cicera, æ. *Cicerole.*

Cich. Orobus, Ervum, i, n. *Ers.*

Kidney Beans. Phaſolus (vel) Phaſeolus, i, m. *Faſole.*

Seſame. Seſama, æ. *Jujeoline.*

Lentils. Lens, lentis, f. *Lentille.*

Lupins. Lupinum, i. *Lupin.*

Cich peaſe. Cicer, is, n. *Pois iche.*

Little Ciches. Cicerula, æ. *Pois cerre.*

Wood-peaſe or Heath-peaſe. Aſtragalus, i. *Cerres ſauvages.*

Vetches or tares. Vicia, æ. *Veſche.*

The huſk, rod, or ſhale of pulſe. Siliqua, æ. *Gouſſe de legume.*

The bed in the rod where the pickle lies. Valvulus, i. *Niche de grain dans la gouſſe.*

The partition or diviſion betwixt the beds. Diſſepimentum. *L'entre deux de chaque niche.*

Garden Herbs. Herbæ hortenſes. *Herbes des Jardins.*

Anis. Aniſum. *Anis.*

Artichoak. Cinara, æ, f. *Artichau.*

Aſparagus. Aſparagus. *Aſperge.*

Beet. Beta, æ. *Porrée.*

White Beet. Beta. *Bette blanche, Porée.*

Blits. Blitum, i. *Blette.*

Bugloſs. Bugloſſus, i, m. *Bourrache, ou Bugloſe.*

Car-

Cardon-thiſtle. Cinara coſta. *Cardi.*
Carret. Paſtinaca ſativa, Carota. *Carote.*
Carawap. Carum, i. *Carotes.*
Carob, or St. Johns bread. Siliqua, æ. *Carrouge.*
Cherbil. Cærephyllum, *Cerfeuil.*
Chicory. Intybum, i, n. *Chicorée.*
Colewort. Braſſica, æ. *Chou.*
Cabbage. Braſſica capitata. *Chou cabu.*
Curled Garden-cole. Braſſica apiana. *Chou crépu.*
Colliflower. Braſſica florea. *Chou-fleur.*
Citrul. Citrina cucurbita. *Citroüille.*
Cucumber. Cucumis, eris, m. *Concombre.*
Coziander. Coriandrum, i. *Coriandre.*
Dill. Anethum. *Anet.*
Endibe. Intybus. *Endive.*
Fennel. Fœniculum, i. *Fenoüil.*
Garlick. Allium. *Ail.*
Heads of Garlick. Allia, orum. *Des Aux.*
Gourd. Cucurbita, æ. *Courge.*
Hops. Lupus ſalictarius. *Houblon.*
Lettice. Lactuca, æ. *Laitüe.*
Cabbage-lettice. Lactuca ſeſſilis. *Laitüe pommée.*
Leek. Porrus, i. *Pourreau.*
Monks-hood. Cucullata. *Capucine.*
Muſhroom. Fungus, i. *Champignon, Potiron, Mouſſeron.*
Melon. Pepon, onis, m. *Melon.*
Millet. Milium. *Millet.*
Orach. Atriplex, icis, n. *Arroches.*
Onion. Cæpa, æ. *Oignon.*
A young Onion. Cæpula, æ. *Siboule, petit Oignon.*
Parſnep. Paſtinaca, æ. *Paſtinade.*
Red Parſnep. Beta ravix. *Betterave.*
Panick. Panicum. *Panez, Panic.*
Parſley. Apium, Petroſelinum. *Perſil.*
Purſlain. Portulaca, æ. *Pourpié.*
Radiſh. Raphanus. *Raifort.*
Rampions. Rapunculus, i. *Raïponce.*
Rape, or Turnep. Rapa, æ. *Rave.*
A field ſown with Turneps. Rapina, æ. *Champ ſemé de Raves.*
Rocket. Eruca, æ. *Roquette.*
Rue. Ruta, æ. *Rué.*
Sabory. Satureia, æ. *Sauvagin.*
Sage. Salvia, æ. *Sauge.*
Smallage. Apium. *Api.*
Scallion. Aſcalonita, æ. *Apetits.*
Southernwood. Abrotanum. *Auronne.*
Skirrets. Siſer, i, n. *Cervits, Salſifi.*
Sampier. Olus cordum. *Créte marine.*
Shallot. Cepola, æ. *Echalote.*
Spinage. Spinachia, æ. *Epinard.*
Strawberry. Fragum, i. *Fraiſe.*
Round-leaved Sorrel. Acidula, æ. *Oſeille ronde.*
Sharp-leaved Sorrel. Oxylapathum. *Oiſeille pointuë.*
Turnep, or French Nabew. Napus, i, m. *Naveau.*
A field ſown with Nabews. Napina. *Champ ſemé de Naveaux.*
Wormwood. Abſinthium, n. *Abſinthe.*

Phyſick or medicinal Herbs. Simplicia. *Herbes medecinales.*

Agarick, which like a Muſhroom grows from the trunk of a tree. Agaricum. *Agaric, naiſſant comme un Champignon contre le tronc d'un arbre.*
Agrimony. Inguinaria. *Aigremoine.*
Aloes. Aloe, es, f. g. *Aloës.*
Angelica. Angelica. *Angelique.*
Arſmart. Perſicaria. *Perſicaire.*
Betony. Betonica. *Betoine.*

Balm.

Balm. Meliſſa, Meliphyllum. *Meliſſe.*

Biſhopſwort. Melanthium. *Poivrete.*

Black Venus-hair. Tricomanes. *Polytrich.*

Birthwort. Ariſtolochia. *Sarraſine.*

Bryony. Apiaſtrum, Brionia. *Poncirade.*

Celandine. Chelidonia. *Arondeliere.*

Camomil. Chamæmelum, i. (ab odore mali.) *Chamomille.*

Centaury. Centaurium. *Centauré.*

Coloquintida, or bitter Gourd. Colocynthis, idis, f. *Coloquinte.*

Coltsfoot. Tuſſilago, inis, f. *Pas d'âne.*

Dittany. Dictamnum, i. *Diclame.*

Dogs-graſs. Gramen, inis. *Gramen, dent de chien.*

Feaberfew. Matricaria. *Matricaire.*

Fleabane. Cunilago, inis, f. *Encenſiere.*

Fennigreek. Fœnugræcum. *Senegré.*

Gentian. Gentiana. *Gentiane.*

Germander. Triſſago, inis. *Germandrée.*

Groundpine. Abiga, æ, Thus terræ. *Encens de terre.*

Groundſel. Senecio, onis. *Seneſon.*

Helleboze. Elleborum. *Ellebore.*

Houſleek. Sempervivum. *Joubarbe.*

Horehound. Marrubium. *Marubin.*

Henbane. Hyoſcyamus, i, m. *Jaſquiame.*

Knotgraſs. Sanguinaria, Centinodia, æ. *Sanguinaire.*

Lungwort. Pulmonaria. *Pulmonée.*

Maidenhair. Adiantum. *Capilli Veneris.*

Mullein. Verbaſcum, Primula veris, Alleluia, Panis cuculi. *Cocou.*

Malabathzum. Malabathrum. *Malabatre.*

Mallows. Malva, æ. *Mauve.*

Melilot. Menotus, i, f. *Meliſot.*

Mercury. Mercurialis, is. *Mercuriale.*

Milfoil, or Yarrow. Millefolium. *Mille-feüilles.*

Pellitory. Parietaria. *Parietaire.*

Pennyroyal. Pulegium. *Pouliot.*

Periwinkle. Vinca pervinca. *Pervanche.*

Piony. Pœonia. *Pivoine.*

Plantane. Plantago. *Plantain.*

Grafs-plantane. Serpentaria, Seſeli. *Serpentine.*

Polypody. Polypodium. *Polypode.*

Poppy. Papaver, eris, n. *Pavot.*

The juice of Poppy. Opium. *Suc de Pavot.*

Wild Poppy, or Corn-roſe. Papaver nigrum. *Coquelicoq.*

Rhubarb. Rhabarbarum. *Rhabarbe.*

Sanicle. Sanicula (à ſanandis vulneribus.) *Sanicle.*

Satyrion. Satyrium. *Satyrion.*

Saxifrage. Saxifraga. *Saxifrage.*

Scabious. Scabioſa. *Scabieuſe.*

Scammony. Scammonium. *Scammonée.*

Senna. Senna, æ. *Sené.*

Spicknard. Nardus, i, f. *Nard.*

St Johnswort. Perforata. *Mille pertuis.*

Spurge. Lathyris, is, f. *Eſpurge.*

Great Spurge. Ricinus, Cataputia major. *Palma Chriſti.*

Snakeweed. Biſtorta. *Biſtorte.*

Tabaco. Nicotiana, Petum. *Negotiane, Tabac.*

Tormentil. Tormentilla. *Tormentille.*

Valerian. Valeriana. *Valeriane.*

Verbain. Verbenaca. *Vervaine.*

Winter-cherries. Veſicaria. *Coquerets.*

Wild Marjoram. Origanum. *Origan.*

Field-

Field, or wild Herbs. Agreſtes Herbæ. *Herbes ſauvages.*

Anemony. Anemone, es, f. *Coque lourds.*
Aſarabacca. Aſarum, i. *Cabaret.*
Bears-breech. Acanthus, i, m. *Achante, ou Branche-urſine.*
Burdock. Lappa, æ. *Bardane.*
Balm-apple. Pomum mirabile. *Pomme de merveilles.*
Calamint. Calamentha. *Calamante, herbe aux chats.*
Chickweed. Alſine, es, f. *Moron.*
Cliver, or Goſe-graſs. Aparine. es, f. *Grateron.*
Cummin. Cuminum. i. *Cumin.*
Darnel. Lolium, ii. *Yvroye.*
Dittander. Lepidium. *Paſſe-rage.*
Dwarfelder. Ebulus, i. humilis Sambucus. *Hieble.*
Fumitory. Fumaria. *Fumeterre.*
Fern. Filix, icis, f. *Fougere.*
Flax. Linum, i. *Lin.*
Hartsfodder. Pabulum cervi. *Falouze.*
Heath, or Hather. Myrica, æ. *Bruyere.*
Hemp. Cannabus, i, m. Cannabis, is, f. *Chanvre.*
Hemlock. Cicuta, æ. *Cigue.*
Henbit. Morſus gallinæ. *Mort-geline.*
Horſetail. Equiſetum. *Aprelle.*
Ironwort. Sideritis. *Crapaudine.*
Labender-Spike. Pſeudonardus. *Lavande-aſpic.*
Mandrake. Mandragora, æ. m. *Mandragore.*
Wild Mint or wild Marjoram. Origanum. *Origan, Mente ſauvage.*
Nettle. Urtica, æ. *Ortie.*
Nightſhade. Maurella, æ. Solanum. *Maurelle.*
Reed. Arundo, inis. *Canne.*
Baſtard Rhubarb. Hippolapathum. *Parelle.*
Ruſh. Juncus, i. *Jonc.*
Seawrack. Alga, æ. *Argue.*
Baſtard Saffron. Fuſus agreſtis. *Safran bâtard.*
Spleenwort. Aſplenium. *Ceterach.*
Sow-thiſtle. Cicerbita. *Laceron.*
Sopewort. Saponaria. *Savonniere.*
Thiſtle. Carduus, i. *Chardon.*
Trefoil. Trifolium. *Trifolet.*
Water-parſley, or Sallet-parſley. Laver, eris. *Berle.*
Wolfs-bane. Aconitum. *Aconit.*
An Herbaliſt. Herbarius. *Herboriſte.*

Flowers. Flores. *Les Fleurs.*

Anemony. Anemone, es, f. *Anemoine.*
Blewbottle. Cyanus, i, m. *Aubifoin, ou Blut.*
Bindweed. Convolvulus, i. *Liſeron.*
A Carnation, or a Pink. Caryophyllum coronarium. *Giroflée.*
Crowfoot. Ranunculus, i. *Renoncle.*
A Daiſie. Bellis, idis, f. *Marguerite.*
Flower gentle. Amaranthus, i, m. *Amarante, Paſſe-velous.*
Flower-de-luce. Iris, idis, f. *Glayeul.*
Pomegranate flower. Granati flos, Cytinus, i. *Fleur de Grenade.*
Hyacinth flower. Hyacinthus, i. *Jacinthe.*
Fritilary. Meleagris, is. *Le Meleagris.*
Clovegilliflower. Caryophylleus flos. *Oeillet.*
Jaſmin. Geſminum, (or) Geſiminum. *Jaſmin.*
Spaniſh Jaſmin. Geſminum Hiſpanicum. *Jaſmin d'Eſpagne.*
Imperial Crown. Imperatoria. *Couronne Imperiale.*
A Lily. Lilium. *Lis.*

The

The Lily of the Vallies. Lilium convallium. *Lis de vallées.*

A kind of ſon fading Lily. Hemerocallis, is, f. Hemerocalle. *Muguet.*

The mountain or many flowered Lily. Lirium, ii. *Martagon.*

Marigold. Caltha, æ. Calendula. *Soucy.*

Narciſſus. Narciſſus. *Narciſſe.*

Orange flower. Citriflos. *Fleur d'Orange.*

Poppy flower. Papaveris flos. *Pavot.*

A Pansie. Philox, gis, f. Flammea, æ. *Penſée.*

Piony. Pœonia, æ. *Peone.*

A Primroſe. Primula veris. *Primevere.*

A Roſe. Roſa. *Roſe.*

A damask Roſe. Roſa damaſcena. *Roſe de damas.*

A deep red Roſe. Roſa molochina, vel ſanguinea. *Roſe d'un rouge obſcur.*

An hundred leaved Roſe. Roſa centifolia. *Roſe à cent feüilles.*

A wild Roſe. Roſa ſylveſtris. *Eglantine.*

The little yellow threads or tuft in the middle of a Roſe. Roſæ lutei apices, (or) fila crocea. *Filamens jaunes au milieu de la Roſe.*

The bud of a Roſe before opening. Roſæ calix, (or) alabaſter. *Bouton de Roſe.*

A Ruſh Daffodil. Junquilla, æ. *Jonquille.*

The Steeple Bell-flower, or Hedge-bell. Calathiana verna. *Campanette.*

Sowbread. Cyclamen. *Le Ciclamen.*

Saffron flower. Crocus. *Le Crocus, fleur de Safran.*

Baſtard Sene flower. Colutea, æ. *Lilach, de couleur gris de Lin.*

The flower Turnſol. Heliotropium. *Tournſol.*

A Tuberoſe. Tuberoſa, æ. *Tuberoſe.*

A Tulip. Tulipa, æ. *Tulipe.*

A Violet. Viola, æ. *Violette.*

The white Violet, or white Stockgilliflower. Leucoion candidum. *Violier blanc.*

The yellow Violet, or Wall-flower. Leucoion luteum. *Violier jaune.*

White Thorn or Lady-thiſtle. Alba ſpina. *Aubépine.*

Wood waxen. Cithyſus. *Le Cithyſus, fleur jaune.*

Odoriferous Plants. Odoræ Plantæ. *Herbes odorantes.*

Baſil. Ocymum, i. *Baſilic.*

Sweet Marjoram. Amaracus, i, m. *Marjolaine.*

Mint. Menta. *Mente.*

Wild Time. Serpillum, i. *Serpolet.*

Time. Thymum. *Thyme.*

Colour and ſmell being the lovelieſt ornament of Flowers, deſerve well a place in this liſt. Color & odor pretioſiſſima florum ornamenta cùm ſint, locum in hoc indiculo ſibi jure vendicant. *La couleur & l'odeur étant le plus bel ornament des fleurs, meritent bien d'avoir lieu dans ce dénombrement.*

Colours. Colores. *Couleurs.*

Auroza colour. Auroræ color, roſeus color. *Couleur d'Aurore.*

Black Niger, ater color. *Noir.*

A ſhining black. Atrum dilutius. *Noir clair.*

Sowty-

Sorry-black. Atrum fuliginoſum. *Noir de fumée.*

Coal-black. Atrum carbonarium. *Noir de charbon.*

Brick-colour. Color lateritius. *Couleur de brique.*

Blue. Cæruleus, (or) cyaneus color. *Bleu, blû.*

Brimſtone-colour. Sulfureus color. *Couleur de Soufre.*

Cherry-colour. Ceraſi color. *Couleur de ceriſe.*

Crimſon-colour. Crameſinus color. *Cramoiſy.*

Citron-colour. Citrius color. *Couleur de citron.*

A changing colour, or colour of a pigeons neck. Varians color. *Couleur de col de pigeon.*

Dove-colour. Color columbinus. *Colombin.*

Fillemot-colour. Color frondis emortuæ. *Couleur de feüille morte.*

Flame-colour. Color flammeus. *Couleur de flamete.*

Fire-colour. Color igneus, (vel) ſandarachinus. *Couleur de feu.*

Gray. Leucophæus color. *Gris.*

Flaxen-gray. Violaceus dilutior. *Gris de lin.*

Pearl-gray. Color margaritarius, cinereus ex albo color. *Gris-perle.*

Dark gray. Ex cinereo nigricans color. *Gris-brun.*

Light gray. Color cinereus. *Gris cendré.*

Speckled gray. Varius, a, um. *Grieche.*

Green. Viridis color, praſinus color. *Verd.*

Vergay. Viride lætius. *Verd-gay.*

Greeniſh. Fuſcum viride. *Verd-brun.*

Emerald-green. Viride ſmaragdinum. *Verd d'Emeraude.*

Leek-green. Porraceus color. *Verd de pourreau.*

Grass-green. Herbaceus color. *Verd d'herbe.*

Incarnate. Ex rubro albicans, oſtrum dilutius. *Incarnat.*

Iſabella colour. Color gilvus, (vel) melinus, (vel) ex albo rutilans. *Iſabelle.*

Minim-colour. Fulvus, vel caſtaneus color. *Minime.*

Musk-colour. Color ferrugineus, moſchi color. *Couleur de muſc.*

Orange-colour. Color aureus. *Orangé.*

Olive-colour. Olivarius color. *Couleur d'olive.*

Purple. Purpureus color. *Pourpre, pourprin.*

Panſie-colour. Flaminеæ color. *Couleur de Penſée.*

Peach-colour. Perſicæ color, rubrum dilutius. *Couleur de Peſchier.*

Red. Rubeus color. *Rouge.*

Dark-red. Rubrum lividum. *Rouge obſcur, rouge brun.*

Scarlet. Coccineus color. *Ecarlate, rouge éclatant.*

Blood-red colour. Sanguineus color. *Rouge de ſang.*

Roſe-colour. Color roſeus. *Couleur de Roſe.*

Pale-red colour. Ex roſeo pallens color. *Couleur de Roſe ſeche.*

Shamoy-colour. Rupicaprinus color. *Couleur de chamois.*

Sanguine colour. Laccheus color, rubrum fulgens. *Couleur de la laque.*

Tawny. Fulvus color. *Tané.*

Vermilion colour. Minium, ii. purpuriſſimum, i. *Rouge vermillon.*

Violet-colour. Color violaceus, iantinus, amethyſtinus. *Violet.*

White. Albus, candidus color. *Blanc.*

Yel-

Yellow. Color croceus, flavus, luteus. *Jaune.*

A ſhadowing of colours. Nexus, (vel) commiſſura coloris in alium abeuntis, fluentis, ad alium deſcendentis, colorum harmoge. *Nuance de couleurs.*

Scents, or ſweet Smells.
Odores. *Odeurs.*

Odours, ſcents, perfumes. Odores, rum, odoramenta, orum, odorata aromata. *Odeurs, ſenteurs, parfums.*

Muſk. Moſchus, i, m. *Muſc.*

Ambergreeſe. Ambarum, i. *Ambre gris.*

Civet. Felis odoratæ pulvis. *Civette.*

Sweet Powder. Pulvis odorarius. *Poudre de ſenteurs.*

Powder of Cyprus. Pulvis Cyprius. *Poudre de Cypre.*

A ſweet-ſmelling Paſte. Odoraria maſſula. *Pâte de ſenteurs.*

A ſweet Ball. Odoratus paſtillus, i. *Paſtille.*

Pomatum. Unguentum odoriferum. *Pommade.*

Pomatum of Jaſmin. Ex Geſimini flore aroma. *Pommade de Jaſmin.*

A ſweet Bag. Inodoratus ſacculus. *Sachet de parfum.*

A Muſk-bag. Imbutus moſcho ſacculus. *Pochette muſquée.*

The Eſſence of Amber. Elementarius ambri flos. *Eſſence d'Ambre.*

The Eſſence of Roſes. Expreſſus roſæ cremor. *Eſſence de Roſes.*

The Extract of Tuberoſe. Elicitus tuberoſa flos. *Extrait de Tuberoſe.*

The Spirit of Muſk. Defæcatior moſchi ſubſtantia. *Eſprit de Muſc.*

Sweet water. Aqua odorata, *Eau de ſenteurs.*

Orange-flower water. Citrii floris aqua. *Eau de fleurs d'Orange.*

Angelical water. Odoraria angelica. *Eau d'Ange.*

Sweet water of many Flowers. Floris omnigeni cremor odorarius. *Eau de melle-fleurs.*

Benjamin. Laſer, is, n. *Benjoin.*

Styrax or Storax. Storax, cis, n. *Storax.*

Frankincenſe. Thus, uris. *Encens.*

Metals and Minerals. Metalla & Foſſilia Metallis cognata. *Les Metaux & Mineraux.*

Q. What do you call Minerals? Quid foſſilia vocas, ſeu metallica? *Qu'appellez-vous Mineraux?*

A. That which is found in Mines. Quæ reperiuntur in fodinis, ſeu venis metallicis. *Ce que l'on trouve dans les Mines.*

Q. And what is it that is found there? Quænam autem ſunt illa quæ in iis reperiuntur? *Et qu'eſt-ce que l'on y trouve?*

A. Metals, Minerals, and ſtones. Metalla, foſſilia metallica, & lapides. *Les Metaux, les Mineraux, & les pierres.*

Metals. Metalla. *Metaux.*

Gold. Aurum, i. *Or.*

A Mine of Gold. Aurifodina, æ. Auraria, æ. *Mine d'Or.*

A Vein of certain ſand, that is a ſign of a Mine of Gold, hid under that ſand, called in Latine Segullum, i. *Manne, ſorte de ſable, indice de la mine d'or cachée ſous ce ſable.*

Fine

Fine and purified gold. Aurum obryſum, (vel) obruſum, igne excoctum. *Or épuré, fin & pur.*

Gold of twenty three carrats and three quarters, the fineſt that can be. Aurum eximiæ obryſæ, aurum vicenariæ ternariæ ac dodrantalis obryſæ. *Or de vingt-trois carats & trois quarts, le plus pur qu'on puiſſe trouver.*

Coarſe gold, a mixture of a fifth part of ſilver. Electrum, i. *Bas or, mélange d'une cinquiéme d'argent.*

Gold in bullion or unwrought. Aurum informe, infectum, rude. *Or en maſſe, en billon, non travaillé.*

Wrought gold. Aurum elaboratum, factum. *Or mis en œuvre.*

Unpoliſhed gold. Aurum impolitum. *Or mat.*

Smooth gold. Aurum raſile. *Or ras, non bruny.*

Burniſhed gold. Aurum politum. *Or bruny.*

Beaten gold. Aurum malleatum, ductile. *Or écaché.*

Leaf-gold. Aurum foliatum. *Or batu en feüilles.*

Gold beaten out into thin plates. Aurum regulare. *Or batu en menües lames.*

Painters gold. Aurum molitum. *Or moulu.*

Liquid gold for gilding. Aurum dilutum, maceratum. *Or pour dorer.*

Shell-gold. Aurum pigmentarium. *Or de coquille.*

Gold wire. Aurum in fila ductum, aurum tractile, textile. *Or trait.*

Gold thread. Aurum netum. *Or filé.*

Cloth of gold. Aurum textum. *Or tiſſu.*

Gold, or cloth of gold clouded or ſhaded with ſilk. Aurum ſerico inumbratum. *Or nüé, ombragé de ſoye.*

Coined gold. Aurum ſignatum. *Or monnoyé.*

Melted gold. Aurum fuſum. *Or de fonte.*

Silver. Argentum, i. *Argent.*

A Silver-mine. Argenti fodina, Argentaria. *Mine, ou miniere d'argent.*

A vein of ſilver. Argenti vena. *Veine d'argent, veine de terre produiſant l'argent.*

All the terms which, (as we have now ſaid) are proper to gold, are likewiſe applied to ſilver. Quæ verba in aurum cadere diximus modò, argento item convenire certum eſt. *Tous les termes de l'or leſquels nous venons d'expliquer, s'attribuent auſſi à l'argent.*

Copper. Æs, eris, n. æs cyprium. *Cuivre, airain rouge, airain.*

A brazen inſtrument. Inſtrumentum æreum, (vel) æneum. *Inſtrument d'airain.*

Wire. Filum æreum. *Fil d'archal.*

Latten. Orichalcum, i, n. *Laiton, Airain jaune.*

Braſs made of Latten and molten Copper. Æs ſtatuarium, as orichalco & caldario miſtum. *Bronſe compoſé de laiton & de roſette.*

Molten braſs, that is not beaten with a hammer. Æs caldarium. *Bronze de fonte qui ne ſouffre point le marteau.*

Lead. Plumbum, i. *Plomb.*

A Mine or vein of Lead, the matter whereof it is made. Plumbago, inis, Galena, æ. *Mine ou veine de plomb, la matiere dont il eſt fait.*

A Lead-mine. Plumbaria fodina. *Miniere de plomb.*

Tin. Stannum, i, n. *Etain, plomb blanc.*

A Tin Ewer. Aqualis ſtanneus. *Aiguiere d'Etain.*

Iron. Ferrum, i. *Fer.*

A great lump, or ſow of melted Iron. Porca, æ, ferraria porca, trabs liquati ferri triangula. *Gueuſe de fer.*

A vein of Iron ore. Sectura ferraria. *Martinet de fer.*

A ſpark that flies from Iron when it is hammered. Strictura, æ. *Etincelle de fer quand on le bat.*

Sodder of Iron. Ferrumen, inis, n. *Soudure de fer.*

Ruſt of Iron. Ferrugo, inis. *Roüille de fer.*

The droſs of Iron. Ferri ſcoria. *Mache-fer, craſſe de fer.*

The filings of Iron, or of another metal. Scobs, bis, f. ramentum, i, n. *Limaille de fer, ou d'autre metal.*

Minerals. Foſſilia Metallis cognata. *Mineraux.*

Mercury, or natural Quick-ſilver. Argentum vivum. *Mercure, ou argent vif naturel.*

Artificial Quick-ſilver. Hydrargyrum. *Argent vif artificiel.*

Vitriol. Chalcanthum, i. *Vitriol.*

Salt ammoniack. Sal ammoniacus, ſal foſſilis. *Sel ammoniac.*

Salt-peeter. Sal nitrarius, ſal nitrum. *Salpetre.*

Borax, wherewith gold is ſoddered. Chryſocolla, æ, f. *Borax, avec quoy l'on ſoude l'or.*

Alum. Alumen, inis, n. *Alun.*

Orpin, or Arſenick. Auripigmentum, i. Arſenicum, i. *Orpin, Orpiment, Arſenic.*

Antimony. Stibium, ii, n. *Antimoine.*

Red Orpiment, or Arſenick. Sandarachi, æ, f. *Sandaraque.*

Braſs-ore. Cadmia, æ, f. *Calamine.*

An Emrod, or Glaſiers Diamond. Smiris, idis, f. *Emeril.*

Oker. Ochra, æ, f. *Ochre.*

Litharge, the ſcum of Lead mingled with ſilver. Lithargyrus, i, m. *Litharge, écume de plomb mêlé avec l'argent.*

Gold-litharge, taken out of a Mine of gold. Chryſitis, is, f. *Litharge dorée, qui ſort de la mine d'or.*

Silver-litharge. Argyritis, is, f. *Litharge argentée.*

The Marcaſite, or Fire-ſtone. Pyrites lapis. *Marcaſſite.*

Copperas, a Mineral-ſtone, that makes a blue dye. Chalcitis, is, f. *Couperoſe, pierre minerale à faire teinture bleuë.*

Sublimate. Concretum ex argento vivo & ammoniaco. *Sublimé.*

Starch. Amylum, i. *Amydon.*

Common Stones. Lapides communes. *Pierres communes.*

A ſtone. Lapis, idis, ſaxum, i, petra, æ. *Pierre.*

A little ſtone. Lapillus, i. *Petite pierre.*

A freſh, firm, and natural ſtone. Vivus lapis, vivæ rupis ſaxum. *Pierre vive.*

A frail and brittle ſtone. Lapis caducus. *Pierre morte.*

A hard, ſmooth, baſtard Marble. Marmoreæ levitatis ſaxum. *Pierre de coin.*

A Free-ſtone, or cut ſtone. Lapis quadratus. *Pierre de taille.*

A rough, or ragged ſtone. Lapis cæmentitius. *Pierre de bloc, ou de moilon.*

A ſandy ſtone. Tophus, i. m. *Pierre de Tuf.*

A Pumice-ſtone. Pumex, icis, m. *Pierre ponce.*

A

A Whet-ſtone. Cos, tis, f. *Pierre cueux à aiguiſer.*

A Fire-ſtone. Pyrites, æ, m. *Pierre à feu.*

A Touch-ſtone. Lapis lydius. *Pierre de touche.*

A Brick. Later, eris, m. *Brique.*

Plaſter. Gypſum, i. *Plâtre.*

A Flint-ſtone. Silex, icis, m. Lapis ſiliceus. *Caillou.*

A tranſparent ſtone uſed here-toforꝛe foꝛ a Looking-glaſs. Talcus, i. Lapis ſpecularis. *Talc.*

A Slate. Ardoſius lapis. *Ardoiſe.*

Pꝛecious Stones. Lapides pretioſi. *Pierres precieuſes.*

An Agat. Achates, æ, m. *Agathe.*

An Adamant, oꝛ Load-ſtone. Magnes, etis. *Aimant.*

Alabaſter. Alabaſtrites, is, m. *Albatre.*

Amber. Succinum, i. *Ambre.*

Ambergreeſe. Ambarum, i. *Ambregris.*

An Amethyſt. Amethyſtus, i, m. *Amethyſte.*

A Beryl. Beryllus, i, m. *Beril.*

A Bezoar ſtone. Beſoardicus lapis. *Beſoar.*

A Sardonyx. Sardonychus, i, m. *Camayeu.*

A Chryſolite. Chryſolithus. *Chryſolite.*

Coral. Coralium, ii. *Coral.*

A Corneline, oꝛ Cornix. Corneola, æ, f. *Cornaline.*

Cryſtal. Cryſtallus, i, f. *Cryſtal.*

A Diamond. Adamas, antis, m. *Diamant.*

A Carbuncle. Carbunculus, i, m. *Escarboucle.*

An Emerald. Smaragdus, i, m. *Emeraude.*

A Giraſole, a kind of Opal. Opalus, i, m. *Giraſol, ſorte d'Opale.*

A Garnet. Carchedonius, ii, m. *Grenat, ou Granate.*

A Jacinth. Hyacinthus, i, m. *Hyacinte.*

A Jaſper ſtone. Jaſpis, idis, f. *Jaſpe.*

Jet. Gagates, æ, m. *Jayet, Jetz.*

The Stone of an azure colour marked with ſtars of gold. Lapis ſtellatus. *Pierre de couleur d'azur marquée d'étoiles d'or.*

Marble. Marmor, is, m. *Marbre.*

An Opal. Opalus, i, m. *Opale.*

Porphyry. Porphyrites, æ, m. *Porphire.*

A Ruby. Carbunculus, i, m. *Rubis.*

A Sardonyx. Sardonyx, ychis, m. *Sardoine.*

A Saphir. Sapphirus, i, f. *Saphir.*

A Blood-ſtone. Hæmatites, æ, m. *Sanguine.*

The Serpentine, a ſtone good againſt the ſtinging of venemous beaſts. Serpentaria. *Serpentine.*

A Topaze. Topazius, ii, f. *Topaze.*

A Turquiſe ſtone. Turcica gemma, Caillais. idis, f. *Turquiſe.*

Ivory. Ebur, oris, (tametſi non lapis, aliquem habere poteſt inter gemmas locum.) *Yvoire.*

Diders kinds of Gums. Gummi varia genera. *Les Gommes.*

Gum, a hardned and condenſed juyce. Gummi, n. indecl. *Gomme, ſuc endurcy & condenſé.*

Pitch. Pix, icis, f. *Poix.*

Roſin. Reſina, æ, f. *Reſine, Poix-reſine.*

Camphire. Camphora, æ. *Camphre.*

Benjamin. Laſer, is, n. *Benjoin.*

Storax. Styrax, cis, f. *Storax, ou Styrax.*

Mirrh. Myrrha, æ, f. *Mirrhe.*

Frankincenſe. Thus, ris, n. *Encens.* (Huc revocari poſſunt)

Wax. Cera, æ. *Cire.*

Tallow. Sebum, (vel) Sevum, i. *Suif.*

Varniſh. Gummitio juniperina. *Vernis.*

CHAP. V.

Of the Water. De Aqua. *De l'Eau.*

Q. What is Water? Quid eſt aqua? *Qu'eſt-ce que l'eau?*

A. It is an Element cold in the higheſt degree, humid and heavy, which ſurrounds the earth, and divides it in many places. Elementum eſt frigidiſſimum, humidum & grave, terram undiq; ambiens & interfluens. *C'eſt un element qui eſt tres-froid, qui eſt humide & peſant, qui entoure la terre, & qui la coupe en divers endroits.*

Q. For what uſes did the Author of Nature create that Element? In quos uſus elementum hoc naturæ parens Deus creavit? *Pour quels uſages eſt-ce que l'Autheur de la Nature a crée cét element.*

A. He created it to mollifie ſolid bodies, and for the more eaſie introducing of the form into mixts: that by its coldneſs it may temper the heat of the fire: that it may water and render the earth fertile: that it may be the habitation of fiſh, and the drink of animals. Ideo condidit ut ſolida molliret corpora, ac mixtorum formas faciliùs introduceret: ut nimium ignis calorem frigiditate ſuâ temperet: ut terram irriget & fœcundet: ut piſces excipiat, & cæteris animantibus potum ſuppediret. *Il l'a crée pour amollir les corps ſolides, & y introduire plus facilement les formes des mixtes: pour temperer par ſa froidure la chaleur du feu: pour arroſer & fertiliſer la terre: pour loger les poiſſons, & pour abreuver les animaux.*

Q. How is water divided? Quæ eſt aquæ diviſio? *Quelle eſt la diviſion de l'eau?*

A. Water is divided into natural and artificial. Aqua vel naturalis eſt vel factitia. *L'eau ſe diviſe en naturelle & artificielle.*

Natural Water. Aqua nativa. *Eau naturelle.*

Spring water. Aqua viva, jugis, perennis. *Eau vive.*

Standing water. Aqua reſes, pigra, ſtagnans. *Eau morte, croupiſſante.*

Clear water. Aqua limpida. *Eau claire.*

Troubled water. Aqua turbida, lutulenta. *Eau troublée.*

Running water. Aqua profluens. *Eau courante.*

Rock water. Saxo fluens aqua viva. *Eau de roche.*

Fountain water. Aqua fontana. *Eau de fontaine.*

River

River water. Aqua fluviatilis. *Eau de riviere.*

Sea water. Aqua marina. *Eau de mer.*

Lake water. Aqua lacuſtris. *Eau de lac.*

Well water. Aqua puteana. *Eau de puy.*

Ciſtern water. Aqua ciſternina. *Eau de citerne.*

Rain water. Aqua pluvialis. *Eau de pluye.*

That water is eſteemed the beſt which is clear, light, without taſte, and fit to boil pulſe. Laudatur aqua illa quæ limpida, levis, inſipida, & coquendis leguminibus idonea eſt. *On eſtime l'eau qui eſt claire, legere, ſans ſaveur, & propre à cuire les legumes.*

Artificial Water. Aqua factitia. *Eau artificielle.*

Diſtilled water. Aqua ſtillatitia. *Eau diſtillée.*

Roſe water. Aqua roſacea. *Eau de roſe.*

Brandy. Aqua vinaria. *Eau de vie.*

Sweet-ſmelling water. Aqua odoraria. *Eau de ſenteur.*

Chalybeate water, or water wherein hot iron or Steel has been quenched. Aqua ferro excocta. *Eau ferrée.*

A water uſed in the parting of metals. Aqua excretoria. *Eau de départ.*

Medicinal water. Aqua medicata. *Eau drogue.*

Q. **In what places is natural water found?** Quænam illa ſunt loca in quibus aqua naturalis eſt? *Quels ſont les lieux où l'eau naturelle ſe trouve?*

They are theſe. Hæc ſunt. *Ceux-cy.*

The Sea. Mare, is, n. *Mer.*

A Lake. Lacus, ûs, m. *Lac.*

A Pool. Palus, udis, f. *Marais.*

A River. Flumen, inis, amnis, is. *Riviere.*

A Fountain. Fons, tis, m. *Fontaine.*

A Well. Puteus, ei, m. *Puy.*

A Ciſtern. Ciſterna, æ. *Citerne.*

Baths. Thermæ, arum. *Etuves, Bains chauds.*

Of the Sea. De Mari. *De la Mer.*

Q. **How large is the Sea?** Quæ maris latitudo eſt? *Quelle eſt la largeur de la mer?*

A. **It is larger than the earth.** Major eſt quàm terra. *Elle eſt plus grande que celle de la terre.*

Q. **Is the ſea as deep as the earth?** Eſtne tam altum mare quàm terra? *La mer eſt-elle auſſi profonde que la terre?*

A. **Nothing near, ſeeing the greateſt depth of the ſea exceeds not a quarter of a league, except ſome gulfs, the bottom of which is not as yet found; when on the other hand the earth is in depth two thouſand & two hundred leagues.** Minimè vero; ubi enim altius eſt mare, vix leucæ quadrantem adæquat profunditate, ſi perraras voragines exceperis, quarum fundum nulla hactenus bolis explorare potuit: at verò terræ altitudo bis mille ducentas leucas complectitur. *Il s'en faut bien, puiſque la plus grande profondeur de la mer n'eſt pas de guere plus d'un quart de lieüe, excepté quelques goufres, dont on n'a pas encore trouvé le fond, où la profondeur de la terre eſt de deux mille & deux cens lieües.*

Q. What names has the ſea? Quænam ſortitur nomina mare? *Quels ſont les noms de la mer?*

A. It hath ſeveral, but the moſt noted of all is that of Ocean. Varia, verùm omnium celeberrimum nomen eſt Oceanus. *Elle a divers noms, mais le plus commun de tous eſt celuy d'Ocean.*

Q. What are its other names? Quænam alia ejus nomina ſunt? *Quels ſont les autres noms?*

A. Theſe are the chief. Præcipua hæc ſunt. *Les principaux ſont ceux-cy.*

The Levant or Eaſt Sea, the Weſt, the North and the South ſeas. Mare orientum, occiduum, boreale, auſtrale. *La mer du Levant, du Ponant, du Nord, & du Sud, c'eſt à dire, de l'Orient, de l'Occident, du Septentrion, & du Midy.*

The Baltick Sea. Mare Balticum. *La mer Baltique.*

The red Sea. Mare rubrum. *La mer rouge.*

The Mediterranean Sea. Mare mediterraneum. *La mer Mediterranée.*

The Archipelago. Archipelagus, i, n. (vel) mare Ægæum. *L'Archipelage, ou l'Archipel.*

St. George his Sea, or the Propontis. Propontis, idis. *La mer S. George, ou Propontide.*

The Euxine Sea. Pontus Euxinus. *La mer noire.*

The Lake Mœotis. Palus Mœotis, idis, f. *La Palus Meotide.*

The dead Sea, or Caſpian Sea. Mare Caſpium. *La mer morte.*

Q. What is to be obſerved in the Sea? Quid in mari obſervandum eſt? *Qu'eſt-ce que l'on doit remarquer en la mer?*

A. The things following. Quæ ſequuntur. *Les choſes ſuivantes.*

Streights, or an arm of the Sea. Fretum, i. *Détroit, ou bras de mer.*

The Streights of Gibraltar. Fretum Gaditanum. *Détroit de Gibraltar.*

The Streights of Gallipoli. Helleſpontus, i, m. *Détroit de Gallipoli, ou bras de S. George.*

The Streights of Magellan. Fretum Magellanicum. *Détroit de Magellan.*

The Chanel of England. Mare Anglicum. *La manche d'Angleterre.*

A Bay or Gulf. Sinus, ûs, m. *Golfe, ou Sein.*

An Iſland, land on all ſides environed with water. Inſula, æ. Terra aquis undiq; cincta. *Iſle, terre environnée d'eau de tout côté.*

A Peninſule, or an almoſt Iſland. Peninſula, æ. Cherſoneſus, i, f. *Peninſule.*

An Iſthmus, a tongue of land between two ſeas. Iſthmus, i. terræ fauces inter duo maria. *Iſthme, langue de terre entre deux mers.*

The Continent. Continens tis, f. *Continent, ou terre ferme.*

A Haven or Port. Portus, ûs, m. *Port ou Havre.*

A Bar and ſhallow coaſt where there is not water enough to approach the land. Vadoſa maris ora. *Rade ou plage, où il n'y a pas aſſez d'eau pour aborder.*

The Shore. Ora, æ, f. Littus, oris, n. *Rivage.*

A Cape or Promontory. Caput, itis. Promontorium, ii. *Cap ou Promontoire.*

A Hill or Doune by the Sea. Promontoriolum, littus prominens. *Falaiſe.*

A

A high and ſteep ſhore. Abrupta & excelſa ora. *Ecore, rivage élevé & eſcarpé.*

A rock in the Sea. Scopulus,i,m. *Ecuel, briſan.*

A bank of ſand. Arenæ cumulus, cæcum vadum. *Banc de ſable.*

A tempeſt. Tempeſtas, atis, f. *Tempête.*

A ſtorm. Procella, æ. *Orage.*

A wave. Fluctus,ûs, m. Unda,æ, f. *Flot, onde.*

The beating of the tenth wave. Decumani fluctûs impreſſio. *Coup de mer.*

Iſlands. Inſulæ. *Iſles.*

Theſe are the chief Iſlands in the Ocean. Hæ ſunt in Oceano principes. *Celles-cy ſont les principales de l'Ocean.*

Britain. Britannia. *La Bretagne.*

Ireland. Hibernia. *L'Hibernie.*

Madera. Madera, (olim) Cerne. *Madere.*

The Canaries, or fortunate Iſlands. Fortunatæ inſulæ. *Les Iſles fortunées.*

Cape de verd Iſlands. Heſperides, dum. *Les Iſles du Cap verd.*

Madagaſcar, or the Iſland of St. Laurence. Inſula S. Laurentii. *Madagaſcar, ou l'Iſle de S. Laurens.*

Java, or Ceilan. Ceilamum, Java major, & Borneo. *Ceilan.*

New Guiny. Nova Guinea. *Nouvelle Guinée.*

The Philippine Iſlands. Philippinæ inſulæ. *Les Philippines.*

The Moluca Iſlands. Molucæ, arum. *Les Moluques.*

Sumatra. Sumatra, æ. *Sumatra.*

Japan, the greateſt of Iſlands. Japon, (vel) Japonia inſularum omnium maxima. *Japon, la plus grande de toutes les Iſles.*

There are many Iſlands in the American Ocean, whereof the greateſt are Cuba. Hiſpaniola, and Jamaica. Multæ ſunt in oceano Americano inſulæ, quarum maximæ ſunt Cuba, Hiſpaniola, & Jamaica. *Il y a pluſieurs Iſles dans l'Ocean d'Amerique, dont voicy les plus grandes, Cuba, l'Hiſpaniole, & la Jamaique.*

Theſe are the moſt remarkable Iſlands in the Mediterranean. In Mediterraneo mari hæ nobiliſſimæ ſunt. *Dans la mer Mediterranée celles-cy ſont les plus remarquables.*

Cyprus. Cyprus, i, f. *Chypre.*

Candy. Creta, æ. *Candie.*

Rhodes. Rhodus, i, f. *Rhode.*

Malta. Melita, æ. *Malthe.*

Corfu. Corcyra, æ. *Corfou.*

Sicily. Sicilia, æ. *Sicile.*

Sardinia. Sardinia. *Sardeigne, ou Sardaigne.*

Corſica. Corſica. *Corſe.*

Majorca. Majorica, (vel) Balearis major. *Majorque.*

Minorca. Minorica, (vel) Balearis minor. *Minorque.*

Ibica. Ebuſus, i. *Ivica.*

Cadiz. Cades, ium. *Cadis.*

Rivers. Flumina. *Fleuves.*

Q. What are the parts of a River? Quæ ſunt fluvii partes? *Quelles ſont les parties d'un fleuve?*

A. Theſe. Hæ ſunt. *Celles-cy.*

The ſource or ſpring head. Fons, (or) fontes, ium, caput, origo, inis. *La ſource.*

The current. Curſus, ûs. *Le cours.*

The Stream. Fluentum, i. *Le courant, ou le fil.*

The waves and billows. Undæ ac fluctus. *Les ondes & les flots.*

The chanel. Alveus, ei. *Le lict.*

The bank. Ripa, æ, f. *Le rivage.*

The place where two rivers meet together. Confluens, tis, m. (vel) confluentes, ium. *Confluent de deux rivieres.*

The mouth. Ostium, ii. *Embouchoure.*

Q. Which are the most famous Rivers? Qui sunt fluviorum celeberrimi? *Quels sont les fleuves les plus renommez.*

A. These. Hi sunt. *Ceux-cy.*

Rivers of great Britain. Amnes magnæ Britanniæ. *Fleuves de la grand' Bretagne.*

Of England. Angliæ. *D'Angleterre.*

The Thames. Tamisis, is. *La Tamise.*
The Severne. Sabrina. *La Saverne.*
The Humber. Abus. *L'Hombre.*
The Tine. Tina, Thinus. *La Tine.*
Tweed between England and Scotland. Tueda inter Angliam & Scotiam. *La Tuede entre l'Angleterre & l'Ecosse.*

Of Scotland. Scotiæ. *D'Ecosse.*

Tay. Taus. *La Taye.*
Forth. Fortha. *La Forth.*

The Rivers of France. Amnes Galliæ. *Fleuves de France.*

The Sein. Sequana, æ. *La Seine.*
The Loire. Ligeris, is, m. *La Loire.*
The Marne. Matrona, æ. *La Mayne.*
The Garronne. Garumna. *La Garonne.*
The Saon. Arar. *La Saon.*
The Roan. Rhodanus, i. *Le Rhone.*
The Isere. Isara. *L'Isere.*
The Dordonne. Duranes. *La Dordonne.*
The Durance. Druentia. *La Durance.*
The Droume. Druma. *La Droume.*

The Rivers of Spain. Amnes Hispaniæ. *Fleuves d'Espagne.*

The Ebro. Iberus, i. *L'Ebro.*
Guadalquiver. Bætis, is, m. *Le Guadalquivir.*
Guadiana. Anas, atis. *La Guadiana.*
The Tage or Taio. Tagus, i. *Le Tage ou Taio.*
The Douero. Durcus. *Le Donero.*
The Minho. Minius. *Le Minho.*
The Mundego. Munda. *Le Mundego.*

Of the Low-Countries. Belgii. *Des Païs Bas.*

The Meuse. Mosa. *La Meuse.*
The Moselle. Mosella. *La Moselle.*
The Scheld. Scaldis, is. *L'Escant.*
The Lis. Lisa, æ. *Le Lis.*

The Rivers of Germany. Amnes Germaniæ. *Fleuves d'Allemagne.*

The Rhine. Rhenus, i. *Le Rhin.*
The Meyn. Mœnus, i. *Le Mein.*
The Weser. Visurgis, (qui in progressu mutat nomen, & dicitur Albis) Elbe. *Elbe.*
The Wixel. Vistula. *Le Wissel, ou Vistule.*
The Danube. Danubius, (omnium Europæ maximus.) *Le Danube.*
The Lech. Lichus. *Le Leche.*
The In. Oenus. *L'In.*
The Nieper. Borysthenes, (in Lithuania.) *Le Boristhene, ou Nieper.*

The

The Don. Tanais, (limes eſt Aſiæ & Europæ.) *Le Don.*

The Rivers of Italy. Italiæ fluvii. *Fleuves d'Italie.*

The Po. Padus, (vel) Eridanus, i. *Le Po.*

The Tyber. Tyberis, is. *Le Tibre.*

Duere. Duria. *Duere.*

Tezin. Ticinus, i. *Tezin.*

Adda. Addua, æ. *Adda.*

Oglio. Ollius. *Oglio.*

Adeſe. Atheſis. *Adeſe.*

Teverone. Anio, enis. *Teverone.*

Garigliano. Liris. *Garigliano.*

Rivers of Aſia. Aſiæ flumina. *Fleuves d'Aſie.*

Ganges. Ganges, is. *Le Gange.*

Indus. Indus, i. *L'Inde.*

Euphrates. Euphrates, is, m. *Euphrate.*

Tigris. Tigris, is, m. *Le Tigre, ou Tigil.*

Rivers of Africa. Africæ fluvii. *Fleuves d'Afrique.*

The Nile. Nilus. *Le Nil.*

The Niger. Niger, (vel) Nigris. *Le Nijar.*

Rivers of America. Americæ fluvii. *Fleuves d'Amerique.*

The River of St. Laurence in Canada. Sancti Laurentii flumen. *Le fleuve de S. Laurens en Canada.*

The James and Elizabeth rivers in Virginia. Flumina Jacobi & Elizabethæ in Virginia. *Les fleuves de Jaque & d'Eliſabet en Virginée.*

The river of Amazons. Fluvius Amazonum. *Le Maragnon.*

The Silber-river. Fluvius argenteus. *Le fleuve d'argent.*

The Spaniards call it Rio de la plata.

Lakes. Lacus. *Lacs.*

In Italy. In Italia. *Dans l'Italie.*

Lago maggiore. The greater Lake. Lacus [illegible] *maior.*

Lago di Como. The Lake of Como. Lacus [illegible]omenſis. *Lac de Come.*

Lago di garda. The Lake of Benaco. Lacus Benacus. *Lac di garda.*

The Lake of Iſeo. Lacus Sabinus. *Lac d'Iſeo.*

In Switzerland. Apud Helvecos. *Dans la Suiſſe.*

The Lake of Conſtance. Lacus Brigantinus. *Lac de Conſtance.*

The Lake of Neufchatel. Lacus Novi-caſtri. *Lac de Neuf-chatel.*

The Lake of Zurich. Lacus Tigurinus. *Lac de Zurich.*

The Lake of Lucerna. Lacus Lucernenſis. *Lac de Lucerne.*

In Savoy. In Sabaudia. *Dans la Savoye.*

The Lake of Geneva. Lacus Lemanus. *Lac de Geneve.*

The Lake of Annecy. Lacus Annecienſis. *Lac d'Annecie.*

The Lake of Burget. Lacus Burgeticus. *Lac de Bourget.*

The Lake of Aque-belle. Lacus Aquæ-bellæ. *Lac d'Aigue-belle.*

I purpoſely prætermit the Lakes of more remote Countries. Cæteros lacus remotiorum regionum conſultò prætereo. *Je paſſe à deſſein les Lacs des païs plus éloignez.*

The

The second Part, Of Man and his Parts.
Altera Pars, De Homine ejúſq; Partibus.
Seconde Partie, *De l'Homme & de ſes Parties.*

Q. What are the parts which compoſe man? Quæ partes hominem componunt? *Quelles ſont les parties qui compoſent l'homme?*

A. The body and the ſoul Corpus & anima. *Le corps & l'ame.*

CHAP. I.

Of the Body of Man. De Corpore humano. *Du Corps de l'Homme.*

Q. What are the parts of the body of man? Quæ ſunt partes humani corporis? *Quelles ſont les parties du corps humain?*

A. Some are external; others internal. Let us begin with the firſt. Aliæ ſunt externæ; aliæ internæ. Ab illis inchoemus. *Les unes ſont exterieures; les autres interieures. Commençons par celles-là.*

The external parts of mans body. Partes exteriores corporis humani. *Les parties exterieures du corps humain.*

The head. Caput, itis, n. g. *La tête.*

The foze part of the head. Sinciput, itis. *Le devant de la tête.*

The hinder part of the head. Occiput, itis. *Le derriere de la tête.*

The crown of the head. Vertex, icis. *Le ſommet de la tête.*

The brow. Frons, tis, f. *Le front.*

The temple. Tempus, oris, n. *Le temple ou tempe.*

The ear. Auris, is, f. *L'oreille.*

The outſide of the ear, the lugs. Auricula. *L'oreille exterieure.*

The external hollow of the ear. Concha, æ. *Le creux de l'oreille exterieure.*

The griſly circumference, or round compaſs about the ear. Auris ala. *Le haut de l'oreille.*

The lap of the ear. Ima auricula. *Le bout du bas de l'oreille.*

The hole of the ear. Auris alveolus. *Le trou de l'oreille.*

The drum of the ear. Auricularium tympanum. *Le tympan de l'oreille.*

The eye-brow. Supercilium. *Le ſourcil.*

The

The eye-lid. Palpebra, æ. *La paupiere.*

The hairs of the eye-lid. Cilium, ii. *Le poil des paupieres.*

The eye. Oculus. *L'œil.*

The corner of the eye. Hircus, i. *Le coin de l'œil.*

The white of the eye. Oculi album. *Le blanc de l'œil.*

The apple of the eye. Pupilla, æ. *La prunelle de l'œil.*

The horny, or first tunicle of the eye. Cornea. *La cornée, premiere peau de l'œil.*

The watry humor. Aqueus humor. *L'humeur aquée.*

The second tunicle, or thin membrane of the eye. Uvea. *L'uvée, seconde peau de l'œil.*

The crystalline humor. Crystallinus humor. *L'humeur crystallin.*

The third membrane. Aranea. *L'aranée, troisiéme peau.*

The glassie humor. Vitreus humor. *L'humeur vitrée.*

The Retina, fourth coat or membrane of the eye. Retina. *La retine, quatriéme peau.*

The optick or visual nerve. Opticus nervus. *Le nerf optique, ou visuel.*

The nose. Nasus, i, m. *Le nez.*

The bridge of the nose. Nasi crepido, inis. *Le haut du nez.*

The nostrils. Nares, ium. *Les narines.*

The wings or risings on the sides of the nostrils. Ala, æ; æ, arum. *La côte des narines.*

The partition that divides the nostrils. Dissepimentum. *L'entre-deux des narines.*

The tip of the nose. Acrorinion, ii. *Le bout du nez.*

The ball of the cheek. Mala, æ. *La joüe.*

The upper part of the cheek. Gena, æ. *Le haut de la joüe.*

The mouth. Os, oris, n. *La bouche.*

The lip. Labrum (vel) labium, ii. *La levre.*

The gums. Gingiva, æ. *La Gencive.*

The teeth. Dentes, ium *Les dents.*

The fore-teeth. Dentes adversi, (vel) tomici. *Dents de devant.*

The eye-teeth. Canini dentes. *Dents canines.*

The grinders or cheek-teeth. Dentes molares, (vel) genuini. *Dents machelieres.*

Gag-teeth. Dentes brochi. *Dents qui avancent au devant.*

The tongue. Lingua, æ. *La langue.*

The palate of the mouth. Palatum, i, n. *Le palais de la bouche.*

The jaw. Maxilla, æ. *La machoire.*

The chin. Mentum, i. *Le menton.*

The dent or dimple of the chin. Nympha, æ, f. *Canelure de menton.*

The hollow of the chin. Umbilicus, i. *Creux de menton.*

The neck. Collum, i. *Le col* (pronounced *le cou.*)

The hinder part of the neck. Cervix, icis. *Le derriere du col.*

The hollow of the neck. Ima cervix. *La nuque.*

The throat. Guttur, is, n. Jugulum, i. *Le gosier.*

The breast. Pectus, oris, n. *La gorge.*

The bosom. Sinus, ûs. *Le sein.*

The pap. Mamma, (or) mamilla, æ. *La mamelle.*

The nipple of the pap. Papilla, æ. *Le bout de la mamelle, le chiceron.*

The breast about the stomach-pit. Pectus, oris. *La poitrine.*

The belly. Venter, tris, m. *Le ventre.*

The

The lower belly. Imus venter. *Le petit ventre, le bas du ventre.*

The navil. Umbilicus, i. *Le nombril.*

The groin. Inguen, inis, n. *L'aine.*

The arm. Brachium, ii. *Le bras.*

The elbow. Cubitus, i. *Le coude.*

The arme-hole. Axilla, æ. *L'aisselle.*

The hand. Manus, ûs, f. *La main.*

The wast. Carpus, i, manûs junctura. *Poignet de la main.*

The palm of the hand. Palma, (or) vola, æ. *Paume de la main.*

The back of the hand. Metacarpium. *Metacarpe, avant main, avant poignet.*

The open hand. Palma, æ. *La main ouverte.*

The fist, or hand shut. Pugnus, i. m. *La main fermée.*

The finger. Digitus, i. *Le doigt.*

A joynt of the fingers. Articulus, i. *La jointure des doigts.*

The tip of the finger. Extremus digitus. *Le bout du doigt.*

The thumb. Pollex, icis, m. *Le pouce.*

The fore finger. Index, icis. *Le doigt d'apres le pouce.*

The middle finger. Digitus medius. *Le doigt du milieu.*

The ring-finger. Digitus annularis. *Le doigt apres celuy du milieu.*

The little finger. Digitus minimus (vel) auricularis. *Le petit doigt.*

The nail. Unguis, is, m. *L'ongle.*

The shoulder. Humerus, i. *L'espaule.*

The back. Dorsum, i. *Le dos.*

The loyns. Lumbi, orum. *L'endroit des reins.*

The flanks. Ilia, ium. *Les flancs.*

The buttocks. Nates, ium, f. *Les fesses.*

The arse-hole. Anus, i, m. *Le fondement.*

The privy-parts. Verenda, orum, (veretrum, testiculi, scrotum, vulva, matrix.) *Les parties naturelles.*

The hip. Coxa, æ. *La cuisse.*

The inside of the hip or thigh. Femen, inis, n. *Le dedans de la cuisse.*

The outside of the hip or thigh. Femur, oris, n. *Le dehors de la cuisse.*

The knee. Genu, n. *Le genou.*

The ham. Poples, itis, m. *Le jarret.*

The leg. Crus, uris, n. *La jambe.*

The calf of the leg. Sura, æ, f. *Le gras de la jambe.*

The ankle. Malleolus, i. *La cheville.*

The foot. Pes, edis, m. *Le pied.*

The sole of the foot. Planta, æ. *La plante des pieds.*

The instep. Tarsus, i, m. *Le cou du pied.*

The back of the foot. Metatarsus, i. *Le dessus du pied.*

The heel. Calx, cis. *Le talon.*

The toe. Digitus pedis. *L'orteil.*

The skin that covers all the body. Cutis, is. *La peau qui couvre tout le corps.*

The outmost or tender thin skin. Cuticula, æ. Epiderma, atis, n. *La petite peau, l'Epiderme.*

The internal parts of mans body. Partes internæ corporis humani. *Les parties interieures du corps humain.*

The parts that are dispersed over the whole body. Partes toto corpore sparsæ. *Les parties qui sont repandues par tout le corps.*

Flesh. Caro, carnis, f. *Chair.*

Muscle.

Muſcle. Muſculus, i. *Muſcle.*
Fat. Adeps, ipis, m. *Graiſſe.*
Tendon. Articularius nervus. *Tendon.*
Membrane. Membrana, æ. *Membrane.*
Griſtle. Cartilago, inis, f. *Cartilage.*
Nerve, or ſinew. Nervus, i, m. *Nerf.*
Vein. Vena, æ, f. *Veine.*
Artery. Arteria, æ, f. *Artere.*
Bone. Os, oſſis, n. *Os.*
Marrow. Medulla, æ. *Moëlle.*

The principal parts which have a determinate place.
Partes præcipuæ quæ certam habent ſedem.
Les parties principales qui ont leur place determinée.

The bony parts. Partes oſſuariæ.
Les parties oſſuës.

The skull. Calva, (vel) calvaria, æ. *Le crane.*
The joints of the back-bone. Vertebræ. *Les vertebres.*
The back-bone. Spina dorſi. *L'épine du dos.*
The ribs. Coſtæ, arum. *Les côtes.*
The ſhoulder-blade. Scapula, æ. *L'os de l'épaule.*
The bone of the arm from the elbow to the wriſt. Radius, ii. *L'os du bras depuis le coude à la main.*
The bone of the leg. Tibia, æ. *L'os de la jambe.*
The bone of the heel. Talus, i, m. *L'os du talon.*
The bone near the fundament. Os ſacrum. *L'os prés du fondement.*
The pan or hollow of a bone, wherein the head of another bone is inſerted. Cotyle, es, f. Acetabulum, i. *Le creux d'un os, où s'emboëte un autre os.*

A skeleton, all the bare bones put in their places, and faſtned together. Sceletos, i, m. oſſea crates, textæ cunctorum oſſium compages. *Squelette, tous les os nuds rangez en leurs places, & attachez les uns aux autres.*

The fleſhy parts. Partes carneæ.
Les parties charnuës.

The heart. Cor, dis, n. *Le cœur.*
The lungs. Pulmo, onis, m. *Le poulmon.*
The liver. Jecur, oris, n. Hepar, patos, n. *Le foye.*
The ſpleen. Lien, (vel) ſplen, enis, m. *La rate.*
The kidneys, or reins. Renes, num, (ren, enis, m.) *Les reins.*
The brain. Cerebrum, (ejus ſubſtantia medullæ ſimilior quàm carni.) *Le cerveau.*

The griſly or cartilaginous parts.
Partes cartilagineæ. *Les parties cartilagineuſes.*

The ſtomach. Ventriculus, i. Stomachus, i. *L'eſtomac, ou le ventricule.*
The weaſand-pipe, through which the victuals go down into the ſtomach. Oeſophagus, i, m. *Oeſophage, canal par où deſcend la viande dans l'eſtomac.*
The orifice of the weaſand-pipe. Os ſuperum & infimum ſtomachi. *L'orifice de l'œſophage.*
The orifice of the ſtomach. Superum os ſtomachi. *L'orifice de l'eſtomac.*
The Pylorus, or lower orifice of the ſtomach, by which the nouriſhment deſcends. Pylorus, i, m. *Le Pilore, le bas orifice de l'eſtomac, par où la viande ſe vuide.*

The

The guts, or inteſtines. Inteſtina, (vel) interanea, orum. *Les boyaux, ou inteſtins.*

The matrix, or mother (in women.) Uterus, i, m. *La matrice (aux femmes.)*

The bladder. Veſica, æ. *La veſſie.*

The veins. Venæ, arum, (vena, æ.) *Les veines.*

The Vena cava (the greateſt of all.) Vena cava (omnium ampliſſima.) *Veine cave (la plus grande de toutes.)*

The Vena porta. Vena porta. *Veine porte.*

The umbilicar, or navel-vein. Vena umbilicaris. *Veine umbilicaire.*

The Cephalick, or head-vein. Vena Cephalica. *Veine Cephalique.*

The Baſilick vein. Vena Baſilica. *Veine Baſilique.*

The median, or middle vein. Vena mediana. *Veine mediane:* (theſe three veins are in the arm.)

The vein between the little finger and the ring-finger. Vena ſalvatella. *Veine ſalvatelle.*

The ankle-vein. Vena ſaphæna. *Veine ſapheine.*

The arteries. Arteriæ. *Les arteres.*

The wind-pipe. Aſpera arteria. *Artere âpre, ou Trach' artere, par où nous reſpirons.*

The Humors. Humores. *Les Humeurs.*

Blood. Sanguis, inis, m. *Le ſang.*

Pituite. Pituita, æ. *La pituite.*

Choler. Flava bilis, is. *La bile.*

Melancholy. Atra bilis. *La melancholie.*

Chyle. Chylus, i. *Le chyle.*

Milk. Lac, ctis, n. *Le lait.*

Seed. Semen, inis, n. *La ſemence.*

The Receptacles of theſe Humors. Receptacula illorum humorum. *Reſervoirs de ces Humeurs.*

The veins for the blood. Vena. *Les veines pour le ſang.*

The glandules for the pituita. Glandulæ. *Les glandules pour la pituite.*

The gall for the choler. Veſica fellis. *La veſſie du fiel pour la bile.*

The ſpleen for melancholy. Lien. *La rate pour la melancholie.*

The paps for the milk. Mammillæ. *Les mamelles pour le lait.*

The meſeraick veins for the chyle. Venæ meſeraicæ. *Les veines meſeraïques pour le chyle.*

The arteries for the vital ſpirits. Arteriæ. *Les arteres pour les eſprits vitaux.*

The nerves for the animal ſpirits. Nervi. *Les nerfs pour les eſprits animaux:* (theſe ſpirits are of the pureſt and moſt ſubtile part of the blood.)

The Excrements. Excrementa. *Les Excremens.*

A nail. Unguis, is, m. *Ongle.*

Hair. Pilus, i. *Poil.*

The hair of the head. Capillus, i. *Poil de tête.*

The hair of the noſtrils. Vibriſſæ. *Poil des narines.*

A mans hair. Cæſaries, ei. *Chevelure.*

The beard. Barba, æ. *Barbe.*

The muſtache. Myſtax, cis, f. *Muſtache.*

Urine. Urina, æ. *Urine.*

Dung, or odure. Fimum, i. *Fiente.*

Sweat. Sudor, is, m. *Sueur.*

Snot. Mucus, i. *Morve.*

Dan

Dandriff. Furfures, rum. *Craſſe de la tête.*

Spittle. Saliva, æ. *Salive.*

What is ſpitted out by hawking. Sputum. *Crachat.*

A tear. Lachryma, æ. *Larme.*

The after-birth. Secundinæ. *Arriere faix.*

The five Senſes of the Body.

Quinque ſenſus corporis. *Les cinq Sens du Corps.*

The ſight. Viſus, ûs. *La veüe.*

The hearing. Auditus, ûs. *L'oüie.*

The ſmelling. Odoratus, ûs. *L'adorat.*

The taſting. Guſtus, us. *Le gouſt.*

The touching. Tactus, ûs. *L'attouchement.*

The qualities of mans body.

Dotes humani corporis. *Les qualitez du corps humain.*

Health. Sanitas, incolumitas, valetudo. *Santé.*

Good health. Valetudo integra, optima. *Bonne ſanté.*

Weak, or infirm health. Tenuis, infirma valetudo. *Petite ſanté.*

Bad health. Gravis valetudo, invalitudo. *Mauvaiſe ſanté.*

Very bad health, when one is deſperately ill. Valetudo afflicta, perdita. *Santé ruinée.*

Strength. Robur, oris, vires, ium. *Force.*

Beauty. Pulchritudo. *Beauté.*

The beauty of a woman. Muliebris venuſtas. *Beauté de femme.*

The beauty of a man. Virilis dignitas, ſpecies. *Beauté d'homme.*

A majeſtick body, or graceful perſon of a man. Corporis præſtans majeſtas, auguſtus habitus. *Preſtance.*

The ſtature. Statura corporis. *Taille.*

A tall ſtature. Procera ſtatura. *Taille haute.*

A lovely and delicate ſtature. Statura juſta & elegans, ſublimis & concinna. *Taille riche, belle.*

The meen of the countenance. Oris ſpecies, oris habitus, nativa vultûs compoſitio. *Mine de viſage.*

An honeſt and gentile look or meen. Species liberalis. *Mine d'honnête homme.*

One of a manly countenance, a high meen. Dignâ viro ſpecie homo, ipſâ oris ſpecie virum præferens. *Homme de bonne mine, de mine haute.*

A boy of a good countenance, a lovely aſpect. Puer eleganti formâ, honeſtâ ac liberali ſpecie. *Enfant de bonne mine.*

A man of bad looks, a ſcurby aſpect. Homo fœdâ oris ſpecie, deformi oris habitu. *Homme de mauvaiſe mine, de mine baſſe.*

The colour, or hue of the skin. Nativus color. *Teint, couleur du corps.*

A freſh and roſie colour of the face. Oris color roſeus, ſpecies purpurea, venuſto rubore ſuffuſa. *Teint vermeil du viſage.*

A lovely clear complexion. Oris color eximius, nitidus, ſplendidus, ſuavis & elegans. *Teint beau, uny, luſtré.*

Painted. Fuco illitus color. *Teint fardé.*

A gracefulneſs of countenance. Oris venuſtas, oris elegantia. *Bonne grace du viſage.*

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The defects of the body of man. Vitia corporis humani. *Les defauts du Corps humain.*

These defects are either slight, or great. Illa vitia sunt aut levia, aut gravia. *Ces defauts sont ou legers, ou grands.*

Slight, or small defects. Vitia levia. *Defauts legers.*

A wrinkle. Ruga, æ, f. *Ride.*
A pimple. Lentigo, inis, f. *Lentille.*
Blear-eyedness. Lippitudo, inis, f. *Chassie.*
A wart. Verruca, æ. *Verrüe.*
A corn. Clavus, i, m. *Poirreau, agacin.*
A pearl or web on the eye. Albugo oculi. *Taye en l'œil.*
A noise in the ear. Tinnitus, ûs. *Tintoin dans l'oreille.*

Great and notable defects. Vitia gravia. *Defauts notables.*

Blindness. Cæcitas, atis. *Aveuglement.*
Deafness. Surditas, atis. *Surdité.*
Leanness. Macies, ei. *Maigreur.*
Deformity. Deformitas. *Laideur.*
Feebleness. Debilitas, atis. *Foiblesse.*

And many others which have not proper names, and which make the man that has them

Blind. Cæcus, a, um. *Aveugle.*
Blind of one eye. Luscus. *Borgne.*
Cripple. Claudus. *Boiteux.*
Stuttering in his speech. Balbus. *Begue.*
Crump-shouldered. Gibbus. *Bossu.*
Blear-eyed. Lippus. *Chassieux.*
Bald. Calvus. *Chauve.*
Flat-nosed. Simus. *Camus.*
Weak or infirm. Infirmus. *Debile.*
Lame or maimed. Mutilus. *Estropié.*
An Eunuch. Eunuchus, i. *Eunuque.*
Left-handed. Scæva, æ, m. *Gaucher.*
A Giant. Gigas, gantis. *Geant.*
Impotent or blasted in his members. Membris captus. *Impotent, perclus.*
Squint-eyed. Strabo, onis, m. *Louche.*
Ugly or deformed. Deformis, me, is. *Laid.*
Lean or slank. Macilentus. *Maigre.*
Bewitched or inchanted. Veneficio illigatus. *Malefícié.*
Wanting a hand or limb. Mancus. *Manchot.*
Dumb. Mutus. *Muet.*
Mutilated. Mutilus, mutilatus. *Mutilé.*
A Dwarf. Nanus. *Nabot, Nain.*
A man of a corrupt and stinking nose. Fœtidæ naris homo. *Punais.*
Phlegmatick. Phlegmaticus. *Phlegmatique.*
Deaf. Surdus, a, um. *Sourd.*

We shall speak of the diseases of body in a more convenient place. De morbis corporis opportuniori loco dicemus. *Nous parlerons des maladies du corps dans un endroit plus commode.*

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of Cloaths. De Veſtibus. *Des Habits.*

LEt us in the firſt place ſpeak of **ſtuff** or cloth which ſerves for matter to cloaths and habits. 2. Of the ornaments or trimming of cloaths. 3. Of mens cloaths. 4. Of **womens apparel.** 5. Of **childrens cloaths.** Loquamur 1. de materia veſtium. 2. De illarum ornamentis. 3. De virili veſte. 4. De muliebri. 5. De infantili. *Parlons en premier lieu de l'étoffe qui ſert de matiere aux habits. 2. Des ornemens, ou de la petitoye des habits. 3. Des habits d'homme. 4. Des habits de femme. 5. Des habits d'enfant.*

The matter of Cloaths. Materia veſtium. *Etoffe d'Habits.*

Cloth. Pannus, i. textum, i. veſtis, is, f. *Etoffe, drap.*

Bare cloth, or ſtuff without wool. Veſtis raſa. *Etoffe raſe & ſans poil.*

Short-wool'd and preſſed cloth. Veſtis pexa. *Etoffe à poil court & couché.*

Shagged or high-napped cloth. Veſtis villoſa. *Etoffe à poil long.*

Stuff with a nap on one ſide. Veſtis heteromalla. *Etoffe velüe d'un côté.*

Cloth or ſtuff with a nap on both ſides. Veſtis amphimalla. *Etoffe velüe des deux côtez.*

Thin ſtuff. Veſtis tenuis. *Etoffe deliée.*

Thin and tranſparent ſtuff. Veſtis ralla. *Etoffe claire & tranſparente.*

Thick and coarſe ſtuff. Veſtis denſa. *Etoffe groſſe & épaiſſe.*

Silk ſtuff. Bombycinum, i, n. bombyx, icis, f. ſericum, i. textum bombycinum, textile ſericum. *Drap de ſoye, étoffe de ſoye.*

Taffeta. Multitium, ii. *Taffetas.*

Tabp. Textum ſericum undulatum. *Tabis, ou Tabit.*

Satin. Raſa, denſaq; bombyx. *Satin.*

Velvet. Sericum heteromallum. *Velous.*

Pan-velvet. Bombycinum villoſum. *Pane.*

Damask. Textile ſericum floribus pictum, damaſcena bombyx. *Damas.*

Cloth of gold or ſilver. Textile aureum vel argenteum. *Brocatel, drap d'or ou d'argent.*

Cloth of gold and ſilk, or of ſilver and ſilk. Veſtis attalica auro & ſerico, (vel) argento & bombyce intertexa veſtis. *Brocatel, drap d'or & de ſoye, ou d'argent & de ſoye.*

A whole piece of cloth of gold or ſilver. Tela aurea vel argentea. *Toile d'or ou d'argent.*

Cloth of gold flowered with ſilver. Textile aurum floribus argenteis diſtinctum. *Drap d'or à fleurs d'argent.*

Grogoran. Sericum textile denſius, opere Neapolitanico. *Gros de Naple.*

Mop-hair. Bombyx ſpiſſiori filo texta. *Moire.*

Gauze of ſilver. Subtile linum adulterino argento textum. *Gaze.*

Creap. Criſpum, tenuéq; bombycinum. *Crêpe.*

Woollen cloth. Pannus laneus, veſtis lanea. *Drap de laine.*

Scarlet. Veſtis coccinea. *Ecarlate.*

Spaniſh cloth, Engliſh cloth, Holland cloth, &c. Pannus lanâ operéq; Hiſpanico, Anglico, Batavico, (ſupple textus.) *Drap d'Eſpagne, d'Angleterre, d'Holande, &c.*

Serge. Pannus rectis contextus, ac tranſverſis cancellatim filis. *Sarge, ou Sargette.*

Coarſe and bad cloth. Solox, cis, f. craſſior, viliórq; Pannus. *Bure.*

Frize. Criſpa veſtis lanea. *Frize.*

Warracan, Stuff made of goats hair. Pannus Cilicinus. *Barracan, étoffe tiſſue de poil de chevre.*

Chamlet. Celicinus pannus tenuior. *Camelot.*

Tammin. Tenue cilicinum. *Etamine.*

Droguet. Pannus lino, lanâq; textus. *Droguet.*

Iriſh Taſtaffata, or Fuſtian anapes. Pannus lanâ, linóq; contextus, & alterâ parte villoſus. *Tripe de velous.*

Cotton. Xilum, i. Goſſipium, ii. *Coton.*

Cotton-cloth. Veſtis xilina (vel) goſſipina. *Etoffe de Coton.*

Fuſtian. Xilinum, i, n. *Futaine.*

Line or flax. Linum, i. *Lin.* **Flaxen.** Lineus, a, um. *Qui eſt de lin.*

Fine flax. Byſſus, i, f. Carbaſus, i, f. *Fin lin.*

Linen cloth. Tela, æ. *Toile.*

Canvas. Textum cannabinum, linteum cannabinum. *Toile de chanvre.*

Fine linen. Byſſus, i, f. Tela byſſina. *Toile de fin lin.*

Cambrick. Cameracenſis carbaſus. *Toile de Cambray.*

Holland cloth. Primæ notæ linum, tela Hollandica. *Toile d'Holande.*

Coarſe Canvas. Segeſtre lineum. *Toile groſſiere.*

Glazed Callicoe. Gummita tela. *Treillis.*

Watered Callicoe. Textum lineum, gummitione undulatum colluſtratum. *Treillis tabiſé.*

Any linen cloth. Linteum, i. *Linge.*

Felt. Coactile, is. Pannus coactilis, impilia, ium, n. *Feutre.*

The Trimming of Cloaths.

Veſtium ornamentum. *Petitoye, Aſſortimens d'Habits.*

The ornaments of bodily attire. Ornamenta cultûs corporis. *Bijoux.*

A button. Globulus, i. Glans, dis, f. *Bouton.*

A buckle. Fibula, æ. *Boucle.*

A long button. Caudatus globulus. *Bouton à queüe.*

A button-hop. Reſticula in varios illigata nodos, adſtringendæ glandi. *Boutonniere.*

A border or hem. Limbus, i. fimbria, æ. *Bordure.*

A fringe. Ora, æ. limbus, i. *Frange.*

Small edging, and indented bone-lace. Denticulata tænia. *Dentelle.*

Dentelle **now adays ſignifies** all **works of thread, which are wrought with the needle, and whereof women make their whisks and ruffs.** Lineum acu textum, pictúmque.

A whisk of point of Venice. Caſitium acu textum opere Venetico. *Collet d'une dentelle à point de Veniſe.*

A ribband. Vitta, æ. *Ruban.*

Trimmed with ribbands. Vittatus, a, um. *Garny de rubans.*

The hanging ends or labels of ribbands. Lemniſci, orum. *Les bouts de rubans qui pendent.*

Interlaced with ribbands. Lemniſcatus, a, um. *Interlaſſé de rubans.*

A lace. Faſciola, æ. Tænia, æ. *Paſſement.*

A ſuit laſd over with lace. Veſtis tæniis deſcripta, exarata, variata, interſtincta, lirata, lineata, ſegmentata. *Un habit couvert de paſſemens, ou de dentelles.*

Gold, ſilver, and ſilk lace. Tænia auro, argento, ſerico texta. *Paſſement d'or, d'argent, de ſoye.*

Galoon. Tæniola, æ. *Galon.*

Embroiderp. Opus phrygium (vel) Phrygionicum. *Broderie.*

A ſuit covered over with high-raiſed embroiderp. Veſtis opere phrygionico non mediocris eminentiæ ſplendida. *Un habit tout couvert d'une broderie élevée.*

A ſuit richly embroidered with gold. Amictus opere phrygio, auro textus, acu phrygiâ pictus, opere deſcriptus phrygionico, acu phrygionicâ, auro figuratus, variatus. *Un habit en broderie, rehauſſé d'une riche broderie d'or.*

Embroidered with gold, ſilver, ſilk. Auro, argento, ſerico pictus acu phrygiâ. *En broderie d'or, d'argent, de ſoye.*

The Apparel of a man. Veſtes viriles. *Habits d'homme.*

Apparel for the head. Capitis tegmen, (inis) vel amiculum.

A hat. Pileus, ei. Galerus, i, m. *Chapeau.*

A broad-brim'd hat; or a Cardinals hat. Cauſia, æ. *Chapeau à grandes aîles, à grands rebras.*

A narrow-brim'd hat. Petaſus. *Chapeau à petit bord.*

A little hat. Pileolus, i. *Petit chapeau.*

A felt. Pileus laneus. *Chapeau de laine.*

A caſtor. Fiocinus galerus. *Un caſtor.*

A hat made of an Otters wool. Ex lutræ villo pileus. *Un loutre.*

A ſtraw-hat. Stramineus galerus. *Chapeau de paille.*

The crown of the hat. Pilei cavum, teſtudo, tubus, i. *Coupe de chapeau.*

The brim of the hat. Galeri ala, æ. *Aîle de chapeau.*

A hat-band. Galeri cingulum, i. *Cordon de chapeau.*

A plume of feathers for a hat. Criſta plumatilis. *Panache de chapeau.*

A callot. Calantica, æ. *Calotte.*

A cap. Pileolus, i. *Bonnet.*

A ſquare cap. Quadratus pileolus. *Bonnet quarré.*

A night-cap. Nocturnus pileolus. *Bonnet de nuit.*

A Holland night-cap. Linea calantica. *Coiffe de nuit.*

A hood. Capitium. *Chaperon.*

A Monks cowl. Cuculus, i. *Capuchon.*

A ſhirt. Induſium, ii, n. Induſium lineum, tunica interior. *Chemiſe.*

A waſtcoat. Subucula, æ, f. *Chemiſette.*

Drawers. Subligaculum, i. *Caleçons.*

A pair of trowſe. Veſtis interior adſtrictior ab cervice ad imos uſq; pedes continenti textu pertinens, aptéq; exprimens artus. *Pantalon.*

A doublet. Thorax, cis, m. *Pourpoint.*

The ſleeve of a doublet. Manica, æ, f. *Manche de pourpoint.*

The cuff of the ſleeve. Manicæ fimbria. *Manchette.*

The skirt of a doublet. Scutula, æ. *Baſque, ou taſſette de pourpoint.*

The collar. Cæſitium, ii. *Collet.*

A cloſe-bodied coat. Sagulum, i. *Juſt à corps.*

A buff-coat. Bubalinus thorax. *Buffle.*

Breeches. Femoralia, lium, n. Braccæ, arum. *Haut de choſſes.*

A point. Ligula. *Eguillette.*

A pocket. Pera, æ. *Poche.*

A fob, or purſe. Crumena, æ. *Gouſſet.*

Hoſe. Tibialia, ium. *Bas de chauſſes.*

Silk ſtockins. Tibialia ſerica. *Bas de ſoye.*

Woolſted ſtockins. Tibialia è laneo textili. *Bas d'eſtame.*

A garter. Periſcelis, idis, f. *Jarretiere.*

Stirrup-ſtockins. Caliga, æ. *Chauſſettes.*

A ſhoe. Calceus, ei, m. *Soulier.*

The ſhoe-latchet. Calcei corrigia, ligula, amentum. *Courroye de ſoulier.*

Pumps. Socculus, i. Calicolus, i. *Eſcarpins.*

A ſlipper. Crepida, æ. *Pantouſle.*

A buskin, or ſummer-boot. Caliga, æ. *Reſtine.*

A boot. Ocrea, æ. *Botte.*

A gamaſh, or ſpatter-dash. Laneus pero, onis. *Gamache.*

A ſpur. Calcar, is, n. *Eperon.*

A ſhoulder-belt. Balteus, ei, m. *Baudrier.*

A ſword. Enſis, is. *Epée.*

A cloak. Pallium, ii. Penula, æ. *Manteau.*

A ſhort cloak. Palliolum, ii. *Petit manteau.*

A caſſock. Chlamys, ydis, f. *Caſaque.*

A little caſſock worn over armour. Sagulum, i. *Caſaquin.*

A long cloak with ſleeves. Penula, æ. *Houpelande.*

A gown. Toga, æ. *Robe.*

A chamber-gown. Toga domeſtica. *Robe de chambre.*

A fur'd garment. Pellita veſtis. *Peliſſe.*

A glove. Chirotheca, æ. *Gand.*

A mittain. Manica pellita. *Mitaine.*

A handkerchief. Sudariolum, i. *Mouchoir.*

Womens Apparel. Veſtes muliebres. *Habits de Femme.*

A coife. Calantica, æ. Reticulum, i. *Coeffe.*

A kerchief. Ricinium, ii. *Couvrechef.*

A ſcarf. Velum ſericum. *Echarpe.*

A creap-hood. Criſpum bombycinum. *Crépe.*

A hood worn by women in foul weather. Capitium. *Cape.*

A flat narrow-brim'd hat. Petaſus, i. *Capeline.*

A gown, or coat. Tunica, æ. *Robe, Cote.*

A petticoat. Togula, æ. Tunica interior. *Cotillon.*

A gown. Toga, æ. *Jupe.*

The boddice of a gown. Togæ thorax. *Corps de jupe.*

The skirt or train of a gown. Cyclas, adis, f. Veſte. *Jupe trainante.*

A mantle. Peplum, i. *Mante, cimarie, grand manteau.*

An apron. Caſtula, æ. *Tablier, devantier.*

A

A busk. Pectoralis palmula. *Busc.*

A neck-handkerchief. Strophium, ii. *Mouchoir de cou.*

A stomacher. Mammillare, is, n. *Guimpe.*

Sleeves, and all that concerns the ornament of the arms. Brachialia, lium. *Manches, & tout ce qui regarde l'ornement des bras.*

A girdle. Cingulum, i. *Ceinture.*

A marriage-girdle. Cestus, ûs, m. *Ceinture d'épousée.*

A half-girdle. Semicinctium, ii. *Demi-ceint.*

A Lady's slipper or pantofle. Sandalium, ii. *Pianelle, soulier de Dame.*

A pattin. Cothurnus. *Patin.*

Womens Dressing-tops. Mundus muliebris. *Nippes, Affiquets de Femme.*

A head-bodkin. Discriminalis acus, ûs. *Pinson de tête.*

An ear-pendant. Inauris, is, f. *Boucle ou pendant d'oreille.*

A neck-lace. Torques, is, f. *Collier.*

A rope of pearls. Unionum linea. *Un fil de perles.*

A neck-lace of great pearls. Crotalium, ii. *Collier de grosses perles.*

A bracelet. Armilla, æ, f. *Brasselet.*

Neck-jewels. Monilia, ium, n. *Joyaux.*

All sorts of jewels worn by women. Gemmæ, arum. *Bagues.*

Pretious stones. Gemmea monilia. *Pierreries.*

A ring. Annulus. *Anneau.*

A fan. Flabellum, i. *Eventail.*

A mask. Paropis, idis, f. *Masque.*

An Umbrella. Umbella, æ. *Parasol, ombelle.*

Writing-tables. Tabellæ, arum. *Tablettes.*

A watch. Rotatum horologium. *Montre.*

A looking-glass. Speculum, i. *Miroir.*

A picture-box. Pixis iconifera. *Boëtte à pourtrait.*

Childrens Apparel. Vestes infantiles. *Habits d'Enfant.*

A biggin for a child. Puerilis calantica. *Beguin.*

Childrens clouts. Panniculi, orum. *Langes, drapelets.*

A swathing band. Fascia, æ. *Bande.*

Childrens tops to play with. Crepundia, orum. *Joüets.*

A childs coat. Togula, æ. *Robette.*

A cradle. Cunæ, arum. *Berceau.*

CHAP. IV.

Of Victuals. De re cibaria. *Des Viandes.*

A Repaſt. Cibi ſumptio. *Repas.*

To feed, or make a meal. Veſci, cibum capere, ſumere, cibo curare corpus. *Prendre ſon repas.*

To eat. Edere, comedere. *Manger.*

To eat a little at a time. Eſitare. *Manger peu à la fois.*

I eat no cheeſe. Caſeo non veſcor. *Je ne mange point de fromage.*

One gets a ſtomach by eating. Ipſo eſu, veſcendi appetentia provocatur, excitatur, cietur. *L'appetit vient en mangeant.*

To drink. Bibere, potare. *Boire.*

To drink by ſmall draughts. Subbibere. *Boire à petits traits.*

To drink by great draughts. Adbibere, largiùs bibere. *Boire à grands traits.*

To drink all up, to empty the cup. Ebibere, epotare, poculum exſiccare. *Boire tout, vuider le gobelet.*

To drink to the health of one (if preſent.) Alicui propinare. *Boire à la ſanté de quelqu'un (s'il eſt preſent.)* If abſent. *(S'il eſt abſent.)* Propinando præſentibus, abſenti cuipiam bene precari.

A dinner. Prandium, ii. *Dîné.*

A ſupper. Cœna, æ. *Soupe.*

A breakfaſt. Jentaculum, i. *Déjeuné.*

A beaver, or afternoons nunchean. Merenda, æ. *Goûté.*

A Collation. Conviſatio. *Collation.*

A Collation in time of faſting. Cœnula, æ. *Collation en temps de jeûne.*

A feaſt. Epulum, i. Convivium, ii. *Feſtin.*

The maſter of the feaſt. Epuli dominus. *Le maître du feſtin.*

A gueſt, he that is at a feaſt with another. Conviva, æ. *Celuy qui eſt au feſtin avec un autre.*

A glutton or ſmell-feaſt. Epulo, onis, m. *Qui aime les feſtins.*

A marriage-feaſt. Nupciale epulum. *La noce, feſtin nuptial.*

A funeral-feaſt. Parentales epulæ. *Feſtin des obſeques.*

A birth-day feaſt. Natalitia, orum. *Feſtin du jour de la naiſſance.*

A feaſt of great varieties. Dubium, (vel) ambiguum epulum. *Un ambigu.*

To dine. Prandere. *Dîner.*

To ſup. Cœnare. *Souper.*

To breakfaſt. Jentare. *Déjeuner.*

To take ones beaver. Merendam ſumere. *Gouter.*

To make a collation. Commeſſari. *Faire collation* (in faſting time) cœnulam ſumere.

To feaſt. Epulari, convivari. *Feſtiner.*

To feaſt or entertain any one. Alicui epulum dare. *Feſtiner, feter quelqu'un.*

To regale any one. Lautè, opiparè, magnificè aliquem excipere. *Regaler quelqu'un.*

An appetite, a deſire to eat. Eſuries, ei, f. cibi appetentia. *Appetit, envie de manger.*

Hunger.

Hunger. Fames, is. *Faim.*

To have a stomach, to be hungry. Esurire. *Avoir appetit, avoir faim.*

Thirst. Sitis, is, f. *Soif.*

To be dry or thirsty. Sitire. *Avoir soif.*

A loathing of meat. Fastidium ciborum. *Dégout de viandes.*

To loath victuals. Fastidire cibos. *Estre dégouté.*

Drunkenness. Ebrietas, atis. *Yvresse.*

Drunken, or given to drink. Ebriosus, a, um. *Yvrogne.*

Drunk. Ebrius, a, um. *Yvre.*

Bread. Panis. *Pain.*

White bread. Panis primarius, (vel) candidus. *Pain blanc, miche.*

Brown bread, houshold-bread. Panis cibarius, (vel) secundarius. *Pain de ménage, pain bis.*

Light and crusty bread. Panis depsititius. *Pain mollet.*

Bread of finest flour. Panis similagineus. *Pain de fleur de farine.*

Soft bread. Tener panis. *Pain tendre.*

Wheaten bread. Panis farreus. *Pain de froment.*

Rye-bread. Panis arinceus. *Pain de siegle.*

Barley-bread. Panis hordeaceus. *Pain d'orge.*

Coarse bread. Panis furfuraceus. *Pain de son.*

Leavened bread. Panis fermentatus. *Pain levé, fait avec du levain.*

Unleavened bread. Panis azymus, (seu) non fermentatus. *Pain azyme, sans levain.*

Dry bread, which one eats alone. Panis siccus. *Pain sec, lequel on mange tout seul.*

Mouldy bread. Panis mucidus. *Pain moisi.*

Bread baked under the embers. Panis cinerarius. *Pain cuit sous la cendre.*

Very hard bread. Panis edurus. *Pain fort dur.*

Bisket. Panis nauticus. *Biscuit.*

The crum of bread. Panis mollis. *La miette, le moilet du pain.*

A crum of bread. Mica panis. *Une miette de pain.*

A piece of bread. Panis frustum. *Un morceau, une piece de pain.*

A mouthful of bread. Buccea panis. *Bouchée de pain.*

A slice of bread. Plagula panis. *Léche de pain.*

The dough of bread. Crudus panis, depsititia farina, subactæ farinæ massa. *Pâte de pain.*

To knead the dough. Farinam depsere, subigere. *Paitrer la pâte.*

A Cake. Scriblita, æ. *Gateau.*

A Bun. Artolaganus. *Pignet.*

A Cracknel. Libum, i. *Craquelin.*

A puffed Cake. Depsititius globulus. *Casse-museau.*

A Tart. Pepanum, i. Placenta, æ. Scriblita, æ. *Tartre, (ou) Tarte.*

Apple-tarts, Cherry-tarts, and of other fruits. Scriblita, sfolgamaria. *Tartre de pommes, cerises, & autres fruits.*

A Cream-tart. Placenta lactea. *Tarte de creme.*

A Tart of herbs. Herbarum pepanum. *Tartre d'herbe.*

A fat Tart. Pinguis placenta. *Tartre grasse.*

Flesh. Caro. *Chair.*

Mutton. Vervecina caro. *Chair de mouton.*

Lamb. Agnina caro. *Chair d'aigneau.*

Beef. Bubula caro. *Chair de bœuf.*

Boiled flesh. Caro elixa, (vel) lixiva. *Chair bouillie, du bouilly.*

Roasted flesh. Caro assa, (vel) tosta. *Chair rôtie, du rôty.*

Stewed flesh. Caro juri incocta. *Chair à l'étuvée.*

Fryed flesh. Caro frixa, (vel) fricta. *Chair fricassée.*

The pulp of flesh. Pulpa, æ. *Poulpe.*

A Fricasy. Frixum, (vel) fictum. *Fricassée.*

A Collar on the coals. Offella, æ. *Carbonade.*

A Hasht. Minutal, is, n. *Hachi, hache-pot.*

A Capilotadoe, or several kinds of flesh stewed together. Minutal miscellaneum. *Capilotade.*

A Fricasy of Lambs feet. Agninorum pedusculorum frixum. *Fricassée de pied d'aigneau.*

A Gammon of Bacon. Perna, æ. Petaso, onis, m. *Jambon.*

A Leg of Mutton. Vervecis coxa, æ. *Gigot.*

A shoulder of Mutton. Armus, (vel) humerus vervecinus. *Epaule de mouton.*

A Loin of Veal. Lumbus vitulinus, dorsum vitulinum. *Longe de Veau.*

The broad end of a Leg of Veal divided from the knuckle. Vitulinæ arculus. *Rouelle de Veau.*

A Clitterling or Pudding. Hilla, æ. *Andouille.*

A Sausage, a Link, a black Pudding. Botellus, (vel) botulus, i. m. *Saucisse, saucisson, boudin.*

A Pasty, or baked meat. Artocreas, atis, m. Pistorius panis carne fartus. *Paté, pièce de four.*

A Veal-pasty. Vitulinum artocreas. *Paté de Veau.*

A Lamb-pasty. Agninum artocreas. *Paté d'aigneau.*

Porridge or Broth. Jus. *Potage.*

Clear broth. Jus, juris, n. Jusculum, i. *Potage clair, bouillon.*

Porridge of herbs. Jus herbarium. *Potage d'herbes.*

Gruel. Pûls, tis, f. Pulmentum, i. *Potage épais.*

Potage of Rice. Puls orizæ, (vel) ex oriza. *Potage de Ris.*

Potage with bread put into it. Offa, æ. *Potage, soupe.*

Pot-herbs. Olus, eris, n. *Herbe potagere.*

Pease-porridge. Puls è pisis. *Purée de pois.*

Potage, gruel, pap, panado. Pulticula, æ. *Bouillie.*

A Tollis. Decoctum carnei cremoris. *Consumée.*

A Gelly. Decoctum glaciatum. *Gelée.*

Milk-meats. Lactaria, (orum.) *Laitage.*

Milk. Lac, ctis, n. *Lait.*

The cream of milk. Lacteus cremor. *Créme de lait.*

Whey. Serum, i. Serum lactis. *Petit lait.*

All things made of milk. Lactaria, (vel) lactantia, orum. *Laitage, toute sorte de lait.*

Butter. Butyrum, i. *Beurre.*

To churn. Butyrum cogere. *Batre le beurre.*

A buttered toast. Offa butyro tosta. *Rôtie au beurre.*

Cheese. Caseus, ei, m. *Fromage.*

Cheese

Cheese of Cows milk, Goats milk, Sheeps milk. Caseus bubalus, caprinus, ovinus. *Fromage de vaches, de chevres, de brebis.*

New Cheese. Caseus recens, (seu) viridis. *Fromage frais.*

Soft green Cheese. Caseus musteus, tener, mollis. *Fromage mol.*

Curds. Lactis coagulum, lac coagulatum. *Caillé.*

Eggs. Ova. *Oeufs.*

An Egg. Ovum, i. *Oeuf.*

An addle Egg, that has been under the hen, but forsaken before it was hatched. Ovum urinum, cynosurum, schystum, incubatum nec excluſum. *Oeuf couvis, couvé, & puis abandonné ſans être éclos.*

The yolk of an Egg. Ovi luteum, ovi vitellus, i. *Jaune d'œuf, moyeu d'œuf.*

The white of an Egg. Ovi albumen, (vel) albumen. *Blanc d'œuf.*

A new-laid Egg. Ovum recens. *Oeuf frais.*

A ſoft Egg. Ovum molle. *Oeuf mollet.*

A hard Egg. Ovum durius. *Oeuf dur.*

An Egg boiled in the ſhell. Suæ teſtæ incoctum ovum. *Oeuf en coque.*

A poached Egg. Extra teſtam elixum ovum. *Oeuf poché.*

A buttered Egg. Ex butyro ovum. *Oeuf au beurre.*

A fried Egg. Frixum ovum. *Oeuf frit.*

An Egg dreſſed in ſewet. Ex adipe ovum. *Oeuf à la huguenote, cuit dans la graiſſe.*

An Omelet, or Pancake of Eggs. Ovorum intrita, æ. *Aumelette.*

A Cuſtard. Ex ovis & lacte intrita. *Flan, ſorte de Tarte.*

Sawces. Cupediæ. *Ragouts.*

Sawce. Condimentum, embamma, aris, n. intinctus, ûs. *Sauſſe.*

Sawces, or Ragouts to proboke the appetite. Gulæ irritamenta. *Ragouts.*

Pickle. Salſamentum, ſalſugo, inis. *Saumure.*

Spices. Aromata, tum, n. *Epices.*

Ginger. Zinziber, eris, n. *Gingembre.*

Pepper. Piper, eris, n. *Poivre.*

Cloves. Caryophyllum, i. *Girofle.*

Cinnamon. Caſſia, æ. Cinnamomum, i. *Canelle.*

Nutmeg. Nux moſchata, aromatica. *Noix muſcate.*

Muſtard. Sinapis, is, f. *Moutarde.*

Verjuyce. Omphacium, ii. *Verjus.*

Boiled wine for ſweet ſawce. Defrutum. *Vin cuit.*

Sallets. Acetaria, orum. *Salade.*

Salt, Oyl, Vinegar. Sal, oleum, acetum: (ſal, ſalis rather of the maſculine than neuter gender.) *Sel, huile, vinaigre.*

Sweet-meats. Salgama, orum. *Confitures.*

Confections of Sugar. Salgama ſaccharo condita, dulciaria, (vel) cupedia, (orum) ex ſaccharo. *Confitures au ſucre.*

Dry Sweet-meats. Salgama ſicca. *Confitures ſeches.*

Wet Sweet-meats. Salgama liquida. *Confitures liquides.*

Nuts preſerved in ſugar and honey. Nuces ſaccharo & melle conditæ. *Noix confites au ſucre & au miel.*

Conſerve

Conſerve of Roſes. Roſacea ex ſaccharo compoſitio, ſaccharea roſa. *Conſerve de Roſes.*

The paſte or confection of Genoa. Genuenſe ſalgamum. *Pâte de Gent.*

A Marchpane. Panis ſaccharites. *Maſſe-pain.*

A Sugar-plum. Paſtillus ſaccharcus. *Dragée.*

Muſk-paſte-pellets. Saccharei globuli, moſcho inodorati. *Muſcadin.*

Sugared Aniſe. Saccharcum aniſum. *Anis ſucré.*

Confected Citron pills. Cortex citrinus ſaccharcus. *Ecorce de Citron.*

Confected Orange. Aureum malum ſaccharo conditum. *Orangé.*

A Macaroon. Artolaganus ex ſaccharo & amygdala. *Maccaron.*

Sugar-bisket. Cruſtulum dulciarium, copta dulciaria, æ. *Biſcuit fait de ſucre & d'œufs.*

A Wafer. Obelias, æ, m. *Oblie.*

Drinks. Potio. *Breuvage.*

Drink, or liquor whereof one drinks. Potus, ûs. potio, onis. *Boiſſon, ou breuvage, ce que l'on boit.*

Wine. Vinum. *Vin.*

The Lee of Wine. Fæx, cis. *La lie du vin.*

Pure unmixed wine. Merum, i. n. Merum vinum. *Vin pur.*

One that loves not, nor drinks any wine. Abſtemius, a, um. *Qui n'aime point le vin, & qui n'en boit point.*

New wine. Vinum novum. *Vin nouveau.*

Old wine. Vinum vetus. *Vin vieux.*

White wine. Vinum album. *Vin blanc.*

Claret wine. Vinum rubellum. *Vin clairet.*

Pale wine. Vinum Helvum. *Vin paillé.*

Strong wine. Vinum vehemens, validum, forte, potens. *Vin fort & puiſſant.*

Wine that grows in the ſame country. Vinum indigena. *Vin du païs.*

Outlandiſh Wine. Vinum exterum. *Vin étranger.*

Muſcadine. Vinum Apianum. *Vin muſcat.*

Muſt, new wine that hath not wrought. Muſtum. *Vin qui n'a point encore boüilly.*

Wine tainted, that hath taken vent. Vinum evanidum. *Vin éventé.*

Palled Wine. Vappa, æ. *Vin tourné, ou pouſſé.*

A ſweet pricquant Wine. Vinum ſuavis morſûs, (vel) leniter pungens. *Vin doux & piquant.*

Fumy Wine. Vinum fumoſum. *Vin fumeux.*

Small Wine. Vinum tenue. *Vin leger.*

A hedge-wine. Vinulum, i. Vinum imbecillum. *Vin foible, petit vin.*

Hipocras. Vinum aromaticum. *Hipocras.*

Roſa Solis. Roſſolium, ii. *Roſſoly.*

Ambroſia. Ambroſia, æ, f. *Ambroſie.*

Nectar. Nectar, is, n. *Nectar.*

Beer. Cerviſia, æ. *Biere, Cervoiſe.*

Brandy. Aqua vinaria. *Eau de vie, eſprit de vin.*

Honey. Mel, llis, *Miel.*

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Soul. De Anima. *De l'Ame.*

Q. Of what parts is the Soul compoſed? Quibus partibus conſtat anima? *Quelles ſont les parties de l'Ame?*

A. It hath none, becauſe it is a Spirit, and by conſequent indiviſible. Nullas habet partes, quia ſpiritus eſt, adeóq; individua eſt. *Elle n'en a point, parce qu'elle eſt un eſprit, & par conſequent elle eſt indiviſible.*

Q. What are its faculties? Quæ ſunt illius facultates? *Quelles ſont ſes facultez?*

A. Theſe three, the memory, the mind, and the will. Hæ tres, memoria, mens, & voluntas. *Ces trois, la memoire, l'entendement, & la volonté.*

The Memory. Memoria. *La Memoire.*

A good, ſtrong, firm, faithful, happy memory. Memoria vegeta, acris, valida, tenax, eximia, fœlix, fidiſſima cuſtos rerum perceptarum. *Une memoire bonne, forte, ferme, fidelle, heureuſe.*

A ſhort, weak, wavering, ſlippery, unfaithful memory. Memoria tenuis, vacillans, exigua, labens, labilis, & fluxa. *Une memoire courte, petite, chancellante, infidelle.*

A ſmall memory. Memoriola, æ. *Une petite memoire.*

The Mind. Mens. *L'Entendement.*

When the mind conceives, it is called Wit or ſpirit: and when it judges and diſtinguiſhes, Judgment. Mens ingenium vocatur, cùm cognoſcit: judicium verò cùm judicat & diſcernit. *L'entendement s'appelle eſprit, lors qu'il connoit: & lors qu'il juge & diſcerne, s'appelle jugement.*

Wit. Ingenium. *L'Eſprit.*

Its Vertues. Ejus Virtutes. *Ses Vertus.*

Quickneſs of wit. Solertia, æ. *Accortiſe.*

Sagacity, or dexterity. Sagacitas, atis. *Addreſſe.*

Docility, or teachableneſs. Docilitas, atis. *Docilité.*

Gentileneſs of wit and conceit, or gallantry. Lepus, ôris. *Gentilleſſe, galanterie.*

Induſtry. Induſtria, æ. *Induſtrie.*

Ingenuity. Ingenuitas. *Ingenuité.*

Eraneſs. Concinnitas. *Juſteſſe.*

Sincerity. Sinceritas. *Naïfté, ſincerité.*

Simplicity, or ſingleneſs. Simplicitas. *Simplicité.*

Subtility. Subtilitas. *Subtilité.*

Theſe Vertues render the Wit Sharp. Acutum, acutum ingenium. *Aigu.*

Quick. Acre, acerrimum. *Vif.*

Subtile. Subtile, ſolers, ſagax, perſpicax. *Subtil.*

Excellent. Excellens, eximium, egregium, ſummum, illuſtre, ſplendidum, præſtans, optimum. *Excellent.*

The

The faults of the Wit. Ingenii vitia. *Les vices de l'Esprit.*

[illegible]ness. Insulsitas. *Bavardise.*
[illegible] Stupor *Bétise.*
[illegible]ness. Fatuitas. *Lourdise.*
[illegible] Calliditas. *Finesse.*
[illegible] Stultitia *Folie.*
[illegible] Astutia. *Duplicité.*
[illegible] Malitia. *Malice.*
[illegible]ness. Stoliditas. *Niaiserie.*
[illegible] Stupiditas. *Stupidité.*
[illegible] Timiditas. *Timidité.*

By these faults a man becomes

A [illegible], insipid man. Insulsus, [illegible] *Bavard.*

A block-head, a noddy, a dull, stupid, foolish, heartless Sot Stolidus, bardus, fatuus, hebes, excors, stupidus. *Niais, badaut, rustaut, sot, stupide.*

Fantastical, humoursom. Difficilis. *Fantasque.*

Cunning, crafty, deceitful, malitious. Callidus, vafer, versutus, fraudulentus, fallax, malitiosus. *Fin, malicieux, trompeur.*

A fool, a mad man. Demens, insanus, stultus, fatuus, amens. *Fou, insensé.*

Morose and peevish. Morosus. *Hargneux.*

Clownish. Agrestis. *Grossier.*

Mutinous and quarrelsom. Jurgiosus. *Mutin.*

Indocible. Indocilis. *Revesche.*

The Judgment. Judicium. *Le Jugement.*

The Vertues of the Judgment. Virtutes Judicii. *Les Vertus du Jugement.*

Decency, or decorum. Decorum, i. *Bienseance.*

Civility. Urbanitas. *Civilité.*

Circumspection. Circumspectio. *Circonspection.*

Gravity. Gravitas. *Gravité.*

Justice. Justitia. *Justice.*

Prudence. Prudentia. *Prudence.*

Wisdom. Sapientia. *Sagesse.*

By these Vertues a man becomes

Wary and provident. Cautus ac providus. *Avisé.*

Judicious, considerate. Consideratus, cordatus. *Judicieux.*

Circumspect. Circumspectus. *Circonspect.*

Wise. Sapiens. *Sage.*

Prudent. Prudens. *Prudent.*

Grave and serious. Gravis ac serius. *Grave.*

Just. Justus. *Juste.*

Equitable. Æquitatis observans. *Raisonnable.*

The Faults of the Judgment. Vitia Judicii. *Les Vices du Jugement.*

Affectedness. Nimium studium. *Affetterie.*

Impudence. Impudentia. *Effronterie.*

Impertinency. Ineptia. *Extravagance, impertinence.*

Hypocrisie. Probitatis simulatio. *Hypocrisie.*

Importunity, or unreasonableness. Importunitas. *Importunité.*

Imprudence. Imprudentia. *Imprudence.*

Incivility. Rusticitas, insulsitas. *Incivilité.*

Incredulity. Incredulitas. *Incredulité.*

An indecent way of action. Indecora agendi ratio. *Indecence.*

Indigni=

Indignity, or baseness. Indignitas. *Indignité.*

Inconsiderateness, or indiscretion. Inconsiderantia. *Indiscretion.*

Lebity of mind. Animi levitas. *Legereté.*

Negligence. Negligentia. *Negligence.*

Rashness. Temeritas. *Temerité.*

By these Faults a man becomes

Impudent. Inverecundus, impudens homo. *Effronté.*

Silly, vaffish. Insulsus. *Extravagant.*

Vain and foolish. Levis. *Folatre.*

Violent. Violentus. *Fougueux.*

Impertinent. Ineptus. *Impertinent.*

Importunate or unreasonable. Importunus. *Importun.*

Imprudent. Imprudens. *Imprudent.*

Incivil. Inurbanus. *Incivil.*

Incredulous. Incredulus. *Incredule.*

Inconsiderate, indiscreet. Inconsideratus. *Indiscret.*

Vain, fickle. Levis. *Leger.*

Negligent. Negligens. *Negligent.*

Rash. Temerarius. *Temeraire.*

The Will. Voluntas. *La Volonté.*

The Vertues of the Will. Virtutes Voluntatis. *Les Vertus de la Volonté.*

Abstinence. Abstinentia. *Abstinence.*

Affability. Affabilitas. *Affabilité.*

Beneficence. Beneficentia. *Beneficence.*

Bounty. Benignitas. *Benignité, bonté.*

Courage and bravery. Fortitudo, magnanimitas. *Courage, braveur.*

Charity. Charitas. *Charité.*

Chastity. Castitas, pudicitia. *Chasteté, pudicité.*

Cleanliness. Munditia. *Netteté.*

Constancy. Constantia. *Constance.*

Continency. Continentia. *Continence.*

Courtesie. Comitas. *Courtoisie.*

Devotion. Pietas in Deum. *Devotion.*

Diligence. Diligentia. *Diligence.*

Faith. Fides, ei. *Foy.*

Faithfulness. Fides, ei. Fidelitas. *Fidelité.*

Generosity. Generositas. *Generosité.*

Gentleness. Mansuetudo. *Debonnaireté.*

Gratitude. Gratus animus. *Gratitude.*

Hope. Spes. *Esperance.*

Humility, modesty. Humilitas Christiana. *Humilité.*

Humanity. Humanitas. *Humanité, bonté.*

Innocence. Innocentia morum, integritas vitæ. *Innocence.*

Liberality. Liberalitas. *Largesse, liberalité.*

Magnificence. Magnificentia. *Magnificence.*

Mercy. Misericordia. *Misericorde.*

Moderation. Moderatio. *Moderation.*

Modesty. Modestia. *Modestie.*

Neatness. Concinnitas. *Propreté.*

Obedience. Obedientia. *Obeissance.*

Patience. Patientia. *Patience.*

Piety. Pietas. *Pieté.*

Purity. Puritas. *Pureté.*

Religion. Religio. *Religion.*

Sanctity or holiness. Sanctitas. *Sainteté.*

Sobriety. Sobrietas. *Sobriété.*

Studiousness. Studii amor. *Studiosité.*

Temperance. Temperantia. *Temperance.*

Valour. Generositas. *Vaillance.*

Vigilance. Vigilantia. *Vigilance.*

Virginity. Pudor. *Pudeur.*

By

By theſe Vertues a man becomes

Abſtinent. Abſtinens. *Abſtinent.*
Affable. Affabilis. *Affable.*
Beneficent. Beneficus. *Bien-faiſant.*
Bountiful. Bonus, benignus. *Benin, bon.*
Benevolent. Benevolus. *Bienveillant.*
Brave. Fortis. *Brave.*
Charitable. Liberalis & munificus. *Charitable.*
Chaſt. Caſtus, pudicus. *Chaſte, pudique.*
Conſtant. Conſtans. *Conſtant.*
Courteous. Comis, commodus. *Courtois.*
Devout. Pius. *Devot.*
Diligent. Diligens. *Diligent.*
Faithful. Fidus, fidelis. *Fidele.*
Generous. Generoſus, magnanimus. *Genereux.*
Gentle and mild. Mitis, manſuetus. *Debonnaire.*
Holy. Sanctus. *Saint.*
Humble. Modeſtus. *Humble.*
Humane. Humanus. *Humain.*
Innocent. Innocens. *Innocent.*
Liberal. Liberalis. *Liberal.*
Magnificent. Magnificus. *Magnifique.*
Merciful. Miſericors. *Miſericordieux.*
Moderate. Moderatus. *Moderé.*
Modeſt. Modeſtus. *Modeſte.*
Neat and cleanly. Cultus, mundus, politus. *Propre.*
Religious. Religioſus. *Religieux.*
Sober. Sobrius. *Sobre.*
Temperate. Temperans. *Temperant.*
Valiant. Generoſus. *Vaillant.*
Vigilant. Vigilans. *Vigilant.*

The Vices of the Will. Vitia Voluntatis. *Les Vices de la Volonté.*

Ambition. Ambitio. *Ambition.*
Avarice. Avaritia. *Avarice.*
Arrogance. Arrogantia. *Arrogance.*
Audaciouſneſs. Audacia. *Audace.*
Buffoonry, or idle jeſting. Inepiæ, arum. *Badinerie.*
Cowardlineſs. Ignavia, inertia. *Couardiſe.*
Cozening. Malus dolus. *Friponnerie.*
Envy. Invidia. *Envie.*
Haughtineſs in humour. Arrogantia. *Fierté.*
Haughty in looks. Fronte arrogans. *Morguant.*
Incivility. Inurbanitas. *Diſcourtoiſie.*
Immodeſty. Immodeſtia. *Immodeſtie.*
Impiety. Impietas. *Impieté.*
Inconſtancy. Inconſtantia animi, levitas. *Inconſtance.*
Incontinence. Incontinentia. *Incontinence.*
Indevotion. Torpor & languor in rebus ad religionem pertinentibus. *Indevotion.*
Infidelity. Perfidia, infidelitas. *Infidelité, perfidie.*
Ingratitude. Ingrati animi vitium. *Ingratitude.*
Inhumanity. Inhumanitas. *Inhumanité.*
Impudence, inſolence. Inſolentia, impudentia. *Impudence, inſolence.*
Intemperance. Intemperantia. *Intemperance.*
Libertinage. Licentia. *Libertinage.*
Luxury. Luxuria. *Luxure.*
Lazineſs. Pigritia. *Pareſſe.*
Niggardlineſs. Tenacitas, illiberalitas. *Chicheté.*
Obſtinacy. Pertinacia. *Obſtination. opiniatreté.*

Pride,

Pride, haughtineſs. Faſtus, ûs. ſuperbia. *Faſte, orgüeil.*
Prodigality. Prodigalitas. *Prodigalité.*
Superſtition. Superſtitio. *Bigoterie.*
Vanity. Vanitas. *Vanité.*
Whimſicalneſs. Moroſitas. *Bizarrerie.*

By theſe Vices one becomes
Ambitious. Ambitioſus. *Ambitieux.*
Arrogant. Arrogans. *Arrogant.*
Avaritious. Avarus. *Avare.*
Apiſh. Nugator, joculator, ineptus. *Badin.*
A Buffoon. Scurrilis. *Bouffon.*
A Coward. Ignavus. *Couard, Poltron.*
A Cheat. Fraudulentus. *Fripon.*
Diſobliging. Inofficioſus. *Deſobligeant.*
Diſdainful. Faſtuoſus. *Faſtueux.*
Enbious. Invidus. *Envieux.*
Fierce and rugged. Ferox, cis. *Farouche.*
A Flatterer. Aſſentator. *Flateur.*
A Glutton. Guloſus, helluo. *Gourmand, goulu.*
Haughty and proud. Superbus. *Orgüeilleux.*
Idle and unactive. Ignavus, iners. *Faineant.*
Immodeſt. Immodeſtus. *Immodeſte.*
Impious. Impius. *Impie.*
Inconſtant. Inconſtans. *Inconſtant.*
Indebout. In rebus piis negligens. *Indevot.*
Inhumane. Inhumanus. *Inhumain.*
Inſolent. Inſolens. *Inſolent.*
Impudent. Impudens. *Impudent.*
Intemperate. Intemperans. *Intemperant.*
Lazy. Piger. *Pareſſeux.*
Licentious. Licentior, effrænatam vitam agens. *Libertin, licentieux.*
Luxurious. Libidinoſus. *Luxurieux.*
Niggardly. Tenax, parcus. *Chiche:*
Obſtinate. Pertinax, pervicax. *Obſtiné, opiniâtre.*
A Paraſite or Pick-thank. Paraſitus, i. *Flagorneur.*
Proud. Superbus. *Fier.*
Prodigal. Prodigus. *Prodigue.*
Superſtitious. Superſtitioſus. *Bigot.*
Vain. Vanus. *Vain.*
Unfaithful. Infidelis, infidus. *Infidele.*
Ungrateful. Ingratus. *Ingrat.*
Whimſical. Moroſus. *Bizarre.*

The Paſſions. Animi motus. *Les Paſſions.*

Love. Amor. *Amour.*
Hatred. Odium. *Haine.*
Covetouſneſs. Cupiditas. *Deſir.*
Fear. Timor. *Crainte.*
Hope. Spes. *Eſperance.*
Deſpair. Deſperatio. *Deſeſpoir.*
Boldneſs. Audacia. *Hardieſſe.*
Shame. Pudor. *Honte.*
Anger. Ira. *Colere.*
Rage. Rabies. *Rage.*
Fury. Furor. *Fureur.*
Joy. Lætitia. *Joye.*
Sadneſs. Triſtitia. *Triſteſſe.*
Grief. Dolor. *Douleur.*
Conſtancy. Conſtantia. *Conſtance.*
Impatience. Impatientia. *Impatience.*
Indignation. Indignatio. *Indignation.*
Deſpight. Stomachus, i. *Dépit.*
Great fear, or fright. Pavor. *Peur.*
Anxiety. Anxietas. *Anxieté.*
Emulation. Æmulatio. *Emulation.*
Jealouſie. Zelotypia, æ. *Jalouſie.*
Compaſſion. Commiſeratio. *Compaſſion.*

By theſe paſſions one becomes
Amorous, or a Lover. Amator, amaſius. *Amoureux, Amant.*

Eiben

Given to the love of women. Mulierosus. *Trop amoureux des femmes.*
A woman-lover, a Sweet-heart. Amatrix, amasia. *Amoureuse, Amante.*
A man friend. Amicus. *Amy.*
A woman friend, a Mistress in Love. Amica. *Amie.*
Malevolent, or bearing hatred. Malevolus. *Haineux.*
An enemy. Inimicus. *Ennemy.*
Covetous. Cupidus. *Desireux.*
Hopeful. Sperans. *Ayant esperance.*
Desparing. Desperans. *Desesperant.*
Desperate. Desperatus. *Desesperé.*
Bold. Audax. *Hardy.*
Bashful. Verecundus. *Honteux.*
Constant. Constans. *Constant.*
Impatient. Impatiens. *Impatient.*
Cholerick and hasty. Iracundus. } *Coleré.*
Angry. Iratus. }
Full of rage. Rabiosus. *Enragé.*
Furious. Furiosus. *Furieux.*
Disdaining. Indignans. *Indigné.*
Spighted. Indignatione commotus. *Depité.*
Fearful, (in fear.) Pavidus. *Peureux.*
Joyful. Lætus. *Joyeux.*
Sad. Tristis. *Triste.*
Anxious, irresolute. Anxius. *Irresolu, en peine.*
Jealous. Zelotypiâ affectus. *Jaloux.*
Touched with pity. Miseratione commotus. *Touché de pitié.*
In grief, or pain. Dolore affectus. *Souffrant.*

CHAP. VI.

Bad Actions produced by Vices and unruly Passions. Flagitia quæ Vitiorum, Cupiditatúmq; effrænatarum effecta sunt. *Les méchantes Actions que produisent les Vices & les Passions déreglées.*

Adulterp. Adulterium, ii. *Adultere.*
A man adulterer. Adulter, i. *Adultere.*
A woman adulterer. Adultera, æ. *Femme adultereſſe.*
Apostasie. Defectio sacrilega. *Apostasie.*
An Apostate. Desertor sacrilegus. *Apostat.*
Assassination. Cædes, is, f. *Assassinat.*
An Assasin, or private Murtherer. Sicarius, ii. *Assasin.*
Blasphemy. Contumeliosa verborum impietas. *Blasphème.*
A Blasphemer. Divini Numinis obtrectator. *Blasphemateur.*
Backbiting. Obtrectatio. *Médisance.*
A Backbiter. Maledicus. *Médisant.*
Calumny. Calumnia. *Calomnie.*
A Calumniator. Calumniator. *Calomniateur.*
Cheating. Fraus. *Tromperie.*
A cheat or deceiver. Fraudulentus, a, um. *Trompeur, ou seducteur.*
A crime. Crimen, inis. Scelus, eris. Flagitium. *Crime.*
A criminal person. Sceleratus, scelestus, flagitiosus. *Criminel, scelerat.*
Craft. Fraus, dis. *Ruse.*

Crafty

Craftp. Fraudulentus. *Ruſe.*
Cruelty. Crudelitas. *Cruauté.*
Cruel. Crudelis. *Cruel.*
Detraction. Obtrectatio. *Detraction.*
A detractor. Obtrectator. *Detracteur.*
Deriſion, or ſcoffing. Deriſio. *Moquerie.*
A deriſer, or ſcoffer. Deriſor. *Moqueur.*
Drunkenneſs. Ebrietas. *Yureſſe.*
Drunk. Ebrius. *Yure.*
Felony. Clientis fraus capitalis. *Felonnie.*
A felon. Cliens capitalis. *Felon.*
Fornication. Stuprum, i. *Fornication.*
A fornicator. Stuprator, is. *Fornicateur.*
Flatterp. Adulatio. *Flaterie.*
A flatterer. Aſſentator. *Flateur.*
Fraud. Fraus, dis. *Fraude, fourberie.*
Inchantment. Incantatio. *Enchantement.*
An inchanter. Incantator. *Enchanteur.*
An impious fact. Facinus impium. *Impieté.*
An impious perſon. Impius, a, um. *Impie.*
An impoſture. Calumnia. *Impoſture.*
An impoſtor. Calumniator. *Impoſteur.*
Inceſt. Inceſtus, ûs. *Inceſte.*
An inceſtuous perſon. Inceſtus, a, um. *Inceſtueux.*
Iniquity, or partiality. Iniquitas, *Iniquité.*
Injuſt, or partial. Iniquus, a, um. *Inique.*
Injuſtice. Injuſtitia. *Injuſtice.*
Unjuſt. Injuſtus, a, um. *Injuſte.*
Knavery. Malus dolus. *Fripponerie.*
Knaviſh. Doloſus. *Frippon, trompeur.*
A lye. Mendacium. *Menſonge.*
A liar. Mendax, cis. *Menteur.*
Malice. Malitia. *Malice.*
Malitious. Malitioſus. *Malicieux.*
Man-ſlaughter. Homicidium. *Homicide.*
A man-ſlayer. Homicida, æ, m. *Homme homicide.*
A maſſacre. Cædes, is, f. *Maſſacre.*
A maſſacrer. Mactator. *Maſſacreur.*
Murther. Cædes, is. *Meurtre.*
A murtherer. Interfector. *Meurtrier.*
Parricide. Parricidium. *Parricide.*
A parricide (the perſon.) Parricida, æ, m. *Homme parricide.*
Perjury. Perjurium, ii. *Parjure.*
A perjured man or woman. Perjurus, a, um. *Homme ou femme parjure.*
Perfidy. Perfidia, æ. *Perfidie.*
Perfidious. Perfidus, a, um. *Perfide.*
Profanation. Profanatio. *Profanation.*
A profane perſon. Profanus, a, um. *Profane.*
Rapine. Rapina, æ. *Pillerie, rapine.*
Rapacious. Rapax. *Pillard.*
Rebellion. Rebellio. *Rebellion.*
A rebel. Rebellis. *Rebelle.*
Robbery. Latrocinium. *Brigandage, volerie.*
A robber. Latro, nis. *Brigand, voleur.*
A robbing of the publick treaſure. Peculatus, ûs. *Peculat.*
Guilty of that crime. Peculator, is. *Atteint de peculat.*
Sacriledge. Sacrilegium. *Sacrilege.*
Sacrilegious. Sacrilegus, a, um. *Sacrilegue.*
A ſcandal. Facinus infame. *Scandale.*
A ſcandalous man. Infamis. *Homme ſcandaleux.*
Sedition. Seditio. *Sédition.*

Seditious. Seditiosus, a, um. *Seditieux.*
Simony Simonia, æ. *Simonie.*
Simoniack. Simoniacus. *Simoniaque.*
Theft. Furtum. *Larcin.*
A thief. Fur, is, m. *Larron.*
Treason. Proditio. *Trahison.*
A Traitor. Proditor. *Traitre.*
Tyranny. Tyrannis, idis. *Tyrannie.*
A Tyrant. Tyrannus. *Tyran.*
Usury. Iniquum fœnus, oris. *Usure.*
An Usurer. Fœnerator. *Usurier.*
Wickedness. Nequitia, malitia. *Méchanceté.*
A wicked person, or Rogue. Nequam, furcifer, vile caput. *Méchant, Pandart, Coquin.*
Witchcraft. Veneficium. *Sorcelerie.*
A Wizard. Veneficus, a, um. *Sorcier.*

The third Part, Of a City and its Parts.

Tertia Pars, De Civitate ejúsq; Partibus.

Troisiéme Partie, *D'une Ville & de ses Parties.*

Q. What are the parts of a City? Quænam sunt partes civitatis? *Quelles sont les parties d'une ville?*

A. These. Istæ. *Celles-cy.*

The private and publick buildings. Ædificia, tum privata, tum publica. *Les edifices particuliers & publics.*

A house. Domus. *Maison.*

A shop. Officina (vel) taberna, æ. *Boutique.*

A Church. Templum. *Temple.*

A Palace. Palatium. *Palais.*

An Hospital for the sick. Nosocomium, i. *Hôtel-dieu, hôpital où l'on traite les malades.*

An Hospital for strangers. Xenodochium, ii. *Hôtel-dieu, où l'on reçoit les étrangers.*

The Town-hall. Basilica civilis consilii. *Hôtel de ville.*

A Lords, or great mans house. Basilica, æ. *Hôtel, maison de Seigneur.*

The Court where Lawyers plead. Curia, æ. Forum, i. *Cour, où l'on plaide.*

An Arsenal. Armamentarium. *Arsenac.*

A Colledge or Academy. Academia, æ. *Academie.*

A street. Vicus, i. via, æ. *Ruë.*

An alley without a thorough fare. Fundula. *Ruë ferme à un bout.*

A narrow street. Angiportus, ûs. *Ruë étroite.*

A market-place. Forum. *Place, lieu de marché.*

The Herb-market. Forum olitorium. *Marché aux herbes, où l'on vend des herbes.*

The Horse-market. Forum equarium. *Marché aux chevaux.*

The Cattel-market. Forum boarium. *Marché aux bœufs.*

The flesh-market. Macellum. *Marché, où l'on vend toute sorte de vivres.*

A croſs way or ſtreet. Platea, æ. Compitum, i. *Place, carrefour.*

A common Hall or Seſſions-houſe. Forum tectum. *Hal.*

A Priſon. Cuſtodia, æ. Carcer, eris, m. *Priſon.*

The Town-wall. Mœnia, ium, n. Muri, orum, m. *Murailles.*

The Fortifications. Munitiones. *Fortifications.*

These parts make the body of a City, but the inhabitants are the ſoul of that body. Let us ſpeak firſt of them. Hæ partes conſtant civitatis corpus; at hujus corporis velut anima ipſi ſunt incolæ. Hos recenſeamus primo loco. *Ces parties ſont le corps d'une cité; mais l'ame de ce corps ſont les habitans. Parlons de ceux-là en premier lieu.*

CHAP. I.

Of the Inhabitants of a City. De Incolis Civitatis. *Des Habitans d'une Ville.*

PErſons that live together may be conſidered: 1. In reſpect of age. 2. In reſpect of their general and particular condition. 3. In reſpect of ſex. 4. In reſpect of relations and alliances. Poſſunt ſpectari homines qui unà vivunt, 1. Ratione ætatis. 2. Ratione conditionis. 3. Ratione ſexûs. 4. Ratione propinquitatis & affinitatis. *On peut conſiderer les perſonnes qui habitent enſemble:* 1. *En égard à l'âge.* 2. *En égard à la condition en general & en particulier.* 3. *En égard au ſexe.* 4. *En égard à la parenté & aux alliances.*

I.

The difference of age. Ætatis differentia. *Difference d'âge.*

Infancy. Infantia, æ. *Enfance.*

Childhood. Pueritia, æ. *Enfance plus avancée.*

Adoleſcence, or ones growing time. Adoleſcentia. *Adoleſcence.*

Youth. Juventus, utis, f. *Jeuneſſe.*

Manhood. Virilis ætas. *Age viril.*

Old age. Senectus, utis. *Vieilleſſe.*

Decrepitneſs, or doting age. Senectus ultima. *Decrepitude.*

A child in the mothers womb. Fœtus, ûs, m. *Enfant dans le ventre de la mere:* (if ſhe miſcarry it is called an abortive birth) abortivus fœtus. *Avorton.*

An infant that cannot yet ſpeak. Infans, tis. *Enfant qui ne ſcait pas encore parler.*

A child till ſeven years of age. Puellus, i. *Enfant juſqu'à l'âge de ſept ans:* (if a daughter) puellula, æ.

A child till fourteen years of age. Puer, i. *Enfant juſqu'à quatorze ans:* (if a daughter) puella, æ.

A young man until the age of twenty five. Adoleſcens. *Jeune homme juſqu'à vingt-cinq ans.*

A young maid. Adoleſcentula, æ. *Jeune fille.*

A young man paſt twenty five years of age. Juvenis. *Jeune homme au deſſus de vingt-cinq ans.*

A young woman paſt twenty five years of age. Junior fœmina.

Jeune femme au deſſus de vingt-cinq ans.

A young maid of the ſame age. Juvenis virgo. *Jeune fille de même âge.*

A man in the vigour of his age. Vir, i. homo confirmatâ ætate. *Homme fait.*

A man that grows old. Homo ætate provectâ, ætate inclinante. *Homme qui ſe fait vieux.*

An old man. Senex, ſenis, homo naturâ grandis. *Vieillard.*

A decrepit old man. Senex decrepitus. *Vieillard decrepit.*

II.

The difference of conditions in general.

Diverſitas conditionum generatim. *Difference de conditions en general.*

A Magiſtrate. Magiſtratus, ûs. *Magiſtrat.*

A private perſon. Privatus, a, um. *Privé, perſonne privée.*

A noble perſon. Nobilis. *Noble.*

A plebeian. Plebeius, a, um. *Roturier.*

A learned man. Doctus. *Docte.*

An illiterate man. Idiota, illiteratus. *Idiot.*

A rich man. Dives, itis. opulentus, a, um. *Riche.*

A poor man. Pauper, is. egenus, a, um. *Pauvre.*

III.

The diverſity of conditions or Ranks.

Diverſitas conditionum ſpeciatim. *Diverſité de conditions en particulier.*

An Emperour. Imperator, is. *Empereur.*

An Empreſs. Imperatrix, cis. *Imperatrice.*

A King. Rex, gis. *Roy.*

A Queen. Regina, æ. *Reine.*

A Monarch. Rex (Monarcha, vox Græca eſt.) *Monarque.*

A Soveraign. Supremus Princeps. *Souverain.*

A Prince. Princeps, ipis. *Prince.*

A Princeſs. Fœmina Princeps. *Princeſſe.*

A Duke. Dux, cis. *Duc.*

A Dutcheſs. Dux (& vulgò Duciſſa) *Ducheſſe.*

A Marqueſs. Marchio, onis. *Marquis.*

A Marchioneſs. Marchioniſſa, æ. *Marquiſe.*

An Earl. Comes, itis. *Comte.*

A Counteſs. Comitiſſa, æ. *Conteſſe.*

A Viſcount. Vicecomes. *Vicomte.*

A Baron or Lord. Baro, onis. *Baron.*

A Baroneſs. Baronis uxor. *Baronne.*

A Lord in title or appellation. Dynaſta, æ, m. *Seigneur.*

A Lady. Illuſtris fœmina. *Dame.*

A Gentleman. Vir nobilis. *Gentilhomme.*

A Gentlewoman. Nobilis fœmina. *Demoiſelle.*

An Eſquire. Scutarius nobilis. *Ecuyer.*

A Citizen. Civis, is, m. *Bourgeois.*

A woman citizen. Civis, is, f. *Bourgeoiſe.*

A crafts man. Artifex, icis. opifex, icis, m. *Artiſan.*

A crafts woman, or woman artiſt. Artifex fœmina. *Artiſane.*

A Country-man, or peſant. Ruſticus, i. *Païſan.*

A Country-woman. Ruſtica, æ. *Païſane.*

A beggar man. Mendicus, i. *Gueux.*

A beggar woman. Mendica. *Gueuſe.*

A ſlave. Servus, a, um. mancipium, i, n. *Eſclave.*

From the diverſity of conditions ariſe theſe different Titles of Honour. Ex ea conditionum diverſitate oriuntur hæ nomenclationes honorariæ. *De la diverſité de conditions naiſſent ces divers noms d'honneur.*

Holineſs. Sanctitas. *Sainteté* (for the Pope.)

Majeſty. Majeſtas. *Majeſté* (for Kings.)

Eminence. Eminentia. *Eminence* (for Cardinals.)

Highneſs. Celſitudo. *Alteſſe* (for Princes.)

Loftineſs. Celſitas. *Hauteſſe* (for the Great Turk.)

Honour. Amplitudo. *Grandeur* (for Prelates and great Lords.)

Excellence. Excellentia. *Excellence* (for Ambaſſadors, Governors of Provinces, and men of ſome character and note.)

Lordſhip. Dominatio, onis. *Seigneurie.*

Reverence. Reverentia. *Reverence.*

Paternity. Paternitas. *Paternité.*

IV.

The various degrees of Kindzed. Cognationum varii gradus. *Divers degrez de Parenté.*

A great great Grandfather. Proavus, i. *Triſayeul.*

A great Grandfather. Abavus, i. *Biſayeul.*

A Grandfather. Avus, i. *Ayeul, Grandpere.*

A Father. Pater, tris. *Pere.*

A Son. Filius, ii. *Fils.*

A Grandſon. Nepos, otis, m. *Petit fils, arriere-fils.*

A great Grandſon, or the ſon of a Grandſon. Abnepos. *Fils du petit fils.*

A grandſons grandſon. Pronepos. *Petit fils du petit fils.*

A brother. Frater, tris. *Frere.*

A half brother, or brother by the mother. Frater uterinus, eâdem matre natus. *Frere uterin, demy frere.*

A firſt Couſin. Patruelis, ſobrinus, amitinus, i. *Couſin germain.*

Couſins, the ſons of two brothers. Patrueles, ium. *Couſins, fils de deux freres.*

Couſins, the ſons of two ſiſters. Sobrini, (vel) conſobrini. *Couſins, fils de deux ſœurs.*

Couſin, the ſon of the fathers ſiſter. Amitinus. *Couſin, fils de la ſœur du pere.*

Couſin, the ſon of the mothers brother. Conſobrinus. *Couſin, fils du frere de la mere.*

You are my fathers ſiſters ſon. Tu es meus amitinus. *Vous eſtes le fils de la ſœur de mon pere:* (ſpeaking of a daughter. Amitina.)

And I am the ſon of your mothers brother. Et ego ſum tuus conſobrinus. *Et moy je ſuis le fils du frere de vôtre mere:* (ſpeaking of a daughter. Conſobrina.)

An Uncle by the fathers ſide. Patruus, i. *Oncle paternel, le frere du pere.*

A grand Uncle by the fathers ſide. Patruus magnus (and riſing higher major, maximus.) *Grand Oncle paternel, le frere du Grandpere.*

An Uncle by the mothers ſide. Avunculus, i. *Oncle maternel, le frere de la mere.*

A grand Uncle by the mother. Avunculus magnus (major, &c.) *Grand Oncle maternel.*

Nephew, the ſon of a brother or

ſiſter. Filius fratris aut ſororis. *Neveu, fils du frere ou de la ſœur.*

I am your Uncle, and you are my Nephew. Sum patruus tuus, tu verò es fratris mei filius. *Je ſuis vôtre Oncle, & vous eſtes mon Neveu.*

A grand Nephew. Fratris aut ſororis filii, (vel) filiæ filius. *Petit Neveu.*

A great great Grandmother. Proavia, æ. *Triſayeule.*

A great Grandmother. Abavia, æ. *Biſayeule.*

A Grandmother. Avia. *Ayeule, ou Grandmere.*

A mother. Mater. *Mere.*

A daughter. Filia. *Fille.*

A grand-daughter. Neptis, is, f. *Petite fille, arriere-fille.*

A great grand daughter. Abneptis. *Fille de la petite fille.*

A grand daughters grandaughter. Proneptis. *Petite fille de la petite fille.*

A ſiſter. Soror, oris. *Sœur.*

A Couſin germain. Patruelis, ſobrina, amitina. *Couſine germaine.*

Couſins, the daughters of two brothers. Patrueles. *Couſines, filles de deux freres.*

Couſins, daughters of two ſiſters. Conſobrinæ. *Couſines, filles de deux ſœurs.*

Couſin, the daughter of the fathers ſiſter. Amitina. *Couſine, fille de la ſœur du pere.*

Couſin, the daughter of the mothers brother. Conſobrina. *Couſine, fille du frere de la mere.*

An Aunt, the fathers ſiſter. Amita, æ. *Tante, ſœur du pere.*

An Aunt, the mothers ſiſter. Matertera. *Tante, ſœur de la mere.*

A great Aunt, the ſiſter of the Grandmother. Amita magna, matertera magna, (major, maxima, &c.) *Grand' Tante, ſœur de la Grandmere.*

A Niece, the brother or ſiſters daughter. Filia fratris aut ſororis. *Niece, fille du frere ou de la ſœur.*

I am your Aunt, and you are my Niece. Sum tua matertera, tu verò es ſororis meæ filia. *Je ſuis vôtre Tante, & vous eſtes ma niece.*

A grand Niece. Fratris aut ſororis filii aut filiæ filia. *Petite niece.*

V.

The different kinds of Affinity. Affinitatum varietas. *Diverſité d'Alliances.*

A Bridegroom, one that is betrothed to a woman. Sponſus, i. *Fiancé.*

A Bride, ſhe that is betrothed to a man. Sponſa, æ. *Fiancée.*

A Husband. Maritus, (or) conjux, gis. *Mary.*

A Wife. Conjux, marita, uxor, is. *Femme du mary.*

A Father-in-law, the father of my husband, or the father of my wife. Socer, eris, m. *Beau-pere, le pere de mon mary, ou le pere de ma femme.*

A ſtep-father, my mothers husband. Matris meæ maritus, vitricus. *Beau-pere, le mary de ma mere.*

A mother-in-law, my husbands mother, my wifes mother. Viri aut uxoris mater. *Belle-mere, la mere de mon mary, la mere de ma femme.*

A ſtep-mother, my fathers wife. Noverca, æ. *Belle-mere, maratre, la femme de mon pere.*

A ſon-in-law. Gener, eri. *Gendre.*

A daughter-in-law, my ſons wife. Nurus, ûs, f. *Belle-fille, bru, la femme de mon fils.*

A ſtep-daughter, my husbands daughter, or my wifes daughter by another marriage. Conjugis mei, aut uxoris meæ filia. *Belle-fille, la fille de mon mary, ou la fille de ma femme d'un autre lit.*

A ſtep-ſon, the ſon of a husband, or wife by another marriage. Privignus, i. *Beau-fils, le fils du mary, ou de la femme d'un autre lit.*

A ſon-in-law, my daughters husband. Filiæ meæ maritus. *Beau-fils, le mary de ma fille.*

A brother-in-law, my husbands brother. Levir, iri, m. *Beau-frere, le frere de mon mary.*

My wifes brother. Uxoris meæ frater. *Frere de ma femme.*

A brother-in-law, my ſiſters husband. Sororis meæ vir. *Beau-frere, le mary de ma ſœur.*

My brothers wife. Fratris uxor. *La femme de mon frere.*

A ſiſter-in-law, my husbands ſiſter, or my wifes ſiſter. Glos, oris, f. *Belle-ſœur, la ſœur de mon mary, ou la ſœur de ma femme.*

An adopted ſon. Filius adoptivus. *Fils adopté.*

An adopted daughter. Adoptiva filia. *Fille adoptée.*

A Godfather. Luſtricus pater. *Parrein.*

A Godmother. Luſtrica mater. *Marreine.*

A Goſſip. Luſtricæ generationis communis pater, communis mater. *Compere, Commere.*

A brother of the ſame profeſſion, as in a Court of Juſtice. Collega, æ. *Confrere d'un même corps, par exemple, d'une même Cour de Juſtice.*

A brother of the ſame company or ſociety. Sodalis, is, m. ſocius. *Confrére d'une même confrairie.*

A company of men of the ſame profeſſion. Collegium, ii, n. *Compagnie, corps de perſonnes de même profeſſion.*

A company or ſociety. Sodalitium, ii, n. *Confrairie.*

The body of the Gentry, of Merchants, of Tradeſmen. Corpus nobilium, mercatorum, artificum. *Corps de la Nobleſſe, corps de Marchands, des Artiſans.*

An allie, confederate. Fœderatus, a, um. ſocius, a, um. *Allié, confedéré.*

An aſſociation. Societas, atis, f. *Aſſociation.*

A community. Communitas, atis. *Communauté.*

An aſſembly. Cœtus, ûs. conventus, ûs, congregatio. *Aſſemblée.*

A country-man, one of the ſame country. Popularis. *Compatriote.*

VI.

The diverſity of Relations amongſt men.

Mutuæ relationis diverſitas inter homines.

Diverſité de raports entre les hommes.

A Maſter of a family. Paterfamilias, (vel) familiæ. *Pere de famille.*

A Miſtreſs of a family. Materfamilias. *Mere de famille.*

A ſon of a family. Filiusfamilias, qui eſt in manu patris. *Fils de famille.*

The eldeſt ſon, or eldeſt daughter, (between two only.) Natu major (amongſt many) natu maximus, a. *Aîné, ainée.*

The younger, or youngeſt of the children. Ætate minimus, a. *Cadet, cadette, le plus jeune des enfans.*

He is my younger brother. Meus eſt frater, natu minor. *Il eſt mon cadet, il eſt plus jeune que moy.*

He is my youngeſt brother. Meorum fratrum eſt natu minimus. *Il eſt mon Cadet, le plus jeune de mes freres.*

A Pupil, an Orphan. Pupillus, a, um. *Pupille, orphelin.*

A Twin. Geminus, (or) gemellus, a, um. *Beſſon, jumeau.*

A Batchelour. Nondum maritus, adhuc cœlebs. *Garçon, non marié.*

A ſingle perſon, one that never married. Cœlebs, ibis, m. *Qui ne s'eſt jamais marié, qui vit dans le celibat.*

A ſingle life. Cœlibatus, ûs. vita cœlebs. *Celibat.*

A Wooer or Suitor, that courts a maid. Procus, i. *Qui recherche une fille en mariage.*

A Rival. Rivalis. *Rival.*

An Heir. Hæres, edis. *Heritier.*

A Minor, one under age. Annis minor. *Mineur, qui eſt ſous la puiſſance d'un Tuteur.*

A Minor under fourteen years of age. Pupillus, i. *Mineur de quatorze ans.*

A Minor under twenty five years. Viginti quinq; annis minor. *Mineur de vingt-cinq ans.*

A Tutor or Guardian. Tutor. *Tuteur.*

A Woman guardian. Tutrix, icis. *Tutrice.*

A Guardianſhip or Wardſhip. Tutela, æ. *Tutele.*

A Truſtee. Curator bonorum pupilli. *Curateur.*

Truſtaſhip. Curatio, (vel) tutela. *Curatelle.*

A Widower. Viduus, i. uxore orbus. *Veuf.*

A Widow. Vidua, æ. viro orbata. *Veuve.*

A Foſter-brother. Collactaneus, a, um. *Frere de lait.*

An expoſed child, an out-caſt. Projectitius, expoſititius infans. *Enfant expoſé.*

A Changeling. Suppoſititius. *Enfant ſuppoſé.*

A Baſtard. Nothus, adulterinus, ſpurius, a, um. *Bâtard.*

VII.

Attributes proper to Women. Attributa fœminis propria. *Attributs propres aux Femmes.*

A Woman. Mulier, eris. fœmina, æ. *Femme.*

A Matron, a vertuous, honourable, and good woman. Matrona, æ. *Femme d'honneur, de vertu, d'autorité.*

A little woman, of low ſtature, or a poor ſorry woman. Muliercula. *Petite femme, de taille baſſe, ou femme vile & mépriſable.*

A woman of manly courage. Virago, inis, f. *Femme d'un courage viril.*

A maid in reſpect of age. Puella, virgo. *Fille à l'égard de l'âge.*

A maid that is not, nor ever was married. Virgo nuptiarum expers, viro nulli juncta. *Fille non mariée, & qui ne l'a jamais eſté.*

A Maid, a Virgin. Virgo. *Fille, Vierge, Pucelle.*

Marriageable. Nubilis, matura nuptiis. *Nubile.*

Betrothed, promiſed, a Bride. Sponſa, æ. *Fiancée, promiſe.*

Wedded. Matrimonio juncta. *Epouſée.*

Married. Nupta. *Mariée.*

With child, big-bellied. Prægnans, tis. uterum ferens. *Enceinte.*

Brought to bed. Puerpera, æ *Accouchée.*

A

A Midwife. Obstetrix, icis. *Sage-femme.*

A Nurse. Nutrix, icis. *Nourrice.*

A Widow. Vidua. *Veuve.*

A Dowager. Usufructuaria vidua. *Douairiere.*

A Concubine. Concubina. *Concubine.*

A Whore, a Strumpet, a Harlot. Meretrix, scortum, lupa, prostibulum. *Garce, Courtisane, Prostituée.*

A Brothel or Bawdy-house. Lupanar. *Bordel.*

CHAP. II.

Of a House and its parts. De Domo ejúsq; partibus. *D'une Maison & de ses parties.*

The ground-plat of a house. Solum, i. area, æ. *Sol, plan d'une maison.*

The foundation. Fundamentum. *Fondement.*

The wall. Paries, etis. murus, i. *Muraille.*

The forefront of a house. Ædium facies, ædium frons. *Face, façade de maison.*

The floor. Pavimentum, i. *Plancher, parterre.*

The ceiled roof. Lacunar, is, n. *Le dessus du plancher.*

The embowed roof or ceiling of a chamber. Laquear, is, n. *Lambris.*

A Vault. Camera, æ. *Voute.*

A story of a house. Contignatio, onis. *Etage.*

An appartment of a house, particular lodgings. Ædium pars, (vel) regio. *Appartement de maison.*

A pair of stairs. Scalæ, arum. *Escalier.*

The roof of a house. Tectum, i. *Toit.*

A door. Ostium, ii. *Porte.*

A porch. Vestibulum. *Vestibule, porche.*

A low court. Area, æ. *Basse cour.*

A Hall, or entry of a house. Atrium, ii. *Sale, à l'entrée de la maison.*

A Window. Fenestra. *Fenêtre.*

A Chamber. Conclave, is, n. *Chambre.*

An Antichamber, or Presence-chamber. Anterius conclave. *Antichambre.*

A back-chamber, or withdrawing-chamber. Interius conclave. *Arriere-chambre.*

A Bed-chamber. Cubiculum, i. *Chambre où l'on dort.*

A Hall. Aula, æ. *Sale.*

A Porch, or Gallery. Porticus, ûs. *Galerie, porche.*

A Closet. Conclave secretius. *Cabinet, lieu retiré.*

A Study. Musæum, i. *Cabinet d'étude.*

A Closet for Jewels and Rarities. Pretiosæ supellectilis armarium, (vel) repositorium. *Cabinet de Raretez.*

A Wardrobe. Vestiarium. *Garderobe à tenir les habits.*

An Alcove. Zeta, æ. *Alcove.*

A Garner. Horreum, ei. *Grenier.*

A Garret. Subtegulanum tabulatum. *Galetas.*

A Turret. Specula, æ. voluptaria ſpecula. *Belvedere.*

A Balcony. Podium, ii. *Balcon, perron.*

A Tower. Turris. *Tour.*

A Cellar. Cella, æ. cellarium, ii. *Cellier.*

A Wine-cellar. Cella vinaria. *Cave.*

A Wood-houſe. Cella lignaria. *Bucher, lieu où l'on tient le bois.*

A Store-room, or Butterry. Cella penaria. *Dépenſe.*

A Pantry. Cella panaria. *Credence.*

A Larder. Carnarium, ii. *Charnier, lieu où l'on tient la chair.*

A Bake-houſe. Piſtrina, æ. *Boulangerie.*

A Parlour, or place to eat in. Cœnaculum, i. *Réfectoire, lieu où l'on mange.*

A Kitchin. Culina, (vel) coquina, æ. *Cuiſine.*

A Stable. Stabulum, i. *Etable.*

Stalls for cattel. Pecuaria, orum, n. *Etablerie.*

A Dog-kennel. Stabulum canarium. *Chenil, lieu où l'on tient les chiens.*

An Aviary, or bird-cage. Aviarium, ii. *Volière.*

A Pidgeon-houſe. Columbarium, ii. *Colombier.*

A Hen-houſe. Gallinarium, ii. *Poulier.*

A Yard where poultry are kept. Chors, (vel) cohors, tis. *Baſſe-cour, où l'on tient la volaille.*

A Park, or Incloſure. Septum, i. *Parc.*

A houſe of Office. Forica, æ. *Latrine, retrait, privé.*

Of Roof. Tectum. *Toit.*

The ridge of the roof. Faſtigium, ii. *Faît de toit.*

The covering of the roof. Tegulum, i. tegula, æ. *Couverture de toit.*

A tyle. Tegula lateritia. *Tuille.*

A ſlate. Ardoſius lapis. *Ardoiſe.*

A ſhingle of wood. Scandula, æ. *Aiſſeau.*

A roof covered with tyle, with ſlate, with ſhingle. Tectum lateritium, ardoſiacum, ſcandularium. *Toit couvert de tuilles, d'ardoiſes, d'aiſſeau.*

The Eaves of a houſe. Suggrunda, æ. (vel) ſuggrundia, orum. *Severonde de toit, la partie du toit qui avance hors de la muraille.*

A Penthouſe. Complavium, ii. *Avant-toît.*

Gutters or ſpouts. Colliquiæ, arum. *Canal recevant les gouttieres.*

A flat roof. Planum tectum. *Toit tout plain & ſans faite.*

A ſteep roof. Tectum declive. *Toit à pante.*

A ſingle roof. Tectum ſimplicis alæ. *Toit à ſimple pante.*

A double roof. Tectum diſpluviatum, (vel) geminæ alæ. *Toit à double pante.*

A roof with four hips. Tectum teſtudineatum. *Toit à quatre pantes.*

A round roof that draws into a point. Tectum turbinatum. *Toit rond en pointe.*

A high pitched roof. Tectum faſtigiatum. *Toit à la Françoiſe.*

Of Door. Oſtium. *Porte.*

A door, the entry into a place. Porta, oſtium. *Porte, entrée d'un lieu.*

The

The void space of a door. Ostii lumen, hiatus, vacuum. *Le vuide, & l'ouverture d'une porte.*

The gate of a City or Fort. Porta, æ. *Porte de ville, de forteresse.*

The Portcullis of a City-gate. Cataracta. *Herse de porte de ville.*

The gate of a house, or of a Church. Janua, ostium. *Porte de maison, de Temple.*

The threshold of a door. Limen inferum. *Seüil de porte, linteau d'enbas.*

The lintel of a door. Limen superum. *Couverture de porte, linteau d'enhaut.*

The door-post. Postis. *Jambage, pied-droit montant de chaque côté.*

The cheeks of a door. Antæ, arum. *Moulure le long des jambes.*

The hanse of a door. Ostii supercilium. *Moulure jaisant saillie & front au dessus du linteau d'enhaut.*

The fore-front or top of a door. Ostii fastigium. *Fassade de porte.*

An inner door. Pseudothyrum, i. *Fausse-porte.*

A back door or gate. Posticum, i. *Porte de derriere.*

A wicket. Ostiolum, i. portula, æ. *Portereau, poterne, guichet.*

A door, the leaf of a door with which it is shut. Foris, is, f. fores, ium, f. valvæ, arum. *Porte, huis de porte, avec quoy l'on ferme.*

A door that opens to the outside. Foris, is, f. *Porte qui s'ouvre en dehors.*

A door that opens to the inside. Valvæ. *Porte qui s'ouvre en dedans.*

A door with two leaves. Valvæ. *Porte à deux battans.*

A folding door. Fores plicatiles. *Porte brisée, qui se plie en deux.*

The hinge of a door. Cardo, inis, m. *Gond de porte.*

The hook that goes into the hinge. Epistathmus, i. *Plaque éparre, qui entre dans le gond.*

A Lock. Sera, æ. *Serrure.*

A Padlock. Catenaria sera. *Cadenat.*

The bolt of a Lock. Pessulus, i, m. *Pele de serrure.*

A Spring-lock. Sera incitati pessuli. *Serrure à ressors.*

A Stock-lock. Sera jacentis pessuli. *Serrure à pele dormant.*

A Key. Clavis, is, f. *Clef.*

A bolt of a door. Pessulus, i. *Verrou.*

The latch of a door. Cadivus pessulus. *Loquet.*

The bar of a door. Posticum januæ repagulum. *Barre pour fermer la porte.*

A Window. Fenestra. *Fenêtre.*

A litte window. Fenestella, æ. *Petite fenêtre.*

A cross bar, or transom window. Fenestra quadrantilis. *Fenêtre croisée.*

A clear story window that opens with two casements. Fenestra biforis. *Fenêtre à l'armier, sans croisiere.*

A Lattice-window. Fenestra reticulata. *Fenêtre à jalousie.*

A glass-window. Vitreum speculare, vitrea fenestra. *Fenêtre garnie de verres.*

Oyled paper for a window. Cancelli, orum. *Chassis de fenêtre.*

A Wire-lattice. Rete æreum. *Panier de fil d'archal.*

Stairs. Scalæ, arum. *Escalier.*

Straight stairs. Directo ductu scalæ. *Escalier tout droit & sans contours.*

Turning

Turning ſtairs. Inflexæ lateribus ſcalæ. *Eſcalier à contours.*

Winding ſtairs. Scalæ verſoriæ, ſcalare cochlidum. *Eſcalier à vis.*

Reſting or landing ſtairs. Stataria ſcalæ. *Escalier à repos.*

The reſting place, or landing of a pair of ſtairs. Scalarum arcola. *Repos d'eſcalier.*

The ſtep of a ſtair. Gradus, ûs, m. *Degré, ou marche d'eſcalier.*

Privy ſtairs. Occultæ ſcalæ. *Eſcalier dérobé.*

A Floor. Pavimentum. *Plancher.*

A Beam. Trabs, bis, f. tignum, i. *Poutre.*

A Girder, or Twill. Tignum tabulati. *Solive.*

A little Girder. Tigillum. *Soliveau.*

A Plank or Board. Tabula, æ. axis, is, m. *Ais.*

A paving Tyle. Later, is, m. *Carreau.*

A boarded floor. Laqueata contignatio. *Plat-fond, plancher lambriſſé.*

A Wall. Paries. *Muraille.*

The chief wall. Paries primarius. *Maitreſſe muraille.*

The partition wall. Paries intergerinus. *Muraille metoyant, diviſant deux membres de maiſon.*

A rough wall. Paries cæmentitius. *Muraille de moilon, de blocage.*

Rubbiſh, broken pieces of ſtones. Cæmentum. *Moilon, blocage, menuës pierres.*

A wall of free ſtone. Paries ex quadrato lapide. *Muraille de pierre de taille.*

A dry ſtone-wall. Paries è ſoluto lapide, paries crudus, (vel) crudi lapidis. *Muraille de pierre ſeche.*

A wall of plaſter. Paries cæmentarius. *Muraille à chaux & à ſable.*

An old wall half broken down. Parietina, æ. *Vieille muraille à demy ruinée.*

Lime. Calx, cis, f. *De la chaux.*

Mortar. Arenatum. *Du mortier.*

The pargetting of a wall. Arenati tectorium. *Crepiſſure de muraille.*

A pargetted wall. Inductus arenati paries. *Muraille crepie.*

A whitened wall. Paries albario oblitus. *Muraille blanchie.*

A Chamber. Conclave. *Chambre.*

A Table. Menſa, æ. *Table.*

A little Table. Menſula. *Petite table.*

A Bench or Form. Scamnum, i. *Banc.*

A Chair. Sella, æ. cathedra, æ. *Chaiſe.*

An elbow and back Chair. Sella doſſuaria & brachiata. *Chaiſe à bras & dos.*

A Chair of State or Honour. Cathedra honoraria. *Fauteüil.*

A Cricket, or low ſtool. Sedecula, æ. *Tabouret.*

A Foot-ſtool. Scabellum, i. *Eſcabeau.*

A Cheſt or Coffer. Arca, æ. *Coffre.*

A little Coffer or Box. Capſa, æ. *Caiſſe.*

A Casket. Capſula, æ. *Caſſette.*

A Box with drawers. Capſella, æ. *Layette.*

A Trunk covered with leather. Ciſta arcuata & corio tecta. *Bahu.*

A Cupboard of Plate. Abacus, i, m. *Baffet.*

A

A womans Dressing-box. Mundi muliebris repositorium. *Cabinet où les femmes tiennent leurs nippes.*

A Bed. Lectus, i. cubile, is. *Lict.*

An Alcove. Zeta, æ. *Alcove.*

A Carpet. Tapes, etis, m. *Tapis.*

Tapistry, or Hangings. Aulæum, æi. *Tapisserie.*

A Picture. Tabula picta, æ. *Tableau, pinture.*

A Looking-glass. Speculum, i. *Miroir.*

A Candlestick. Candelabrum, i. *Chandelier.*

A hanging Candlestick with many branches. Ramosum candelabrum pensile. *Chandelier à plusieurs branches, Candelabre.*

An arm, a kind of Candlestick. Brachium lychnophorum. *Bras, sorte de chandelier.*

A Plate-candlestick. Lamina lychnophora. *Plaque, servant de chandelier.*

A Luster. Speculum lychnophorum. *Lustre.*

A pair of Snuffers. Emunctorium, ii. *Mouchettes.*

A Chamber-pot. Matula, (vel) matella, æ, f. *Pot de chambre.*

A Bed. Lectus, i. *Lict.*

A Bed of State. Lectus honorarius. *Lict de parade.*

A Couch. Grabatus, i, m. *Lict de repos.*

A Sea-bed, or Hammock. Formio, onis. lectus pensilis. *Lict de navire, estrapontin.*

A Field-bed. Lectus castrensis. *Lict de champ.*

A bed of cords. Lectus loreus. *Lict à sangles.*

A bed of grass or leaves. Torus, i. frondeus lectulus. *Lict d'herbes ou de feüillage.*

A bedstead. Nudus lectus. *Affust de lict, chalit, le bois tout nud.*

The head of the bedstead. Pluteus, ei. *La tête du chalit.*

The side of the bed. Sponda, æ. *Le côté du chalit.*

The bottom or flooring of the bed. Tabulatum. *Le fond du chalit.*

The bed-posts. Fulcrum, i. columella, æ. *Quenoüille de lict.*

The furniture of a bed. Lecticarius instructus, ûs. *Garniture de lict.*

To make a bed. Lectum sternere. *Garnir un lict.*

The straw of a bed, or what is laid undermost in a bed. Stratum, i. *Garniture basse de lict.*

A Feather-bed. Culcitra plumea. *Coit.*

A Mattress, or Flock-bed. Culcitra lanea. *Matelas.*

A straw-bed. Culcitra straminea. *Paillasse.*

A Mat. Matta, æ. *Natte.*

Any covering for a bed. Stragulum. *Couverture de lict.*

A quilted counterpoint for a bed. Lodix, icis. *Lodier, ou courte-pointe, couverture contre-pointée.*

Sheets. Linteum, ei. *Linceul, drap.*

A Bolster. Cervical, is. n. *Chevet.*

A Pillow, or cushion. Pulvinus, i. *Coussin.*

The Tester of a bed. Umbella, æ. *Ciel de lict.*

A Canopy. Umbella testudinea. *Ciel à l'Imperiale.*

The Valains. Umbellæ ala pensilis. *Pante de ciel de lict.*

Curtains. Siparium, ii. *Rideau de lict, pavillon.*

A Warming-pan. Lecticarium ignitabulum. *Bassinoire, chauffelit.*

A

A Kitchin. Coquina. *Cuisine.*

A Chimney. Caminus, i. focus, i. *Cheminée.*

The funnel of a chimney. Camini ſpiraculum. *Canal de cheminée.*

A chimney-cloth. Cortina. *Manteau de cheminée.*

A Mantle-tree of a chimney. Trabs tranſverſa focaria, foci ſuperliminare. *Manteau, enchevestrure de cheminée.*

A Chimney-piece. Tabula focaria. *Cheminée.*

The ſide of the chimney that ſupports the Mantle-tree. Paraſtata, æ. m. *Pied droit de cheminée portant le manteau.*

A Pot-hook. Cremaſter, (vel) cremaſus focarius, cremaſira focaria. *Cremaliere.*

An Andiron. Fulcrum focarium. *Chenet, Landier.*

A pair of Bellows. Follis, is, m. *Soufflet.*

A pair of Tongs. Forceps, ipis, f. *Pincettes.*

A Skreen to ſtand between one and the fire. Umbella, æ. umbella focaria. *Ecran.*

The veſſels of a Kitchin. Vaſa culinaria, (orum, n.) *Vaiſſelle de cuiſine.*

A Cupboard. Armarium. *Armoire.*

A Pot or Kettle. Olla, æ. *Marmitte.*

A Pot-lid. Operculum, i. *Couvercle.*

A handle or ear of a Pot. Anſa, æ. *Anſe de marmitte.*

A Skimmon. Cochleare, is, n. *Cuiller.*

A Caldron. Ahenum, i. caldarium, ii. *Chaudron.*

A Kettle, or brass Pot. Lebes, etis, m. cortina, æ. *Chaudiere.*

A brazen Pot with a cover. Cucuma, æ. *Coquemar.*

A Skillet. Cucumella, æ. *Petit coquemar.*

A Trivet. Tripus, odis, m. *Trepied.*

A Chaffern to warm water in. Scutra, æ. coquula, æ. *Tartiere.*

A Frying-pan. Sartago, inis. *Poëlle à frire.*

A little Frying-pan. Sartaguncula, æ. *Petite poëlle, poellon.*

A Pan to roaſt cheſtnuts. Capeduncula cribraria. *Poëlle à cuire des chatagnes.*

A Fire-ſhovel. Pala, æ. batillum, i. *Poëlle, paëlle, pale.*

A Gridiron. Craticula, æ. *Grill.*

A Scummer. Cochleare cribrarium. *Ecumoire.*

A Cullander. Colum, i. n. *Couloir.*

A Grater. Radula, æ, f. *Ratiſſoire.*

A Larding-ſtick. Veruculum lardarium. *Lardoire.*

A Spit. Veru, u, n. *Broche.*

To turn the ſpit. Verſare veru. *Tourner la broche.*

A Jack. Rotatum inſtrumentum verſando veru. *Tourne-broche, inſtrument à voüe.*

A Dripping-pan. Aſſaria cucuma, æ. *Lechefrit.*

A Mortar. Mortarium, ii. *Mortier.*

A little Mortar. Mortariolum, i. *Petit mortier.*

A Peſtle. Pilum, i. piſtillum, i. *Pilon à broyer, piler.*

A Chafing-diſh. Foculus, i. *Rechaud, braſier.*

A Pot to boil fleſh in. Olla, æ. *Pot à cuire la chair.*

An Oyl-pot. Olla olearia. *Pot à huile.*

A

A **Milk-pale.** Situlus lactarius. *Pot à lait.*

A **Comfet-box.** Olla condimentaria. *Pot à confitures.*

A **Glass-bottle.** Ampulla vitrea. *Phiole.*

A **Bason.** Pelvis, is, f. *Bassin.*

An earthen Bason. Pelvis fictilis. *Terrine, bassin de terre.*

A **Sink.** Emissarium, aquarium emissarium. *Evier, canal à vuider les eaux de cuisine.*

A **Pitcher.** Hydria, æ. *Cruche.*

A **Bucket.** Situla, æ. *Seau.*

A **Lee.** Lixivia, æ. lixivium, ii. *Lessive.*

Sope. Sapo, onis. *Savon.*

A **Dish-clout.** Peniculum, i. *Torchon.*

An Oven. Furnus, i. clibanus, i. *Four.*

A **Bakers peel.** Pala furnaria. *Pelle à four.*

Leaven. Fermentum, i. *Levain.*

Meal, flour. Farina, æ. *Farine.*

Dough. Subactæ farinæ massa, crudus panis. *Pâte.*

A **bolting cloth.** Cribrum, i. *Blutau, sas, tamis.*

A **kneading Trough.** Mactra, æ. *Mais, ou maye, dans quoy l'on paitrit.*

To knead. Farinam pinsere, subigere. *Paitrir.*

A Table. Mensa. *Table.*

A **Table-cloth.** Mappa, æ. *Nappe.*

A **Napkin.** Mantile, is. *Serviette.*

A **Bason for washing the hands.** Pelvis, is. pelluvium, ii. *Bassin à laver les mains.*

A **Towel.** Mantelium, ii. *Essuye-main.*

A **Plate.** Orbis, is, m. *Assiette.*

A **clean Plate.** Orbis purus. *Assiette nette.*

A **Trencher.** Orbis ligneus: (if square) quadra lignea. *Tranchoir.*

A **Knife.** Culter, tri, m. *Coutau.*

A **Fork.** Fuscinula, æ. *Fourchette.*

A **Salt-sellar** Salinum, i. *Saliere.*

A **little Salt-sellar.** Salillum, i. *Petite saliere.*

A **Platter, or great Dish.** Lanx, cis. catinus, (vel) carinum, i. *Plat.*

A **little Dish.** Catillus, (vel) catillum, i. *Petit plat.*

A **large flat Dish that is not hollow.** Gabata, trua, tulla, æ. *Plat large & non guere creux.*

A **large hollow Dish or Platter.** Magis, idis, f. *Plat grand & creux.*

A **Porringer.** Scutella, æ. *Escuelle.*

A **Porringer of milk.** Scutella lactis. *Escuellée de lait.*

A **Spoon.** Cochleare, is. *Cuillier.*

A **spoonful of Broth.** Juris cochlearium. *Cuillerée de boüillon.*

A **Sawcer for vinegar.** Acetabulum, i. *Vinaigrier.*

A **Mustard-pot.** Sinapedochos, i. m. *Moutardier.*

A **Charger.** Catinus, i. paropsis, idis, f. *Bassin, grand plat.*

A **Wine-pot.** Vas vinarium. *Pot où l'on tient le vin.*

An Ewer. Aqualis, is, m. *Aiguiere.*

A **Pitcher or pot for water.** Urceus, ei. guttus, i. *Urne.*

A **Vat or Tub.** Cupa, æ. *Cuvette.*

A **Table-chafingdish.** Foculus mensarius. *Brasier, Rechaud.*

A **Cup.** Patera, æ. cratera, æ. crater, eris, m. *Tasse, coupe.*

An Under-cup. Hypocratera, æ. *Sou-coupe.*

A **Flaggon or Bottle.** Lagena, æ. ampulla, æ. seria, æ. *Flacon, bouteille.*

A **little Bottle.** Laguncula, seriola. *Petite bouteille.*

A Glass, Goblet, or Cup. Poculum, i. scyphus, i. cyathus, i. calix, icis, m. *Verre, goubelet.*

A Basket to serve up fruit in. Corbis, is, f. *Corbeille, dans quoy l'on sert le fruit.*

A silver Comfet-box. Cistella tragematica. *Drageoire.*

A Tooth-picker. Dentiscalpium, ii. *Cure-dent.*

An Ear-picker. Auriscalpium. *Cure-oreille.*

A Sugar-box. Cistella sacchara. *Succroir.*

The Officers and Servants in a House. Ministri domestici. *Officiers d'une Maison.*

The Steward of a Houshold. Rei domesticæ curator. *Maitre d'Hôtel.*

The Carver. Sector escarius. *Ecuyer tranchant.*

The Secretary. Librarius, ii. (this is the proper term.) *Secretaire.*

A Bed-chamber man, a Valet de chambre. Cubicularis famulus. *Homme, ou Valet de chambre.*

The Chaplain, or Almoner. Eleemosynarius, ii. Capellanus. *Aumonier.*

The Keeper of the Plate. Argenti vasarii custos. *Argentier.*

A Page. Ephœbus honorarius. *Page.*

A Foot-man, or Lacquey. Pediseqvus, servus à pedibus. *Laquais.*

The Cup-bearer. Pocillator, is. *Echanson.*

The Pantler. Panarii custos. *Panetier.*

A Butler. Promus vinarius. *Sommelier.*

The Tater or Clerk of the Kitchin. Promus condus, i. *Dépensier.*

The Head-keeper, or cupboard-keeper. Panarius, ii. *Credencier.*

The Falconer. Venator falconius. *Fauconnier.*

The Coach-man. Rhedarius, ii. *Cocher.*

The Groom. Agaso, onis. *Palefrenier.*

The Cook. Coquus, i. *Cuisinier.*

The Scullion. Mediastinus, i. *Marmiton.*

The House-keeper, who has the custody of the house. Ædium custos. *Concierge.*

The Porter. Janitor, oris. ostiarius, ii. *Portier.*

A Porteress or Woman-porter. Janitrix, cis. ostiaria, æ. *Portiere.*

The Officers and Servants in a Country-Farm. Ministri villæ. *Officiers d'une Mtairie.*

A Farmer. Villicus, i. *Metayer, Granger.*

A Neat-herd. Bubulcus, i. *Bouvier.*

A Swine-herd. Subulcus, i. porcarius, ii. *Porcher.*

A Woman Swine-herd. Subulca, porcaria, æ. *Porchere.*

A Herd. Pastor, is. *Berger, pasteur.*

A Shepherd. Opilio, onis, m. *Pasteur de brebis.*

A Goat-herd. Caprarius, ii. *Pasteur de chevres.*

A Herd-man. Armentarius, ii. *Pasteur de gros bétail.*

A Shepherds scrip. Pera, æ. *Panetier de berger.*

A Shepherds crook. Pedum pastoritium. *Houlette.*

A Sling. Funda, æ. *Fronde.*

A

A **Gardiner.** Olitor, is. hortulanus, i. *Jardinier.*

A **Ditcher.** Foſſor. *Foſſoyeur.*

A **Vine-dreſſer.** Vinitor, is. *Vigneron.*

A **Hou, or Spade.** Ligo, onis. raſtrum, i. *Houe, houyau.*

A **Dible or Setting-ſtick.** Dentale, is. ſcaphium, ii. *Houe plate.*

A **Mattock or Hou.** Bipalium, ii. paſtinum. *Houe à deux dents.*

A **Husband-man.** Agricola, æ. *Laboureur, qui cultive la terre.*

A **Husband-man, or Plow-man.** Arator, is. *Laboureur, qui laboure.*

A **Plow.** Aratrum, i. *Charrüe.*

The Plow-tail, or handle. Stiva, æ. *Manche de charrüe.*

The Plow-ſhare. Vomer, is, m. *Soc de charrüe.*

An Harrow. Occa, æ. *Herſe.*

A **Sower.** Sator, ſeminator, is. *Semeur.*

A **Weeder.** Sarculator, ſarritor, is. *Sarcleur.*

A **Weeding-hook.** Sarculum, i. *Sarcloir.*

A **Reaper.** Meſſor, is. *Moiſſonneur.*

A **Sickle.** Falx, cis. *Faux.*

A **Flail.** Flagellum, i. *Fleau.*

A **Pitch-fork.** Furca, æ. *Fourche.*

A **Rake.** Raſtellum, i. *Rateau.*

A **Fan.** Vannus, i, f. ventilabrum, i. *Van.*

A **Mower.** Fœniſeca, æ, m. *Faucheur.*

A **Sithe.** Falx fœniſeca. *Faux.*

A **Fiſher.** Piſcator, is. *Pêcheur.*

A **Fiſhing-net, or Drag-net.** Everriculum, i. *Filets de pêcheur.*

A **mash of a net.** Macula, æ. *Maille, trou de filets.*

A **Fiſhing-line.** Linea, æ. *Ligne.*

A **Fiſh-hook.** Hamus, i. *Hameçon.*

A **Fowler.** Auceps, cupis. *Oiſeleur.*

A **Fowlers net.** Rete, is, n. caſſis, is, m. *Filets de chaſſeur.*

A **Bird call.** Illex, icis. *Reclam.*

Birdlime. Viſcum, (vel) viſcus, i. *Glu, de la glu.*

A **Cage.** Cavea, æ. *Cage.*

A **Day-labourer.** Operarius, ii. operæ, arum, f. *Manœuvre.*

An Aſs-herd or Driver. Aſinarius, ii. *Aſnier.*

A **Woman Aſs-herd.** Aſinaria, æ. *Aſniere.*

Seeing the nature of a Nomenclature requires, that all words and terms which may be uſefully known to a Student of Tongues (ſuch as thoſe of the following Chapter) ought therein to be inſerted; I thought fit for the ſatisfaction of the Reader, and for diſtinctions ſake, to prefix this mark † to all ſuch terms as are peculiar to the Church of Rome, and not admitted here, in matters of Religion.

CHAP. III.

Of a Church and its parts. De Templo ejúſq; partibus. *D'un Temple & de ſes parties.*

The porch of a Church. Propylæum, i. *Parvis, entrée d'un Temple.*

The forefront of a Church. Frons, tis. facies, ei. *Façade, frontiſpice.*

The body of the Church. Pronaus, i. navis templi. *Nef.*

The croſs of a Church. Alæ, arum. *Ailes de la Nef.*

The Dome. Concameratum faſtigium. *Dome.*

The Quire. Chorus, i, m. *Chœur, Presbytere.*

A Chapel. Sacellum. *Chapelle.*

The ſeats of the Quire. Sellæ, arum. *Formes de chœur.*

A Desk in a Church. Pluteus, ei, m. *Letrin.*

The Veſtry. Sacrarium, ii. *Sacriſtie.*

The Steeple. Turris campanaria. *Clocher.*

A Bell. Campana, æ. æs campanum, tintinabulum. *Cloche.*

A Bell-clapper. Clava, æ. *Batail, ou battant de cloche.*

The Font. Baptiſterium, fontes luſtrales. *Baptiſtaire, les ſaints Fonts.*

† The holy Water-pot. Vas luſtricum. *Benetier.*

† The holy Water-ſticke. Aſpergillum, i. *Goupillon de Benetier.*

The rails about the Altar. Cancelli, orum. *Balaſtres.*

A Desk for prayer. Cubitale precatorium. *Priez Dieu, Oratoire.*

† A Confeſſion-chair. Confeſſarii tribunal. *Confeſſionil, ou Confeſſoir.*

A Pulpit. Suggeſtum, i. *Tribune.*

The Church-yard. Cœmeterium. *Cemetiere.*

The parts of an Altar. Aræ partes. *Les parties d'un Autel.*

An Altar. Ara, æ. altare, is, n. *Autel.*

† The high Altar. Ara princeps, altare primarium. *Maître Autel.*

† A little Altar, or ſide Altar. Ara minor. *Credence, petit Autel.*

† The Antipendium. Frontale, is. *Devant d'Autel.*

† The Lace of the Antipendium. Reticulata fimbria. *Crépine de devant d'Autel.*

† The Tabernacle. Tabernaculum. *Tabernacle.*

† The Pavilion of the Tabernacle. Velum, i. *Pavillon du Tabernacle.*

† The Canopy of the Tabernacle. Umbella, æ. *Dais du Tabernacle.*

The Altar-cloth. Mappa, æ. *Nappe.*

† The Mass-book. Miſſale, is, n. *Meſſel.*

The Cuſhion. Pulvillus, i, m. *Couſſin.*

The Candleſticks. Candelabrum, i. *Chandelier.*

The biggeſt Wax-taper or candle. Cereus, ei. *Cierge.*

† The Crucifix. Crucifixi effigies, ei. *Crucifix.*

† The Remonſtrance, wherein the Sacrament is expoſed. Sacra theca.

theca, æ. S. Eucharisticus. *Custode, Soleil où l'on expose le S. Sacrement.*

† The Pix. Sacra pixis, idis. *Ciboire.*

† The Censer. Thuribulum, i. *Encensoir.*

† The Censer-box or Navet. Capsula thuraria (vulgò navicula.) *Navette d'Encensoir.*

† The box where Frankincense is kept. Acerra odoraria, æ. *Cassolette.*

Furniture for Mass. Sacra supellex ad Missam. *Les Meubles pour la Messe.*

† The Hostie. Hostia, æ. *Hostie.*

† The consecrated Hostie. Sacra hostia. *Hostie consacrée.*

The Chalice. Calix, icis, m. *Calice.*

† The patine or cover of the Chalice. Patena, æ. *Patene.*

† The Purificatory. Purificatorium (Latina vox non est, sed in sacris usupari potest.) *Purificatoire.*

† The Corporal, the fine linen wherein the Sacrament is put. Eucharisticum corporale. *Corporal.*

† The case or covering of the Corporals. Theca corporalium. *Etuy des Corporaux.*

† The Pall. Palla, æ. *Palette.*

† The veil or covering of the Chalice. Velum, i. *Voile de Calice.*

† The Water-cruet. Urceolus, i, m. *Burette.*

† The Bason. Pelvis, is, f. *Bassin.*

† The cloth to wipe the fingers. Linteolum extergendis digitis. *Linge à essuyer les doigts.*

† The Mass-bell. Campanula. *Clochette.*

Priestly Habits. Vestes sacerdotales. *Habits Sacerdotaux.*

A Cassock. Toga, æ. *Soutane.*

A Surplis. Superpellicæum. *Surplis.*

† An Amice. Amictus, ûs. *Amict.*

† An Albe. Alba, æ. *Aube.*

† A Girdle. Cingulum, i. *Ceinture.*

† A Maniple. Manipulus, i. *Manipule.*

† A Stole. Stola, æ. *Etole.*

† A Chasuble. Casula, æ. *Chasuble.*

A Cope. Trabea, æ. *Chappe.*

† A Dalmatick. Dalmatica, æ. *Dalmatique, Courtibant.*

† A Camail. Humerale, is. *Chamail.*

† A Rochet. Supparum, i. *Rochet.*

A Cape. Pileolus, i. *Bonnet.*

A Mitre. Mitra, æ. *Mitre.*

† The Triple-crown, or Tiare, (worn only by the Pope.) Tiara, æ. *Tiare.*

† A Crosier. Pedum pontificium. *Croce.*

Ecclesiastical Persons. Personæ Ecclesiasticæ. *Personnes Ecclesiastiques.*

† A Pope. Papa, æ. Summus Pontifex. *Pape.*

† The Popedom. Pontificatus, ûs, m. *Papauté.*

† A Cardinal. Cardinalis, is, m. *Cardinal.*

† A Cardinalship. Cardinalis dignitas. *Cardinalat.*

A Patriarch. Patriarcha, æ. *Patriarche.*

A Primate. Primas, atis. *Primat.*

An Archbishop. Archiepiscopus, i. *Archevêque.*

A Bishop. Episcopus, i. *Evêque.*

A **Biſhoprick.** Epiſcopatus, ûs. (archiepiſcopatus.) *Epiſcopat.*

A **Biſhops Palace.** Epiſcopium. *Eveſché, la maiſon de l'Evêque.*

A **Dioceſs.** Dioceſis, is, f. *Eveſché, Dioceſe.*

A **Biſhops Coadjutor.** Epiſcopo adjutor lectus, ſucceſſórq; deſignatus. *Coadjuteur d'un Evêque.*

A **Biſhop ſuffragan, that performs the duties of another Biſhop.** Epiſcopus, Epiſcopi legatus (vulgò ſuffraganeus.) *Evêque ſuffragant d'un autre Evêque, duquel il fait les fonctions.*

A **Biſhop ſuffragan to an Archbiſhop.** Archiepiſcopo obnoxius Epiſcopus. *Evêque ſuffragant d'un Archevêque.*

A **Prieſt.** Sacerdos, otis. Preſbyter, eri, m. *Prêtre.*

A **Prieſthood.** Sacerdotium, ii. *Prêtriſe.*

A **Deacon.** Diaconus, i. *Diacre.*

A **Deaconſhip.** Diaconatus, ûs. *Diaconat.*

† A **Subdeacon.** Subdiaconus, i. *Sou-diacre.*

† **An Acolyte.** Acolythus, i. *Acolythe.*

† A **Lector.** Lector, is. *Lecteur.*

† **An Exorciſt.** Exorciſta, æ. *Exorciſte.*

† A **Porter.** Oſtiarius, ii. *Portier.*

A **Clerk.** Clericus, i. *Clerc.*

† **The Tonſure.** Sacra tonſura. *Clericature.*

A **Prelate.** Præſul, is. Antiſtes, itis. *Prelat.*

† **An Abbot.** Abbas, atis. *Abbé.*

† A **commendatary Abbot.** Abbas fiduciarius, (vulgò Commendatarius.) *Abbé commendataire.*

† **An Abbeſs.** Abbatiſſa, (vel) Anſiſtita, æ. *Abbeſſe.*

† **An Abbey.** Abbatia, æ. *Abbaye.*

† A **Prior of a Monaſtery.** Cœnobiarcha, æ, m. (vulgò Prior.) *Prieur.*

† A **Prioreſs.** Prioriſſa. *Prieure.*

† A **Priory.** Prioratus, ûs. Cœnobiarchæ beneficium. *Prieuré.*

A **Priory, the Priors houſe.** Cœnobium, ii. *Prieuré, maiſon de Prieur.*

A **Canon.** Canonicus, i. *Chanoine.*

A **Canonry.** Canonicatus, ûs. Canonici beneficium. *Chanoinie.*

A **Dean.** Decanus, i. *Doyen.*

A **Deanry.** Decanatus, ûs. *Decanat.*

A **Provoſt or Preſident of a collegiate Church.** Præpoſitus, i. *Prevoſt.*

An Archdeacon. Archidiaconus, i. *Archediacre.*

A **Precentor.** Præcentor, is. *Precenteur.*

A **Maſter of the Quire.** Magiſter chori. *Cabiſcol, Maître de Chœur.*

A **Chanter.** Cantor, is. *Chantre.*

A **Veſtry-keeper or Sexton.** Sacriſta, æ. *Sacriſtain.*

† A **Chamberlain in an Abbey.** Camerarius, ii. *Chamarier.*

† A **Warden.** Cuſtos, odis. *Cuſtode.*

A **Prefect or Overſeer of Theologues.** Theologicis Præfectus. *Theologal.*

An incumbent or beneficed man. Beneficiarius, ii. *Beneficié.*

A **Prebendary.** Præbendarius, ii. *Prebendier.*

A **Parſon or Curat.** Curio, onis. Parœcus, ci. *Curé.*

A **Parſonage or Curacy.** Curiale beneficium. *Cure, benefice de Curé.*

A **Parſonage-houſe.** Curialis domus. *Cure, maiſon du Curé.*

A **Pariſh.** Parœcia, æ. *Paroiſſe.*

A **Vicar.** Vicarius, ii. *Vicaire.*

The

The Bishops Vicar. Episcopi Vicarius. *Grand-Vicaire.*

An Official. Officialis. *Official.*

A Promoter. Promotor. *Promoteur.*

A Commander of an Order of Knighthood. Commendator. *Commandeur d'un Ordre de Chevalrie.*

A Commandery. Equestre beneficium. *Commanderie.*

Mass. Missa. *La Messe.*

†.

Mass. Missa, æ. Sacrum, i. Missæ sacrum, Missæ sacrificium. *Messe.*

High Mass. Solenne Sacrum. *Grand' Messe.*

Low Mass. Missa privata, Missa sine cantu. *Messe basse.*

Dry Mass. Expers sacrificii Missa. *Messe seche.*

Mass for the dead. Mortuale Sacrum. *Messe des morts.*

A Parish-Mass. Missa Curialis. *Messe de Paroisse.*

To say Mass. Sacrum facere, sacris operari, rem divinam facere. *Dire la Messe.*

To sing Mass. Rem divinam canere, Missam cantare. *Chanter la Messe.*

To hear Mass. Sacro adesse, rei divinæ interesse, audire sacrum. *Oüir la Messe.*

To explain the heads of the Christian Faith in time of Mass. Christianæ fidei capita explicare inter sacra. *Faire le prone.*

The entry of the Mass. Missæ introitus, ûs. *L'introit, l'entrée de la Messe.*

The Epistle and Gospel of the Mass. Epistola & Evangelium Missæ. *L'Epître & l'Evangile de la Messe.*

The Offertory of the Mass. Sacrificii oblatio, (vulgò offertorium.) *L'Offertoire de la Messe.*

The Canon of the Mass. Missæ Canon, (onis, m.) Arcana sacrificii verba. *Canon de la Messe.*

The time of Consecration. Consecrationis tempus. *Le temps de la Consecration.*

The Communion of the Mass. Communio, onis. *Communion de la Messe.*

To give the Benediction. Benedicere, (vel) benedictionem impertiri. *Donner la benediction.*

The Sacraments. Sacramenta. *Les Sacremens.*

There are seven Sacraments in the Church of Rome. Septem Sacramenta sunt in Ecclesia Romana. *Il y a sept Sacremens dans l'Eglise de Rome.*

The Sacrament of Baptism, † of Confirmation, † of Penance, of the Eucharist, † of Orders, † of Marriage, and of † Extreme Unction. Sacramentum Baptismi, Confirmationis, Pœnitentiæ, Eucharistiæ, Ordinis, Matrimonii, & Extremæ Unctionis. *Sacrement de Baptême, de Confirmation, de Penitence, d'Eucharistie, d'Ordre, de Mariage, d'Extréme Onction.*

To baptize an infant. Infantem abluere aquis lustralibus. *Baptiser, ondoyer un enfant.*

To present it at the Font, to be Godfather. Illum à sacro fonte suscipere. *Le tenir sur les fons, le nommer, être son Parrein.*

To confirm a child. Puero impertiri confirmationis sacramentum. *Confirmer un enfant.*

To confeſs any one. Aliquem peccata ritè confitentem audire. *Confeſſer quelqu'un.*

To confeſs ones ſelf. Peccata confiteri apud Sacerdotem. *Se confeſſer.*

To give the Communion to a man. Homini porrigere † ſacram hoſtiam. *Communier un homme.*

To receive the Sacrament. Sumere ſanctiſſimum Euchariſtiæ ſacramentum. *Communier, recevoir le S. Sacrement.*

To go to receive. Accedere ad ſacram menſam. *S'aller communier.*

To give † Extreme Unction to a ſick perſon. Ægrotantem ſacro oleo inungere. *Donner l'Extréme Onction à un malade.*

To adminiſter the † Sacrament of Marriage. Matrimonio ritè jungere virum cum fœmina. *Adminiſtrer le Sacrement de Mariage.*

To give Orders. Sacros Ordines conferre. *Donner les Ordres.*

To take Orders. Sacris Ordinibus initiari. *Prendre les Ordres ſacrez.*

Things ſacramental in the Church of Rome. Sacramentalia. *Les Sacramentaux.*

†.

Holy Water. Aqua luſtralis, (vel) luſtrica. *Eau benite.*

To take holy Water. Aquâ luſtrali frontem tingere. *Prendre de l'Eau benite.*

An Agnus Dei. Sacer Agnus cereus, Agnus ex ſacra cera. *Agnus Dei.*

A Medal. Sacrum numiſma, atis. *Medaille.*

Relicts. Reliquiæ ſacræ, ſacra lipſana, (orum.) *Relique.*

A Reliquary, or Shrine where-in Relicks are kept. Lipſanotheca, æ. Reliquiarum ſacrarum theca. *Reliquaire.*

An Image. Imago ſacra. *Image.*

The ſtatue of a Saint. Statua, ſimulachrum, icon, (onis, f.) *Statuë d'un Saint.*

Holy Corn. Granum piaculare. *Grain benit.*

Holy Oyl. Oleum benedictum. *Huile benite.*

Holy Bread. Panis ſacer. *Pain benit.*

A holy Wax-candle. Cereus ſacratus. *Cierge benite.*

Indulgence. Indulgentia noxarum ab Pontifice conceſſa. *Indulgence.*

Plenary Indulgence. Plena, (vel) plenior indulgentia. *Indulgence pleniere.*

To gain plenary Indulgence. Plenam noxarum indulgentiam conſequi. *Gaigner Indulgence pleniere.*

A Station. Statio piacularis. *Station.*

A Chappelet. Corona precatoria, (vel) precaria. *Chappelet, Couronne voſtere.*

To ſay ones Beads or Chappelet. Coronam precatoriam recitare. *Dire ſon Chappelet.*

To make the ſign of the Croſs. Signum crucis formare, figurare, munire ſe ſigno ſanctæ crucis. *Faire le ſigne de la croix.*

A Rubrick, a ceremony. Ritus, ûs. ceremonia, æ. (dicuntur hi ritus Rubricæ, quòd rubris characteribus notentur.) *Rubrique, Ceremonie.*

The Ritual. Ritualis, ſacrorum rituum, ſeu ceremoniarum liber. *Rituel.*

The

The Prayers of the Church of Rome. Sacræ Preces. *Les Prieres.*

The Divine Office, the canonical hours. Sacrarum precum ex formula recitandarum, horarium pensum, (vulgò) horæ canonicæ. *Office Divin, heures canoniales.*

To say ones Office. Officium recitare. *Dire son Office.*

A Breviary. Breviarium. *Breviaire.*

A Diary or Diurnal. Diurnarum precum libellus. *Diurnal.*

A Psalter. Psalterium, ii. *Pseautier.*

To sing or say Psalms. Psalmos recitare. *Psalmodier.*

Matins or morning prayers. Matutinæ preces ex formula, (vulgò) matutinum. *Matines.*

Lauds. Laudes, dum. *Laudes.*

The first, third, sixth, ninth hours prayers. Prima, tertia, sexta, nona. *Prime, tierce, sexte, none.*

Vespers, or evening prayers. Vesperæ, arum. *Vépres.*

To sing Vespers. Cantare vesperas, canere vespertinas preces. *Chanter Vépres.*

The Complin. Completorium. *Complies.*

A Psalm. Psalmus, i, m. *Pseaume.*

A Hymn. Hymnus, i, m. *Hymne.*

The Antiphone. Antiphona, æ. *Antienne.*

The Lesson. Lectio, onis. *Leçon.*

The Verse. Versiculus, i. *Verset.*

Meditation. Rerum divinarum pia meditatio, (vel) commentatio. *Meditation.*

Vocal prayer. Vocalis precatio. *Oraison vocale.*

Mental prayer. Tacita precatio. *Oraison mentale.*

A Sermon. Sacra concio. *Predication, Sermon.*

To preach. Concionari, concionem habere. *Prêcher.*

To be present at Sermon. Concioni interesse. *Assister à la predication.*

To catechize. Fidei Christianæ præcepta tradere. *Faire le catechisme.*

A Procession. Supplicatio, agmen supplicantium structo ordine procedens. *Procession.*

A general Procession. Omnium ordinum solemnis supplicatio. *Procession generale.*

To make a Procession. Supplicationem habere. *Faire une procession.*

To sing Te Deum. Solemne carmen gratulatorium concinere, epinicia Deo concinere. *Chanter le Te Deum.*

To bury the dead. Mortuum ritè sepelire. *Ensevelir un mort.*

To be at a Funeral. Alicujus funus prosequi, comitari, deducere, exequias cohonestare suâ præsentiâ. *Assister à l'enterrement, aux funerailles, aux obsèques de quelqu'un.*

To be at the charge of the funeral of a dead person. Alicui justa facere, funus facere, justa persolvere. *Faire les funerailles d'un mort.*

The company at a Funeral. Pompa funebris. *Le convoy des funerailles.*

An Exorcism. Exorcismus, i. *Exorcisme.*

To exorcise those that are possessed. Obsessis à dæmone exorcismos adhibere. *Exorciser les demoniaques.*

Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures. Cenſuræ Eccleſiaſticæ. *Les Cenſures Eccleſiaſtiques.*

Excommunication. Excommunicatio, cenſura quâ quis ab Eccleſiæ communione ſecluditur. *Excommunication.*

Greater and leſſer Excommunication. Excommunicatio major & minor. *Excommunication majeure & mineure.*

Suſpenſion. Suſpenſio, ſacri muneris adminiſtrandi interdictio. *Suſpenſion.*

† **An Interdict.** Interdictum, (vel) interdictio ſacrorum. *Interdit.*

Irregularity. Irregularitas, ad res ſacras inhabilis facultas. *Irregularité.*

To excommunicate any one. Alicui ſacris, (vel) ſacrorum uſu interdicere. *Excommunier quelqu'un.*

To ſuſpend any one. Aliquem ab adminiſtratione ſacri muneris removere, depellere. *Suſpendre quelqu'un.*

† **That City is under an Interdict.** Urbs illa interdicto Pontificis obſtricta eſt. *Cette Ville eſt dans l'interdit.*

Irregular. Irregularis, ad res ſacras inhabilis. *Irregulier.*

Solemn Feſtivals. Feſta ſolemnia. *Les Fêtes ſolennelles.*

Chriſtmas-day. Natalis Chriſti dies, Chriſti natalitia. *Noel.*

New-years day, or the Circumciſion of our Lord. Circumciſio Domini. *Circonciſion de nôtre Seigneur.*

The Epiphany. Chriſti Epiphania. *Les Rois.*

Candlemas-day. Purificatio beatæ Virginis. *Purification de nôtre Dame.*

Lady-day. Annunciatio Virginis Mariæ, Virgini ab Angelo ſalutatæ, feſto ritu dicata dies. *Annonciation de nôtre Dame.*

Eaſter. Paſcha, æ, n. Paſcha, atis, n. ſacra Paſchæ dies. *Paſques.*

Aſcenſion-day. Aſcenſio Domini, feſtus Aſcenſionis Chriſti dies. *Aſcenſion.*

Whitſunday. Pentecoſte, es, f. dies ſacratiſſima Pentecoſtes, dies Spiritûs Sancti deſcenſui ſacra. *Pentecôte.*

St. Johns day. Nativitas ſancti Joannis Baptiſtæ, naſcenti Joanni Baptiſtæ ſacra dies. *Nativité de S. Jean Baptiſte.*

Michaelmas-day. Sancto Michaeli Archangelo dies ſacra. *La S. Michel:* (de aliis feſtis nihil attinet dicere.)

To keep Holy-days. Feſtos dies colere, feſtis diebus feriari. *Chomer les Fêtes.*

To celebrate a Feaſt-day. Feſtum diem agere, colere, celebrare. *Celebrer une Fête.*

To ſolemnize a Feaſt-day. Feſtum ſolemni ritu celebrare. *Solemniſer une Fête.*

Days of ſpecial Devotion. Sacri dies alii. *Jours de particuliere Devotion.*

The Advent. Adventus, ûs, m. adventanti in mundum Filio Dei dies conſecrati. *L'Advent.*

Lent. Quadrageſima, æ. Quadrageſimale jejunium, ſacri jejunii quadrageſima. *Le Caréme.*

The Ember-weeks. Quaterna jejunii tempora, jejunium quaternarium. *Les quatre temps.*

A Vigil. Vigilia, æ. pervigilium, ii.

ii. pridiana festi vigilia. *Veille, Vigile.*

The Rogation-days. Rogationes, num. Indictivæ publicæ preces triduanæ, solemnes verni tridui supplicationes. *Rogations.*

A Fast. Jejunium, inedia, æ. *Jûne.*

To keep the appointed fasting days. Instituta jejunia observare, celebrare, colere. *Garder les jûnes ordonnez.*

To break ones fast. Jejunium violare. *Rompre son jûne.*

To fast. Cibo abstinere. *Jûner.*

Abstinence from flesh. Ab esu carnium abstinentia. *Abstinence de chair.*

To wear a hair-cloth. Cilicio corpus macerare. *Porter le Cilice.*

To give ones self the Discipline. Flagello cædere se, in seipsum flagris sævire. *Se donner la Discipline.*

CHAP. IV.

Of Law and Courts of Justice. De Jure & forensi Curia. *Du Droit & de la Justice.*

The Law, chief Courts of Justice, and Judges of England.
Jus, Curiæ forenses præcipuæ, & Judices Angliæ.
Le Droit, Cours principales de Justice, & Juges d'Angleterre.

There are six kinds of Laws in use amongst the English. Sextuplice jure utuntur Angli. *Il y a six sortes de Droit parmy les Anglois.*

1. **The Common Law or Customs of England.** Lex municipalis, seu lex non scripta. *Le Droit municipal d'Angleterre.*

2. **The Statute-Law or Acts of Parliament.** Jus statutum, (vel) Principis, & Senatûs consulta. *Les Actes du Parlement.*

3. **The Civil Law, which is observed in the Ecclesiastical Courts, in the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts, in the Court of the Earl Marshal concerning crimes committed out of England, and in the two Universities.** Jus civile, quod in Ecclesiasticis curiis, in Thalassiarchiæ & Prærogativæ curiis, in foro Comitis Marescalli, (cùm de criminibus extra Angliam perpetratis agitur) & in duabus Angliæ Academiis seu Universitatibus obtinet. *Le Droit civil qui s'observe dans les Cours Ecclesiastiques, les Cours d'Admirauté & Prerogative, la Cour de Comte Marechal, quand il s'agit de crimes commis hors d'Angleterre, & dans les deux Universitez.*

4. **The Canon Law of England, or the Kings Ecclesiastical Laws observed in the government of the Church.** Jus Canonicum Angliæ, seu leges Ecclesiasticæ Regis, quæ in regimine Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ effectus suos sortiuntur. *Le Droit Canonique d'Angleterre, ou les Loix Ecclesiastiques du Roy pratiquées dans le gouvernement de l'Eglise d'Angleterre.*

5. **The Forest Law which punishes offences committed in Forests.**

reſts. Jus foreſtarum, aut ſaltuum, ſeu leges foreſtarum, quæ crimina in foreſtis aut ſaltubus commiſſa puniunt. *Le Droit, ou les Loix de foreſt qui regardent les crimes commis dans les foreſts.*

6. **The Martial Law, which depends ſolely upon the Kings will and pleaſure, or his Lieutenant in time of war.** Jus militare, ſeu lex caſtrenſis Anglicana, quæ ex ſolo Regis arbitrio & voluntate, vel Legati, aut Locumtenentis ſui tempore aperti belli dependet. *Le Droit, ou la Juſtice militaire qui depend de la ſeule volonté ou bon plaiſir du Roy, ou de ſon Lieutenant en temps de guerre declarée.*

Courts of Juſtice. Curiæ forenſes. *Les Cours de Juſtice.*

The High Court of Parliament. Supremus regni ſenatus, (vulgò) Parliamentum, Conventus ordinum, Comitia regni. *Aſſemblée des trois Eſtats.*

The upper Houſe of Parliament, or Houſe of Lords. Majorum nobilium conſeſſus. *La Chambre haute.*

The lower Houſe, or Houſe of Commons. Minorum nobilium conſeſſus, (vulgò) Communium domus. *La Chambre baſſe.*

The Speaker of the Houſe. Rogator Comitiorum, Prolocutor. *Preſident de la Chambre baſſe.*

The Clerk of the Parliament. Comitiorum Scriba, Clericus. *Clerc du Parlement.*

The Court of Chancery. Cancellaria, æ. *Chancelerie.*

The Judges of the Court of Chancery. Judices Cancellariæ. *Les Juges de la Chancelerie.*

The Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal, with twelve Aſſeſſors, who are the Maſters of the Rolls, and Maſter of the Chancery. Summus Cancellarius, aut Dominus Cuſtos magni Sigilli Angliæ cum Aſſeſſoribus duodecim, Romanæ prudentiæ Anteceſſoribus, cuſtode nempe Archivorum Regis, (vulgò) Rotulorum Magiſtro, & Cancellariæ Magiſtris. *Le grand Chancelier avec ſes douze Aſſeſſeurs, à ſçavoir le Maître des Archives, & les Maîtres de la Chancelerie.*

The Court of the Kings Bench. Subſellia regia, (vulgò) Bancum regium. *Le Banc du Roy.*

The Judges.

The Lord chief Juſtice of England with other Judges aſſiſtants. Judex primarius, (vulgò) Capitalis Juſtitiarius Angliæ cum collegis ſuis. *Le principal Juſticier d'Angleterre avec d'autres Colleguës.*

The Court of Common Pleas. Curia actionum civilium, (vulgò) curia communium Placitorum. *La Cour des Plaidoyers ordinaires.*

The Judges.

The Lord chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, with other Judges aſſeſſors. Judex primarius in actionibus civilibus, (vulgò) Capitalis Juſticiarius communium Placitorum, vel de Banco, cum aliis aſſeſſoribus. *Le principal Juſticier de la Cour des Plaidoyers ordinaires avec d'autres aſſeſſeurs.*

The Court of Exchequer. Fiſci, ſeu ærarii curia, quæſtorium. *La Cour des Finances.*

The

The Judges.

The Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer, with other Barons of the Exchequer. Tribunus, aut Juridicus rationalis primarius, (vulgò) Baro primarius Scaccarii, cum aliis Juridicis rationalibus, (vulgò) Baronibus Scaccarii. *Le principal Baron ou Intendant de la Cour des Finances, avec d'autres Barons ou Intendants.*

The ſpiritual Court, or Court of Arches. Curia de Arcubus. *La Cour des Arches.*

The Judge of the Court of Arches. In foro Spirituali & Eccleſiaſtico, ſeu in curia de Arcubus Judex. *Le Juge de la Cour des Arches.*

The Prerogative Court with its Judge. Curia Prærogativæ cum ſuo Judice. *La Cour de Prerogative avec ſon Juge.*

The Court of Admiralty with its Judge. Curia Thalaſſiarchiæ, vel, Admiralitatis, cum ſuo Judice. *L'Admiranté avec ſon Juge.*

Heretofore were reckoned amongſt the chief Courts of England, the Court of Requeſts, the Court of Wards, and the Star-chamber, which now are no more in uſe. Antea præcipuis Angliæ curiis accenſebantur, Curia Libellorum ſupplicum, (vulgò) Requiſitionum, Requeſtarum, Curia pupillorum ac emancipationis, (vulgò) Wardi ac Liberaturæ, & Curia Cameræ ſtellatæ, quæ nunc in deſuetudinem abiêre. *Parmy les Cours principales d'Angleterre autrefois s'étoient contées la Cour des Requêtes, la Cour des Pupilles, & la Cour de la Chambre aux Etoiles, qui maintenant ne ſont plus en uſage.*

Lawyers and Officers of Juſtice.

Perſonæ forenſes & Adminiſtri.
Gens & Officers de Juſtice.

A **Sergeant at Law.** Serviens ad legem, Cauſidicus. *Sergent à la Loy, principal Avocat.*

A **Counſellor at Law.** Conſiliarius. *Conſeillier, Avocat ordinaire.*

A **Solicitor.** Procurator. *Soliciteur.*

The Kings Solicitor. Fiſci Procurator, (vel) Procurator regius. *Soliciteur du Roy.*

An Attorney. Procurator cauſarum, (vulgò) Attornatus. *Procureur, Attourné.*

The Kings Attorney general. Cognitor regius, Cognitor fiſci, (vulgò) Attornatus Regis generalis. *Procureur du Roy.*

An Advocat. Advocatus. *Avocat.*

The Kings Advocat. Advocatus regius, (vel) fiſci advocatus. *Avocat du Roy.*

A **Proctor.** Procurator. *Procureur.*

A **Clerk of a Court.** Scriba, ſcriptor, clericus. *Clerc, Greffier.*

A **Lawyers Clerk.** Leguleius. *Scribe, Greffier.*

A **Scrivener.** Scriba, Trapezita. *Ecrivain.*

A **Sergeant to arreſt.** Lictor, apparitor, viator, accenſus. *Sergent, Archer.*

A **Notary.** Libellio, notarius, tabularius. *Notaire.*

A **Protonotary.** Protonotarius. *Protonotaire.*

A **Jury of twelve men.** Inquiſitio duodenaria. *Jurée de douze hommes.*

A **Jury-man.** Duodecimvir, (vulgò) Juratus, i. *Juré.*

A **Sheriff, he that puts in execution the sentence of Magistrates.** Vicecomes, qui Magistratuum jussa & mandata exequitur. *Prevoſt, celuy qui execute les arrêts & les ordonnances des Magiſtrats.*

The Sheriffs men or Officers. Apparitores, viatores. *Les Archés de Prevoſt.*

A **Justice of Peace.** Irenarcha, æ, m. (vulgò) Justiciarius pacis. *Un Juſticier pour la paix.*

A **Constable.** Constabularius. *Conneſtable.*

A **Coroner.** Homicidii quæstor, (vulgò) Coronator. *Officier du Roy qui s'enquiert touchant la mort de ceux qui ſont tuez, ou autrement ſont trouvez morts.*

The Courts of Justice of France. Curiæ forenſes Galliæ. *Les Cours de Juſtice de France.*

A **ſoveraign Court, a Parliament.** Suprema Curia, ſupremus Senatus. *Cour ſouveraine, Parlement.*

The Court of Aids. Suprema Curia tributaria. *Cour des Aides.*

The Court for examining and trying of money. Rei monetariæ ſumma curia. *Cour des monnoyes.*

The Court of Accompts. Rationum fiſci curia. *Chambre des Contes.*

The Court of the great Counceil. Supremi conſilii collegium. *Chambre du grand conſeil.*

The great Court of Parliament. Primoris Exedræ ſenatores. *Grand Chambre du Parlement.*

The Court of Tournelle, or criminal Court. Quæſitores, rerum capitalium prætores. *Chambre de la Tournelle.*

The Court of Inquests. Inquiſitorum curia. *Chambre des Enquêtes.*

The Court of Requests. Judices libellorum ſupplicum. *Chambre des Requêtes.*

The Vacance-court. Decuria jus dicentium perſtati juſtitii dies. *Chambre des Vaquances.*

The Court erected in favour of the Protestants. Diſceptatores bipertitæ claſſis. *Chambre my-partie, ou de l'Edit.*

The Court for censuring Protestants. Capitales quæſitores extraordinarii. *Chambre ardente.*

A **Court or extraordinary Seſſions, called by commiſſion from the King.** Provincialibus quæſtionibus extra ordinem exercendis prætores capitales. *Chambre des grands jours.*

A **ſubordinate Court.** Secundariæ vicis curia. *Cour ſubalterne.*

A **præſidial Court.** Præſidialis curia. *Preſidial.*

A **Seneſchalſhip or Stewartry.** Secundariæ juriſdictionis curia. *Seneſchauſſé.*

A **Bailywick.** Juridiciale prætorium. *Bailliage.*

The publick Office of the treaſury. Generale quæſtorium. *Generalité de Threſoriers, corps de Threſoriers.*

The court of Aſſeſſors of Subſidies. Rei tributariæ minor curia. *Bureau d'election, chambre d'election, ou des éleus.*

A **Baron-court, or a court much reſembling it in Juriſdiction.** Caſtellani ditio juridica. *Chatelainie.*

A **Sheriffs court, or Major of a Town his Court.** Capitalis Tribunatus. *Prevoſté.*

A **court, that is, the place where the**

the court is held. Curia, forum. *Cour, le lieu où ſe tient la cour, l'Audiance.*

The Princes Throne. Principis tribunal. *Le place du Prince.*

The Bench or Seats of the Judges. Judicum ſubſellia. *Les ſieges des Juges.*

The Bar, the place of pleading. Fori ſepta, (orum) Curiæ clauſtra, (orum.) *Barreau, Parquet d'Audiance.*

An Office or chamber where actions are decided in private by examination and inſpection of papers and evidence. Conclave, is. Exedra, æ. locus habendi conſeſſus. *Bureau, chambre où l'on vuide les procez en particulier, & à pieces veües.*

Weſtminſter-hall, or Hall of Juſtice. Forenſis baſilica, forenſe palatium. *Palais, lieu où l'on exerce la juſtice.*

The Office of Treaſury, the place where the Officers thereof meet. Quæſtorium, ii. *Le Bureau des Tréſoriers, le lieu où ils s'aſſemblent.*

A Town-hall, or Court-hall in a Bailiwick. Prætorium. *Bailliage, le ſiege de Juſtice du Bailly.*

The Judges Names. Nomina Judicum. *Noms de Juges.*

The Chancellor. Cancellarius. *Chancellier.*

A **Preſident.** Præſes. *Preſident.*

Preſidents of Parliament, (a Parliament in France is a ſoveraign ſtanding Court of Juſtice.) Supremæ Curiæ Præſes. *Preſidens au Parlement.*

The chief Preſident. Præſes primarius, Senatûs princeps. *Premier Preſident.*

A **Preſident or chief Judge that wears a cap of honour.** Honorarii cudonis compos præſes. *Preſident au mortier.*

The Preſident of the great counſel of Parliament or Court of Juſtice. Amplioris conſilii Præſes. *Preſident au grand conſeil.*

A **Counſellor, a Judge.** Conſiliarius, ii. Senator, is. *Conſeillier.*

A **Kings Counſellor.** Regius Conſiliarius, Regi à conſiliis. *Conſeillier du Roy.*

A **Counſellor in the great Council.** Majoris conſilii Senator, (vel) Conſiliarius. *Conſeillier au grand conſeil.*

A **Counſellor in the Council of State.** Sanctioris conſilii Senator. *Conſeillier au conſeil d'Eſtat.*

A **Counſellor in Parliament, that is a Judge in a ſupreme court of Juſtice.** Supremæ Curiæ conſiliarius. *Conſeillier au Parlement.*

A **Counſellor in the great court or chamber.** Primarius decuriæ Senator, primoris decuriæ Senator. *Conſeillier en la grand chambre.*

A **Counſellor or Judge in the Tournelle or criminal court.** In quæſitorum claſſe conſiliarius. *Conſeillier à la Tournelle.*

A **Counſellor in the court of Enquests.** In Collegio Inquiſitorum conſiliarius. *Conſeillier aux Enquêtes.*

A **Counſellor or Judge in a preſidial court.** In præſidiali Curia Senator. *Conſeillier au preſidial:* (and ſo of other courts.)

The charge or office of a Counſellor, of a Preſident, &c. Præſidis, Senatoris dignitas. *La charge, l'office de Conſeillier, de Preſident, &c.*

A **Judge.** Judex, icis. *Juge.*

A **ſupreme Judge, from whom** there

there is no appeal. Supremus Judex. *Juge souverain en dernier ressort.*

A **superior Judge.** Judex major. *Juge maje.*

A **subordinate or inferiour Judge.** Judex inferior. *Juge subalterne.*

A **competent Judge.** Judex legitimus. *Juge competant.*

An incompetent Judge. Judex non legitimus. *Juge incompetant.*

A **Bailiff,** (in France a **Judge of great authority in a Province.**) Ballivus, prætor, is. *Bailliſ.*

A **Bailiff, who is a Gentleman.** Chlamydatus prætor. *Baillif de robe courte.*

A **Bailiff, who is a Lawyer.** Togatus prætor. *Baillif de robe longue.*

An under-Bailiff. Proprætor, proballivus. *Vibailliſſ.*

A **Seneſchal or Steward.** Seneſcallus, ſecundariæ curiæ ſummus prætor. *Seneſchal.*

A **Lieutenant civil, a Delegate, or Judge of ordinary queſtions between party and party.** Recuperatorius prætor. *Lieutenant civil.*

A **Lieutenant criminal, or Judge delegate in criminal matters.** Quæſtionum Judex. *Lieutenant criminel.*

The chief Lieutenant, or delegate Judge. Primarius prætor. *Lieutenant general.*

The Lieutenant ſpecial, or ſecond Judge. Secundarius prætor. *Lieutenant particulier.*

A **Sheriff.** Tribunus capitalis. *Prevoſt.*

A **Treaſurer.** Quæſtor. *Tréſorier.*

An Aſſeſſor in matter of Subſidies. In tributario foro Judex. *Elu.*

A **Caſtellan, a Judge of greater authority than a Lord of a Manor.** Caſtellanus Judex. *Châtellain.*

Lawyers, and Officers belonging to Courts of Juſtice.
Perſonæ forenſes, & Adminiſtri.
Gens & Officiers de Juſtice.

An Advocate. Advocatus, patronus, cauſidicus. *Avocat.*

The Kings Advocate. Fiſci advocatus, regiarum cauſarum patronus. *Avocat du Roy, Avocat general.*

An Advocate or Counſellor for chamber-practice. Jus, (vel) de jure domi reſpondens patronus. *Avocat conſultant.*

A **Proctor.** Procurator, Cognitor. *Procureur.*

The Kings Proctor or Solicitor. Fiſci procurator. *Procureur du Roy.*

The Secretary or Clerk of Parliament. Supremæ Curiæ ſcriba, (vel) Tabellio, (vel) Commentarienſis. *Secretaire de Parlement.*

A **Clerk or Regiſter.** Tabularius. *Greffier.*

A **Clerk of Aſſiſes, or criminal Clerk.** Quæſtionum tabularius. *Greffier criminel.*

A **Clerk of a civil Court.** Recuperatorii judicii tabularius. *Greffier civil.*

A **Clerk of both Courts.** Utriuſq; fori tabellio. *Greffier criminel & civil.*

A **publick Notary.** Libellio, notarius. *Notaire.*

A **Clerk that writes for a Court.** Scriba. *Clerc de Palais.*

An Uſher or Meſſenger of a Court. Accenſus, i. Apparitor, is. *Huiſſier.*

A

A **Messenger that wears a chain and badge.** Torquatus apparitor. *Huissier de la chaine.*

A **Beadal, a Mace-bearer.** Clavatus accensus. *Bedeau, Massier.*

A **Sheriffs Officer.** Lictor, viator. *Archer de Prevost.*

A **Sergeant.** Accensus, Apparitor. *Sergent.*

A **Door-keeper of a Court.** Accensus ostiarius. *Sergent huissier.*

A **Sergeant that carries a Rod or small Mace.** Accensus virgatus. *Sergent à verge.*

A **foot-Sergeant, a foot-Officer that can only arrest within the town.** Accensus pedarius. *Sergent à pied.*

A **Horse-man, Officer or Sergeant who arrests any where within the Jurisdiction.** Accensus Equester. *Sergent à cheval.*

The Office of a Sergeant. Apparitura. *Office de Sergent.*

A **common Crier, or Crier of a Court.** Præco, onis. *Crieur public.*

A **Goaler, or Keeper.** Carceris custos. *Geolier.*

A **Hang-man, an Executioner.** Tortor, carnifex. *Bourreau.*

A **prisoner or malefactor.** Reus, i. *Criminel.*

A **woman prisoner, or malefactor.** Rea. *Criminelle.*

A **Malefactor guilty of a capital crime.** Reus capitis. *Criminel en cas important.*

Criminality, or a criminal case. Res capitalis. *Criminauté.*

(Observe, that this word [Reus] is not only said of a malefactor, but also of every one that is pursued at Law for what cause soever.)

Punishments of Malefactors. Reorum supplicia. *Supplices de Criminels.*

The Rack. Tormentum. *Question, Géne, Torture.*

To put one upon the Rack. Reum torquere, quæstionem suppliciis exercere in reum. *Donner la question, mettre à la question.*

The pillory. Probrosus capitalium cippus. *Pilory, carquant.*

To sentence one to the pillory. Capitalis cippi damnare. *Condamner au Pilory, Pilorier.*

Put into the pillory. Ad infamem cippum collo vinctus. *Attaché au Pilory.*

Whipping. Virgarum supplicium. *Le foüet.*

To whip a malefactor. Flagello cædere reum publicé. *Foüetter un criminel.*

The strappado. Cruciaria trochlea. *Estrapade.*

To give one the strappado. Trochleæ supplicio torquere reum. *Donner l'estrapade.*

A Gibbet. Patibulum, crux. *Potence.*

To hang one. In patibulo reum suspendere. *Pendre.*

To pinch and tear off the flesh with hot pinsers. Candenti forcipe reum laniare, convellere. *Tenailler.*

To break a malefactor on the wheel. Rotâ capitali reum affigere. *Roüer.*

To quarter a malefactor. Reum quadratim dissecare. *Ecarteler.*

To burn one. Igni damnare, reum cremare. *Brûler, condamner au feu.*

To fine or amerce one. Mulctam reo

reo imponere, infligere. *Condamner à l'amande.*

To condemn one to the Gallies. Quempiam scalmo vel remigio addicere, ad remum vel ad triremes damnare. *Condamner quelqu'un aux Galeres.*

To banish one. Mulctare aliquem exilio, aliquem in exilium ejicere. *Bannir quelqu'un.*

To condemn one to perpetual Imprisonment. Æternis tenebris vinculisq; aliquem mandare. *Condamner quelqu'un aux prisons perpetuelles.*

To hang one in Effigie. Suspendere aliquem patibulo de tabella. *Pendre quelqu'un en effigie.*

A Reparation of Honour. Mulcta honoraria. *Amande honorable.* (This is a most ignominious punishment in France; the Offender being obliged to march through the city bare-footed and bare-headed with a lighted torch in his hand, and at some publick place ask pardon of the person offended.)

To cut out the tongue. Linguam alicui præscindere. *Couper la langue.*

To burn with a hot Iron. Candenti ferro rei manum, frontem, aut humeros inurere; rei manum, frontem, aut humeros candentis ferri stigmate imprimere. *Marquer avec un fer chaud.*

Note, that the following Law-terms differ from those in use with us; the English translation complying with the French Original, and the municipal Laws of France being chiefly the civil Law.

Law-terms. Verba forensia. *Quelques termes de Palais.*

Justice, Law. Jus, ris, æquum. *Justice.*

To do Justice, to hear and determine causes. Jus suum petenti addicere. *Rendre justice.*

To administer Justice, to decide things in Law. Jus dicere. *Exercer la justice.*

To sue, to implead, to prosecute the Law against one. In jus vocare aliquem, litem intendere alicui. *Appeller ou mettre en justice.*

To be at Law. Judicio experiri. *Estre en justice, ou en procez.*

A just Judge. Æquus judex. *Justicier qui rend bonne justice.*

A strict Judge, a great Justitiary. Æqui observantissimus judex. *Grand Justicier.*

Jurisdiction. Jurisdictio. *Justice, Jurisdiction.*

High Justice, (or an absolute power and jurisdiction like that of our Judges of Assise, or Oyer and Terminer.) Jus vitæ & necis, jus virgarum ac securium. *Haute Justice.*

Mean Justice, (or a lesser Jurisdiction somewhat like that of our Justices of the peace in their quarter Sessions.) Jus carceris & mulctæ. *Moyenne justice,* (a term purely French.)

Low Justice, (or the lowest kind of Jurisdiction among the French, being a right of summoning, arresting or attaching, and amercing; and to which kind of Jurisdiction the powers exercised by several Lords in their Courts-Baron seems not much different.) Jus vocationis,

cationis, prehenſionis, ac levioris mulctæ. *Baſſe juſtice.*

A Judgment or Sentence of the Court. Judicium, judicis ſententia. *Jugement, ſentence de Juge.*

A Judgment or Sentence upon the firſt point in controverſie. Primoris cognitionis judicium. *Jugement de premiere inſtance.*

A definitive Sentence. Extremæ diſceptationis judicium. *Jugement definitif.*

A deciſive and peremptory ſentence. Decretorium judicium, peremptorium judicium. *Jugement deciſif & peremptoire.*

A præparatory Judgment, a precedent or rulèd caſe. Præjudicium. *Jugement diſpoſitif, prejugé.*

The matter of the Sentence, the order of Law. Judicatum. *Jugement contenu de la ſentence.*

To obey the Sentence. Judicatum facere. *Satisfaire au jugement.*

A Suit in Law. Cauſa, controverſia, lis. *Cauſe, procez.*

A cauſe or action civil. Ordinaria cauſa, ordinariæ cognitionis (vel) recuperatorii judicii controverſia, lis recuperatoria. *Cauſe civile.*

A criminal cauſe, inditement, or action penal. Quæſtio, capitis cauſa, extraordinaria controverſia. *Cauſe criminelle.*

An appeal, or action upon an appeal. Provocationis cauſa, lis ex provocatione, appellatoria controverſia. *Cauſe d'appel.*

To bring a cauſe to the Advocate, to go to counſel. Litem patrono, (vel) ad patronum deferre. *Preſenter ſa cauſe à un Avocat.*

To take addice on a cauſe. De ſua cauſa peritos juris conſulere, conſulta peritorum in ſua lite inquirere. *S'conſeiller ſur ſa cauſe.*

To plead ones own cauſe. Cauſam ſuam per ſe agere, dicere, defendere pro ſe, (vel) in ſua cauſa dicere apud judices. *Plaider ſa cauſe par ſoy-même.*

A good cauſe or clear caſe in Law. Cauſa egregiè inſtructa ab juris auxiliis. *Cauſe bien fondée en droit.*

A doubtful caſe in Law. Cauſa anceps, vel, dubii juris. *Cauſe mal fondée en droit.*

To obtain a Verdict. Cauſam obtinere, vincere. *Gaigner ſa cauſe.*

To be caſt at Law, to loſe the cauſe. Cauſâ cadere, cauſam perdere, amittere. *Perdre ſa cauſe.*

To yield or give the cauſe for loſt. Cauſam tradere adverſariis. *Donner cauſe gaignée à ſes adverſaires.*

The ſtate of the caſe. Cauſæ cognitio, ex ſimplici, nudáq; formula. *Sommaire, ou ſimple connoiſſance d'une cauſe.*

To take the ſtate or abſtract of the caſe. Summa tantùm capita cauſæ breviter cognoſcere. *Prendre ſommaire connoiſſance d'une cauſe.*

A cauſe in the Judges paper for trial. Cauſa in album diſceptandarum relata. *Cauſe miſe en Rôle.*

A cauſe called in courſe. Citata præconio apparitoris cauſa. *Cauſe appellée à tour de Rôle.*

A cauſe called by favour of the Court. Cauſa extra ordinem in cognitionem vocata. *Cauſe appellée par* [placet] *hors de Rôle.*

A cauſe tryed in open Court. Cauſa in foro dicta. *Cauſe plaidée en pleine audiance.*

A cauſe tryed privately. Cauſa in abdito judicum conſeſſu acta *Cauſe plaidée à huis clos.*

A Suit in Law. Lis, itis. controverſia. *Procez.*

A verbal Process, a Bill in Chancery, a Declaration, or the acts of Court. Exscripta rei gestæ acta. *Procez verbal.*

To draw a verbal process, a bill in Chancery, a declaration, or the acts of Court. Rerum cognitarum acta conficere. *Dresser un procez verbal.*

To bring an action against one. Alicui litem intendere; aliquem in jus vocare. *Intenter procez ou action à quelqu'un.*

To draw a brebiate of the Case. Litem judicandam digerere. *Instruire un procez.*

To report a Case. Litem, (vel) de lite ad consilium renunciare. *Rapporter un procez.*

To end a Cause by tryal. Litem dijudicare, judicio decidere. *Vuider un procez.*

The particulars of a Case. Litis instrumenta. *Les pieces d'un procez.*

To give judgment upon a full inspection of the particulars and evidence. Ex inspectis auctoritatibus litem dijudicare. *Juger un procez, pieces veües.*

To give judgment in favour of one. Litem alicui addicere, adjudicare; secundùm aliquem ferre sententiam. *Juger un procez en faveur de quelqu'un.*

He has obtained judgment, and is discharged the Court. Judicio absolutus est. *Il a esté mis hors de cour & de procez.*

An action. Actio. *Action, procez.*

To enter or bring an action. Litem intendere. *Intenter une action, actionner.*

To grant an action, (as in the Civil Law.) Dare actionem. *Donner action.*

To have an action against one. Actionem habere in aliquem. *Avoir action contre quelqu'un.*

To admit of the action of one against another. Dare alicui actionem in alium. *Recevoir l'action d'une personne contre un autre.*

A personal action. Actio in personam. *Action personnelle.*

A real action. Actio in rem. *Action réelle.*

A criminal action. Actio capitis. *Action criminelle.*

An action in case of injury. Actio injuriarum. *Action en cas d'injure.*

An action upon a promise, an assumpsit. Actio ex sponsu. *Action en cas de promesse.*

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Court of a Prince. De Aula Principis. *De la Cour d'un Prince.*

WE ſhall not here deſcribe the parts of the Court or Palace of a Prince, ſince we have already done that when we deſcribed the parts of a houſe. It will be ſufficient in this place to give an account of the chief Officers of the Courts of the King of Great Britain, and the moſt Chriſtian King, which may ſerve us for an example. Non hîc ſingulas Palatii, ſeu Aulæ regiæ partes enumerabimus; id enim jam præſtitum à nobis eſt, cùm domûs privatæ partes explicaremus: ſatis fuerit, Aulæ Regis Magnæ Britanniæ, Chriſtianiſſimíq; præcipuorum Miniſtrorum nomina, exempli cauſâ, hoc loco recenſere. *Nous ne décrirons pas icy les parties de la Cour ou du Palais d'un Prince, puiſque nous l'avons déja fait, en décrivant celles d'une maiſon: ce ſera aſſez de faire le dénombrement des Officiers de la Cour du Roy de la Grand Bretagne, & du Roy tres-chrétien, leſquelles nous ſerviront d'exemple en cét endroit.*

Officers of the Crown of England. Regni Angliæ Miniſtri. *Officiers de la Couronne d'Angleterre.*

The Lord High Steward of England. Summus Angliæ Seneſcallus. *Grand Maître d'Angleterre.*

The Lord high Chancellor. Summus Cancellarius. *Grand Chancelier.*

Lord high Treaſurer. Præfectus ærarii, (vulgò) ſummus Theſaurarius. *Grand Tréſorier.*

Lord Preſident of the Kings Councel. Conſiliarius capitalis, ſeu regii Concilii Præſes. *Preſident du Conſeil du Roy.*

Lord Privy Seal. Privati ſigilli Cuſtos. *Garde du Sél privé.*

Lord high Chamberlain. Summus Camerarius. *Grand Chambellan.*

Lord high Conſtable. Conſtabularius capitalis. *Grand Connétable.*

Earl Marſhal. Primarius Deſignator, (vulgò) Comes Mareſcallus. *Grand Mareſchal.*

Lord high Admiral. Thalaſſiarcha, ſeu Præfectus marinus, (vulgò) Admirallus. *Admiral, grand Maître des mers, & ſurintendant de la Navigation.*

The chief Officers of the Kings Houſhold, who have the government of the Family in matters Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military. Primarii Regiæ domûs Adminiſtri, quibus rei eccleſiaſticæ, civilis, & militaris cura in familia Regia commiſſa eſt. *Les Officiers principaux de la Maiſon du Roy, qui ont le ſoin des choſes Eccleſiaſtiques, Civiles, & Militaires dans la Famille Royale.*

The Dean of the Chapel. Sacrarii regii Decanus. *Doyen de la Chapelle du Roy.*

The Lord Steward of the Kings

Houſhold. Magiſter regii Palatii. *Le grand Maître de la maiſon du Roy.*

The Lord Chamberlain of the Kings houſe. Magiſter regii thalami. *Le grand Chambellan.*

The Maſter of the Horſe. Comes ſacri ſtabuli, vel regii ſtabuli Magiſter. *Grand Ecuyer.*

The Captain of the Guards. Prætorio præfectus; Regiæ cohortis tribunus. *Capitaine des Gardes du Roy.*

Under theſe principal Officers of His Majeſties Houſhold, are almoſt all the other Officers and Serbants, whoſe names (being ſo many) could not be conbenientlp inferred in this little treatiſe. Primariis hiſce adminiſtris ſubſunt ferè omnes regiæ familiæ domeſtici, quorum appellationes, (cùm multæ ſint) ſingulatim hîc percenſere, ab hujus inſtituti ratione alienum foret. *Sous ces Officiers principaux ſont preſque toutes les autres domeſtiques de la maiſon du Roy; mais puis qu'ils ſont en grand nombre, ce ſera hors du deſſein de cét petit ouvrage que de les particulariſer en cét endroit.*

Officers of the Crown of France.

Regni Galliæ Miniſtri. *Officiers de la Couronne de France.*

The Conſtable of France. Rei bellicæ ſummus Præfectus ac Magiſter, (vulgò) Comeſtabilis. *Connétable.*

The Chancellor. Cancellarius. *Chancelier,* (a Chaſe-war, an Officer of the Chancery. Cerarii Adminiſter. *Chauffe-cire.*)

A Mareſtal of France. Gallicorum Caſtrorum ſummus Præfectus, (vulgò) Mareſcallus. *Mareſchal de France.*

Admiral of France. Rei maritimæ Præfectus; mari cum imperio præpoſitus. *Admiral, Grand Maître des mers, chef & ſurintendant de la Navigation.*

The Vice-admiral. Rei maritimæ Præfecti legatus. *Vice-admiral.*

The General of the Gallies. Triremium ſummus Præfectus. *General des Galeres.*

The Colonel General of the Infantry. Tribunus militum. *Colonel General de l'Infanterie.*

Colonel General of the Horſe. Magiſter equitum. *Colonel General de la Cavalerie.*

The great Maſter, or General of Artillery. Supremus armamentarii Magiſter. *Grand Maître de l'Artillerie.*

Officers of the Kings houſe.

Regiæ domûs Adminiſtri. *Officiers de la Maiſon du Roy.*

The great Maſter or Steward of France, heretofore Maire of the Palace. Magiſter regii palatii. *Grand Maître de France, (autrefois Maire du Palais, Comte du Palais, Seneſchal de France.)*

The Maſter of the Horſe. Regii ſtabuli Magiſter. *Grand Eſcuyer de France.*

The Chamberlain. Magiſter regii thalami. *Grand Chambellan:* (theſe three great men are likewiſe Officers of the Crown.)

A Gentleman of the Bed-chamber. Nobilis Cubicularius. *Gentilhomme de la chambre.*

The Lord high Almoner. Supremus regiarum largitionum Præfectus, (vulgò) magnus Franciæ Eleemoſynarius. *Grand Aumônier de France.*

The

The ordinary Judge of the Kings Houſhold. Familiæ regiæ præpoſitus, & primus prætor. *Grand Prevoſt de l'Hôtel.*

The Maſter of the Ceremonies. Supremus rituum Magiſter. *Grand Maître des Ceremonies.*

The great Huntſman of France. Venatorum regiorum præfectus. *Grand Veneur de France.*

The great Falconer of France. Falconiorum aucupum princeps. *Grand Fauconier.*

The great Maſter of the Wolfe-hunters. Lupariorum venatorum præfectus. *Grand Louvetier.*

The chief Harbinger. Hoſpitiorum deſignator primarius. *Grand Mareſchal de Logis.*

The under Harbinger or Fourrier. Hoſpitiorum metator. *Fourier.*

The Maſter of Requeſts. Libellorum ſupplicum Magiſter. *Maître des Requêtes.*

Maſter of the Ceremonies. Ceremoniarum moderator. *Maître des Ceremonies.*

The Introducer of Ambaſſadors. Legatorum apud Regem admittendorum Adminiſter. *Introducteur, ou Conducteur des Ambaſſadeurs.*

The chief or great Pantler. Summus rei panariæ Adminiſter. *Premier ou grand Panetier.*

The chief or great Cup-bearer. Supremus pincerna. *Premier ou grand Eſchanſon.*

The chief Carver. Primarius ſector menſarius. *Premier Eſcuyer tranchant.*

The Steward of the Houſe. Regiæ menſæ Adminiſter. *Maître d'Hôtel.*

The Maſter of the Wardrobe. Regii veſtiarii cuſtos. *Maître de la Garderobe.*

The chief Querry. Equeſtris pecuariæ minoris præfectus. *Premier Ecuyer, (qu'on appelle Monſieur le Premier.)*

The Clerk or Secretary of the Kings Chamber. Cubicularius amanuenſis. *Secretaire de la chambre, ou de commandement.*

An Uſher of the Chamber. Accenſus oſtiarius. *Huiſſier de la chambre.*

A Groom of the Chamber. Cubicularius miniſter. *Valet de la chambre.*

A Yeoman of the Wardrobe. Veſtiarii famulus. *Valet de la Garderobe.*

The Governor of the King (during his minority.) Regis Educator. *Gouverneur du Roy.*

The Kings Preceptor. Regis Præceptor. *Precepteur du Roy.*

The Kings Confeſſor. Regi à confeſſionibus. Regis Confeſſarius. *Confeſſeur du Roy.*

The Kings Phyſician. Regis medicus. *Medecin du Roy.*

The Captain of his Guards. Prætorio præfectus; Regiæ cohortis tribunus. *Capitaine des gardes du corps.*

The Regiment of Guards. Cohors prætoria, (vel) prætoriana. *Regiment des Gardes.*

An exempt of the Guards. Prætorianus immunis. *Exempt des Gardes.*

An Overſeer or Controuller of the Exchequer. Ærario præfectus. *Intendant des Finances.*

The Treaſurer. Supremus ærarii præfectus. *Surintendant des Finances.*

Controuller general of the Exchequer. Spectator, exactor; alienæ fidei in adminiſtratione ærarii. *Controulleur general des Finances.*

A Miniſter of State. Reipublicæ adminiſtrator. *Miniſtre d'Eſtat.*

A Knight or Gentleman of Honour to the Queen. Reginæ deductor honorarius. *Chevalier d'honneur de la Reine.*

A Courtier. Aulicus. *Courtiſan.*

A Dreſſing-maid to the Queen. Reginæ ornatrix, (vel) coſmeta; Reginæ cultui, mundóq; præfecta. *Dame d'atour de la Reine.*

A Maid of Honor to the Queen. Honoraria, primariaq; Reginæ aſſecla. *Dame d'honneur de la Reine.*

The Magiſtrates of a Province and Town.

Provinciarum, Urbiúmq; Magiſtratus. *Officiers de Province & de Ville.*

The Governor of a Province. Provinciæ gubernator. *Gouverneur de Province.*

A Governor for the King, or a Lord Lieutenant. Prorex, gis. *Gouverneur pour le Roy.*

The Kings Lieutenant (as in France.) Proregis legatus. *Lieutenant de Roy.*

A Governor of a Garriſon-town. Urbis præfectus. *Gouverneur d'une place.*

An Agent for a Country or Province. Publicæ rei procurator in loco quopiam. *Procurateur d'un païs.*

The Major of a Town. Major urbis, prætor. *Maire d'une Ville.*

A Magiſtrate appointed by the King in a town, (as is uſual in France.) Principis legatus in urbe. *Viguier.*

An Alderman. Senator, (vulgò Aldermannus.) *Senateur.*

A Recorder of a town. A memoria, vel memoriæ magiſter. *Juge aſſiſtant au Maire, ou au Gouverneur d'une Ville.*

A Treaſurer or Chamberlain of a town. Urbis ærario præfectus. *Receveur, ou Tréſorier de Ville.*

A Conſul or Sheriff (in a town of France.) Conſul, is. *Conſul, Echevin, Capitou, Jurat, Syndic.*

Such a Conſul or Sheriffs man or Officer. Accenſus conſularis. *Valet de Conſul.*

A Town-Clerk. Civilis prætorii ſcriba. *Secretaire de Ville.*

An Aſſeſſour. Aſſeſſor. *Aſſeſſeur.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of an Arcenal. De Armamentario. *De l'Arſenac.*

WE ſhall here gibe an account of ſuch arms offenſibe and defenſibe as are uſually to be found in an Arcenal; then we ſhall ſpeak of thoſe that uſe them, to wit, of Soulbiers and Officers of Wiar. Laſtly, we ſhall bibide an armp into its parts, and ſap ſomewhat of Fortifications. Armorum genera omnia hoc loco recenſebimus, quæ in armamentario inveniri ſolent; tum ad eos qui illis utuntur, hoc eſt, ad milites & belli præfectos veniemus. Deniq; aciem ipſam ſuas in partes dividemus, ſimul ac de munitionibus perpauca deliberaverimus. *Nous ferons icy le dénombrement des armes offenſives & defenſives qui ſe trouvent dans un Arſenac; nous viendrons enſuitte aux perſonnes qui s'en ſervent, qui ſont les Soldats & les Officiers de Guerre. Enfin nous diviſerons le corps d'une Armée en ſes parties, & dirons un mot des Fortifications.*

Offenſibe Arms. Arma offendentia. *Armes offenſives.*

A Cannon. Tormentum bellicum. *Canon.*

A double Cannon. Tormentum majoris modi. *Double Canon.*

A braſs Cannon. Tormentum æreſuſum. *Canon de fonte.*

An iron Gun or Cannon. Tormentum ferreum. *Canon de fer.*

The mouth of a Cannon. Os tormenti. *L'ame, ou la bouche d'un Canon.*

The touch-hole of a Cannon. Tormenti lumen, tenue ab tergo foramen. *La lumiere d'un Canon, le petit trou par où l'on donne le feu.*

The breach of a Cannon. Tormenti tergum. *La culaſſe d'un canon.*

The carriage of a Cannon, or of any other piece. Armamentum, inſtructus, ûs. *L'affuſt d'un canon, ou de quelqu'autre piece que ce ſoit.*

To caſt a Cannon. Tormentum conflare. *Fondre un canon.*

To charge or load a Cannon. Pulvere pyrio, ferreóq; globulo tormentum inſtruere. *Charger un canon.*

To level a Cannon, or make a Gun bear againſt. Tormentum librare, dirigere, obvertere in aliquem locum. *Braquer un canon.*

To fire or diſcharge a Cannon. Tormentum diſplodere, explodere. *Tirer, ou décharger un canon.*

The ſhot of a Cannon. Tormenti jactus, vel, emiſſio. *Volée de canon.*

To diſmount a Cannon. Tormentum ex armamento dejicere. *Démonter un canon.*

To nail up a Cannon. Tormentum adactis clavis obſtruere, tormenti lumen extinguere. *Enclouër un canon.*

A Culberin, a field-piece. Colubrina. *Coleuvrine, piece de Campagne.*

A Falcon, a piece of Artillery. Falco bellicus. *Faucon, piece d'Artillerie.*

A Falconet. Falcunculus. *Fauconneau.*

A Fowler, (a piece of ſhip artillery.) Nauticum tormentum inutile, (vel) inſitivum. *Perrier.*

A Petard. Pyloclaſtrum. *Petard.*

To petard a Gate. Admoto pyloclaſtro fores perfringere. *Petarder une porte.*

A Bomb or Fire-pot. Olla igniaria miſſilis. *Bombe.*

A Granadoe. Igniaria bolis, idis. *Grenade.*

A Muſket. Sclopus, (vel) ſtlopus major. *Mouſquet.*

A Fuſil or Fire-lock, an Arquebuze, a Carabin. Catapulta, æ. *Fuſil, Arquebuze, Carabine.*

A Piſtol. Sclopus minor, ſtlopus brevior. *Piſtolet.*

A Bullet. Glans, dis. globulus, i. pila, æ. plumbea glans. *Balle d'arme à feu.*

Gun-powder. Pulvis pyrius, ſulfuratus, igniarius. *Poudre d'arme à feu.*

Match. Reſtis ignita, funiculus igniarius. *Mêche.*

A Javelin, a Dart. Jaculum, i. telum, i. telum miſſile. *Javelot, dart, trait.*

A half Pike. Pilum, i. *Eſpieu.*

A Sling. Funda, æ. *Fronde, ou fonde.*

An Arrow. Sagitta, æ. *Flêche.*

A Bow. Arcus, ûs. *Arc.*

A Quiver. Pharetra, æ. *Carquois.*

A Battle-ax. Clava militaris. *Maſſe d'armes.*

A Pole-ax. Securis equeſtris. *Hache d'armes.*

A Lance. Lancea, æ. *Lance.* (The reſt of the Lance. Lanceæ mora. *Arreſt de Lance.*)

A Halbard. Haſta, æ. *Halebarde.*

The ſtaff of a Halbard. Haſtile, is, n. *Hampe de Halebarde.*

A Spear. Sariſſa, æ. haſta, æ. *Javeline.*

A Partizan. Longi latiq; ſpiculi haſta. *Pertuiſane.*

A Pike. Prælonga haſta, oblonga haſta. *Pique.*

A Cimeter, a Sbable, a Cutlaſs. Acinaces, vel, acinacis, is, m. *Cimiterre, Sabre, Coutelas.*

A Sword. Enſis, is. gladius, ferrum. *Epée.*

The handle of a Sword. Capulus. *Poignée d'Epée.*

The pommel of a Sword. Pila capularis. *Pommeau d'Epée.*

The hilt or guard of a Sword. Scutula capularis. *Garde d'Epée.*

The blade of a Sword. Lamina. *Lame d'Epée.*

The point of a Sword. Mucro, onis. *Pointe d'Epée.*

The middle of the Blade. Laminæ medium. *Le fort d'une Epée.*

A Poniard, Bayonet. Sica, æ. pugio, onis, m. *Poignard, Bayonette.*

Defenſive Arms. Arma defendentia. *Armes défenſives.*

A Helmet, a Cask, a Headpiece, a Morrion. Galea, æ. caſſis, idis. *Caſque, Heaume, Armet, Pot en tête, Morion, habillement de tête.*

The viſer of a Helmet. Speculare tegmen, buccula, æ. *Viſiere de Caſque.*

A flat Helmet. Galea plana. *Salade. Caſque plat.*

A Gorget. Collare ferreum. *Gorgerette, Gorgevin, Hauſſe-col.*

A Breaſt-plate. Pectorale ferreum. *Plaſtron.*

A Cuirass. Lorica, æ. *Cuiraſſe.*

An Habergeon. Lorica levior. *Corcelet.*

A Gambeze, (armour for the arm)

arm.) Brachiale ferreum. *Brassal.*

A Gantlet. Ferrea manica. *Gantelet.*

Cuisses, (armor for the thighs.) Femorale ferreum. *Cuissar.*

Pully-pieces, (armour for the knees.) Genuale ferreum. *Genoüillere.*

A Buckler, a Shield. Clypeus, vel, clypeum, i. scutum, i. parma, æ. *Bouclier, Rondache, Pavois.*

A Target or Shield like a half Moon. Pelta, æ. *Bouclier à figure de croissant.*

A Coat of Mail. Hamatus thorax. *Cote de Maille.*

A Jack of Mail. Lorica hamatilis. *Jaque de Maille.*

A Coat-armour, a long Coat worn over armor. Sagum militare. *Cote d'armes.*

A Souldier in compleat armor. Cataphractus miles. *Soldat armé à crud.*

Military Persons. Personæ militares. *Gens de Guerre.*

A General of an Army. Exercitûs imperator, vel, ductor. *General d'Armée.*

A Lieutenant General. Imperatoris legatus. *Lieutenant General.*

A General of the Horse. Magister equitum. *Colonel de la Cavalerie.*

A General of the Foot. Tribunus militum. *Colonel de l'Infanterie.*

A Colonel, or (with the French) a Maistre de Camp. Legionis magister. *Maître de camp, celuy qui commande un Regiment.*

A Mareschal de Camp Castrorum præfectus. *Mareschal de camp.*

A Captain. Dux, ductor. *Capitaine.*

A Captain of a Troop of Horse. Equestris turmæ ductor. *Capitaine de Cavalerie.*

A Lieutenant of such a Captain. Turmæ ductoris legatus. *Lieutenant de tel Capitaine.*

A Captain of a Company of Foot. Centurio, onis. *Capitaine, chef d'une compagnie de gens de pied.*

A Lieutenant of Foot. Subcenturio, onis. *Lieutenant d'une compagnie de gens de pied.*

A Cornet, a Guidon. Equestris turmæ signifer, eques vexillarius. *Cornette, Guidon, Porte-guidon.*

An Ensign, Ensigne-bearer. Signifer, eri. Vexillarius. *Enseigne, Porte-enseigne.*

A Drummer. Tympanista, (vel) Tympanotriba, æ. *Tambour, Joüeur de Tambour.*

A Sergeant of Battel, or a Major General. Pugnæ structor, (vel) ordinator. *Sergent de bataille.*

A Sergeant of a Company. Centuriæ structor. *Sergent d'une compagnie.*

A Corporal. Ductor manipularius, decurio. *Corporal, chef d'une Escoüade.*

A Brigadier. Militaris globi præfectus. *Brigadier.*

A private Souldier. Miles, itis. miles gregarius. *Soldat.*

A File-leader. Præstes, itis. *Chef de file, Soldat appointé.*

A Bringer up. Uragus, i. *Serrefile, Soldat appointé.*

A King at Arms. Rex fecialis. *Roy d'Armes.*

A Herauld at Arms. Caduceator fecialis, is. *Heraut d'Armes.*

A Trooper. Eques. *Gendarme, Cavalier, Maître, Homme de cheval.*

A Foot-souldier. Pedes, itis. *Piéton, Fantassin, Homme de pied.*

A Lancer. Lancearius. *Lancier.*

A Pike-man. Haſtatus. *Piquier.*

A Lanſpaſſade. Semi-haſtatus. *Lanſpeſſade.*

A Muſketer, a Fuſelier, an Arquebuſier, a Carabine. Catapultarius, fiſtulator. *Mouſquetaire, Fuſelier, Arquebuſier, Carabin.*

A Trols-bow-man. Baliſtarius, *Arbaletier.*

An Archer, or Bow-man. Sagittarius. *Archer.*

A Slinger. Funditor, is. fundibularius. *Frondeur.*

A Gunner. Tormentorum librator, exploſor. *Canonier.*

A Miner. Foſſor cunicularius, murorum perfoſſor. *Mineur.*

A Pioneer. Foſſor caſtrenſis. *Gaſtadour, Pionnier.*

A Sentinel. Vigil, is. excubitor, explorator. *Sentinelle.*

A Sentinel perdue. Periculo proximus vigil. *Sentinelle perdüe.*

To poſte or place a Sentinel. Speculatorem ſtatuere. *Poſer, aſſeoir une Sentinelle.*

To relieve a Sentinel. Excubitorem deducere. *Relever une Sentinelle.*

An Army. Acies, Exercitus. *Armée.*

The Vanguard. Prima acies. *Avantgarde.*

The main Body. Media acies. *Corps de bataille.*

The Reereguard. Acies. *Arriere-garde.*

The Reſerve. Subſidiarii, orum. *Corps de Reſerve.*

A flying Army, a Camp volant. Expedita manus, caſtra volatica vel tralatitia. *Camp volant.*

Forces for a reſerve. Subſidiariæ copiæ. *Trouppes ſubſidiaires.*

The Forlorn-hope. Velites, tum. Rorarii. *Enfans perdus.*

The Cavalry or Horſe. Equitatus, ûs. equeſtris acies. *Cavalerie.*

The Infantry or Foot. Peditatus, ûs. pedeſtris acies. *Infanterie.*

A Squadron, (ſaid only of Horſe.) Agmen equeſtre. *Eſcadron.*

A Battaillon, (for foot.) Agmen pedeſtre, acies, phalanx, gis. *Bataillon.*

To draw up a Battaillion. Agmen ordinare. *Ranger un bataillon.*

To break a Battaillion. Agmen perrumpere. *Rompre un bataillon.*

To break into, or charge through a Battaillion. Agmen penetrare. *Percer un bataillon.*

A Regiment. Legio, onis, ſ. *Regiment.*

A Troop of Horſe. Cohors, tis. turma, æ. *Companie de Cavalerie.*

A Company of Foot. Centuria, æ. *Companie d'Infanterie.*

A Rank, a line from flank to flank. Jugum, i. ordo, inis. ordo bellatorum, armatorum jugum. *Rang, ligne de flanc en flanc.*

To double the Ranks. Juga immiſſis jugis ampliare, augere, frequentare. *Doubler les rangs.*

A File from front to rear. Verſus, ûs. *File de tête en queüe.*

A Squadron of a Tozpozal, a Brigade. Manipulus, i. manus, ûs. globus, i. *Eſcoüade, Brigade.*

The Baggage. Impedimenta, orum. *Bagage.*

A Soldiers boy. Calo, onis. *Coujat.*

Fortifications. Munitiones. *Fortifications.*

Walls. Mœnia, um. muri, orum. *Murailles.*

A **Battlement of a Wall.** Pinna, æ. muri pinna. *Creneau de muraille.*

A **Caſtle.** Caſtrum. *Château.*

A **little Caſtle.** Caſtellum. *Petit Château.*

A **Fort or Fortreſs.** Propugnaculum. *Forteresse, Fort.*

To build a Fort. Propugnaculum exſtruere, excitare, conſtruere. *Bâtir un Fort.*

A **Fortification.** Munitio, munimentum, opera, (rum, ribus.) *Fortification.*

To make Fortifications, to fortifie a place. Locum operibus cingere, munitionibus firmare, munimentis inſtruere, operibus munitionibuſq; ſepire, obvallare. *Faire des fortifications, fortifier une place.*

A **Tower.** Turris, turritum propugnaculum. *Tour.*

A **Citadel.** Arx, cis. *Citadelle.*

A **Dungeon, or a platform in the middle of a Caſtle, whither the beſieged make their laſt refuge.** Supremum arcis propugnaculum, ſupremæ arcis inædificata munitio. *Donjon.*

A **lower Fort.** Arcis propugnaculum inferius. *Bas Fort.*

A **Baſtion.** Saxeus agger in aciem prominens. *Baſtion.*

A **Courtine.** Muri facies, aggeris frons, muri plana frons duo inter propugnacula. *Courtine.*

A **Wall rampired, or filled up in the inſide with earth.** Murus terreno aggere firmatus. *Muraille terraſſée.*

A **Port-hole for a piece of Ordnance.** Feneſtella jaculatoria, oſtiolum balliſtarium. *Embraſure, ou canoniere.*

A **Platform of Earth.** Terrenus agger. *Terre-plain, Cavalier.*

A **Parapet.** Peribolus. *Parapet.*

A **Ravelin.** Propugnaculum portæ prætentum. *Ravelin.*

A **falſe Way, or Out-wall.** Prætentum muro propugnaculum. *Fauſſe-braye.*

A **Ditch.** Foſſa, æ. *Foſſé.*

A **ſcarff or little wall without the main Rampire.** Muralis foſſæ interior lorica. *Eſcarpe.*

A **Counterſcarp.** Muralis foſſæ exterior lorica. *Contr'eſcarpe.*

The talus, or ſloping of the wall. Declivitas. *Glacis, Talus.*

A **Caſemate.** Crypta muralis. *Caſemate.*

A **Paliſſadoe.** Vallum, i. *Paliſſade.*

A **Half-moon.** Luneatum, (vel) cuneatum propugnaculum. *Demilune.*

A **Sentry or Watch-tower.** Specula, æ. *Echauguette, Guerite.*

A **Corridor, or cloſe way to the Ditch.** Imminens foſſæ porticus. *Corridor.*

A **covered or cloſe way.** Ab telis tuta porticus. *Chemin couvert.*

A **Redout.** Excurrens foſſæ munitio, procurrens è foſſæ latere caſtellum. *Redoute.*

A **Mantelet, or covered Gallery.** Vinea, æ. pluteus, ei. *Galerie couverte, Mantelet.*

A **Gabion.** Ampla & prælta corbita, ſporta grandior. *Gabion, Faſcines.*

A **defence of Gabions, or a Gabionade.** Agger ex fartis terrâ corbitis, munitio ingentibus ex ſportis terrâ plenis. *Gabionnade, fortification de Gabions.*

To defend ones ſelf with Gabions. Terrâ ſuffertis corbitis, ſtationem ſuam munire, obſepire. *Se gabionner.*

A Mine. Cuniculus, i. fossa subterranea. *Mine.*

To undermine. Cuniculum agere. *Faire une Mine.*

To spring a Mine. Cuniculo ignem applicare. *Faire jouer une Mine.*

To discover, give vent to, or find out a Mine. Cuniculum diffiare, cuniculum cuniculo excipere. *Evanter une Mine.*

A Countermine. Cuniculo objectus cuniculus. *Contre-mine.*

To countermine. Fossione adversâ, hostilem cuniculum excipere, aperire. *Faire une contre-mine.*

A little Mine. Castrensis operæ furnus. *Fourneau.*

A Trench. Fossa castrensis, fossa militaris. *Tranchée.*

A Trench defended with a Palissadoe. Vallo munita fossa. *Tranchée garnie de Palissade.*

The Trenches of a Camp. Castrorum fossa aggere munita. *Tranchée d'un camp.*

To intrench. Castra aggere cingere, vallatâ fossâ munire. *Faire une Tranchée.*

To carry on the Trenches. Aggerem & fossam ducere. *Conduire les Tranchées.*

To open the Trenches. Castrense vallum aperire. *Ouvrir une Tranchée.*

To force Trenches. Aggerem perrumpere. *Forcer une Tranchée.*

A Camp. Castra, orum. *Camp.*

To incamp, pitch a camp, or lay down before a town. Ad urbem castra ponere, metari, locare. *Planter, établir, asseoir le camp auprés d'une ville.*

A Camp intrenched and fortified. Castra vallo & aggere munita. *Camp retranché & fortifié.*

Provision, or Victuals for an Army. Annona, æ. commeatus, ûs. *Munition de bouche.*

Ammunition. Belli instrumenta & apparatus. *Munition de guerre.*

Some warlike Terms. Formulæ bellicæ. *Quelques Termes de Guerre.*

To beat up Drums, levy Forces, list, raise, or inrole Souldiers. Tympani signo copias comparare, milites conscribere, cogere. *Battre la caisse, lever des troupes, enrôler, ou amasser des soldats.*

To list ones self. Nomen dare. *S'enrôler.*

To pay Souldiers. Stipendium numerare militi. *Soldoyer, payer la solde.*

To muster an Army on a payday. Numerando stipendio exercitum lustrare, recensere. *Faire passer monstre à une Armée.*

A Souldier turned out of pay and rasphered. Ære dirutus & expunctus miles. *Soldat dissappointé, privé de sa gnontre, & cassé.*

A Souldier under pay. Stipendio ornatus miles. *Soldat appointé, prenant solde.*

A Volunteer. Miles voluntarius. *Soldat volontaire.*

A Souldier that serves upon his own cost. De suo merens miles, sui stipendii miles. *Soldat qui sert à ses frais.*

A raw or green Souldier that begins to carry arms. Miles qui stipendia inchoat. *Soldat qui commence à servir, à porter les armes.*

An old Souldier. Miles emeritus. *Soldat qui a servi son temps.*

To go out a scouting, to learn intelligence of the enemy. Vias insidere,

fidere, exploratum ire hoſtiles terras, excurrere ad explorandas vires & conſilia hoſtium, excurrendo explicari, ſubodorari conſilia hoſtium. *Battre l'eſtrade, aller à la découverte pour prendre langue des ennemis.*

To go out to pillage, or to plunder an enemies country. In hoſtiles agros excurrere ad prædandum. *Aller à la petite guerre.*

A narrow paſs. Itineris anguſtiæ, anguſta via, fauces. *Un défilé.*

To draw up an Army in battel-array. Aciem inſtruere, ordinare. *Ranger une Armée en bataille.*

To march with flying colours. Paſſis vexillis procedere. *Marcher enſeignes déployées.*

The march of an Army. Procedentis iter exercitûs. *La marche d'une Armée.*

A Countermarch. Reverſio in eum locum unde facta digreſſio eſt. *Contre-marche.*

To incamp. Caſtra ponere. *Camper.*

To ſend out Scouts. Exploratores mittere. *Envoyer aux nouvelles, prendre langue.*

To beat up a quarter. Partem aliquam copiarum hoſtilium delere. *Enlever un quartier.*

To reinforce an Army. Subſidiis aciem firmare. *Renforcer une Armée.*

To skirmiſh. Velitari, velitando hoſtem laceſſere. *Eſcarmoucher.*

A Skirmiſh. Velitatio, velitare prælium. *Eſcarmouche.*

To ſound a Charge. Canere bellicum. *Sonner la charge.*

To ſound the Retreat. Receptui canere. *Sonner la retraitte.*

A Battel, a Fight. Prælium, pugna, conflictus, ûs. *Bataille, combat.*

To fight or give battel. Cum hoſte confligere, acie congredi, prælium committere. *Donner, livrer bataille.*

To defeat the Enemy. Hoſtes fundere, diſſipare, profligare, delere. *Défaire les ennemis.*

To gain or win the battel, or the day. Victoriam ab hoſte referre, reportare. *Gaigner la bataille.*

To loſe the battel, or loſe the day. Victoriam amittere, ab hoſte vinci. *Perdre la bataille.*

A routed Army. Acies fuſa, diſſipata, profligata. *Armée en déroute.*

To make great ſlaughter of the enemies. Hoſtium ingentem cædem facere, ſtragem edere maximam. *Faire un grand carnage, une grande boucherie, ou tuerie des ennemis.*

To cry quarter, to yield. Se dedere, dediuonem facere, abjectis armis ſe victoris clementiæ permittere. *Demander quartier, ſe rendre.*

To give quarter. Hoſti ſupplici vitam concedere. *Donner quartier.*

To give no quarter, to put all to the edge of the ſword. Omnes internecione delere. *Ne donner point de quartier, faire tout paſſer par le fil de l'épée.*

To make an inſal, or ſurpriſe the Enemy by night. Nocturnam impreſſionem hoſtibus inferre. *Donner une eſcalade.*

To beſiege a place, to lay ſiege to it. Oppidum obſidere, obſidione cingere. *Aſſieger une place, y mettre le ſiege.*

To make ſallies. In hoſtes infeſtis armis erumpere, eruptionem facere. *Faire des ſorties.*

To raiſe a ſiege. Obſidionem ſolvere. *Lever le ſiege.*

To batter a place. Oppida mœ-

nia

nia tormentis quatere, diverberare, quatefacere, impetere. *Battre une place.*

To batter and ruine the Wall. Muri faciem quatere & labefactare. *Battre en courtine & en ruine.*

To batter down the walls, or make a breach with Cannot-shot. Muros bellicis tormentis diruere, labefactare, disjicere. *Abbattre les murailles à coups de canon.*

To undermine or dig into the root of a wall. Ima muri suffodere, subruere. *Aller à la sape.*

To set on the Miner. Fossorem admovere subruendis mœnibus. *Attacher le Mineur.*

To give the scalado. Scalis muros invadere. *Donner l'escalade.*

To take a town by scalado. Scalis admotis urbem expugnare. *Prendre une ville par escalade.*

To take a town by storm or assault. Urbem vi capere. *Prendre une ville par assault.*

To make an attack. Urbem oppugnare, urbi oppugnationem inferre. *Donner l'assaut.*

To beat off the attack. Oppugnationem propulsare, hostes ab aggressione repellere. *Repousser l'assaut.*

A general attack or assault. Generalis oppugnatio. *Assaut general.*

To demand Capitulation. Colloquium de arce dedenda exposcere. *Demander à capituler, à parlementer.*

To capitulate. Conditiones de arce dedenda utrinq; ferre. *Capituler.*

The Articles of Capitulation. Dedendæ arcis capita & leges. *Capitulation.*

The surrender of a place. Arcis deditio. *Reddition d'une place.*

To surrender the town to the besiegers. Urbem obsidentibus dedere, deditione tradere. *Rendre la ville aux assiegeans.*

To become master of a town. Urbe potiri. *Se rendre maître d'une ville.*

To put garrison into it. Præsidio illam firmare. *Y mettre garnison.*

CHAP. VII.

Of an Academy or Colledge for Sciences. De Scientiarum Academia. *De l'Academie des Sciences.*

The parts that constitute a Colledge are in the first place those that teach in it, and are taught. Secondly, the Arts and Sciences that are taught therein. Academiæ partes personæ primò sunt quæ ibi docent, & docentur. Tum scientiæ ipsæ, atq; artes ibidem tradi solitæ. *Les parties d'une Academie sont premierement les personnes qui y enseignent, & qui y sont enseignées. Secondement, les Sciences & les Arts qu'on y apprend.*

The persons that make a Colledge. Personæ Academicæ. *Les personnes d'une Academie.*

The Rector. Rector. *Recteur.*

The Chancellor. Cancellarius. *Chancelier.*

The Head or Prefect of a Colledge. Præfectus. *Prefect.*

A Professor or Tutor. Professor, Doctor, Magister. *Regent, ou Professeur.*

A Student, a Scholar. Discipulus, Scholasticus. *Ecolier, ou Disciple.*

A Doctor. Doctor. *Docteur.*

A licentiate Doctor. Doctor designatus, renunciatus. *Docteur licentié.*

To commence Doctor. Doctorem solemni ritu inaugurari, Doctoris gradu insigniri. *Passer Docteur, estre crée Docteur.*

A Batchellor. Bacelarius, vel, Baccalaureus, initiatus Theologicâ laureâ. *Bachelier.*

A Bedal. Bedallus. *Bedeau.*

Sciences. Scientiæ. *Les Sciences.*

Theology. Theologia. *Theologie.*

Philosophy. Philosophia. *Philosophie.*

Law. Jurisprudentia. *Jurisprudence.*

Medicine. Medicina. *Medecine.*

Mathematicks. Mathematica. *Mathematique.*

Dialectick or Logick. Dialectica. *Dialectique.*

Rhetorick. Rhetorica. *Rhetorique.*

Poetry. Poëtica. *Poësie.*

Grammar. Grammatica. *Grammaire.*

Theology. Theologia. *La Theologie.*

There are three kinds of Theology or Divinity. Triplex est Theologia. *Il y a trois sortes de Theologie.*

Positive Theology or Divinity. Theologia sacræ Scripturæ interpres. *Theologie positive.*

Moral Theology or Divinity. Theologia moralis seu ethica. *Theologie morale.*

School-Divinity or Theology. Theologia disceptatrix, seu contentiosa. *Theologie scholastique.*

That which treats of Controversies may be referred to this last. Ad hanc ultimam referri potest polemica, errorum & hæreseon profligatrix. *A cette derniere se peut rapporter celle qui traitte des controverses.*

Theology is of all Sciences the most noble, as well in respect of its object, as of its principles, end, and certainty. Theologia est scientiarum omnium longè nobilissima, tum ex objecto, tum ex principiis, tum ex fine, tum deniq; ex veritate & firmitate. *La Theologie est de toutes les sciences la plus noble, & par son objet, & par ses principes, & par sa fin, & par sa certitude.*

Positive Divinity. Theologia interpres sacræ Scripturæ. *La Theologie positive.*

The parts of it are the books of holy Scripture, which it interprets according to the judgment & sense of the Church and holy Fathers. Ejus partes Scripturæ sacræ libri sunt, quos ex Ecclesiæ Patrumq; sensu interpretatur & explicat. *Ses parties sont les livres de la sainte Ecriture, lesquels elle explique selon le sentiment de l'Eglise & des saints Peres.*

These sacred books are contained in the Old and New Testament. Hi sacri libri continentur in Veteri & Novo Testamento. *Ces livres sacrez sont contenus dans le Vieil & le Nouveau Testament.*

The Books of the Old Testament. Libri Veteris Testamenti. *Les Livres du Vieux Testament.*

Genesis. Genesis. *La Genese.*

Exodus. Exodus. *L'Exode.*

Lobiti-

Leviticus. Leviticus. *Le Levitique.*
Numbers. Numeri. *Les Nombres.*
Deuteronomp. Deuteronomium. *Le Deuteronome:* (these five Books were compoſed by Moſes.)
The Book of Joshua. Liber Joſuæ. *Le Livre de Joſué.*
The Book of Judges. Liber Judicum. *Le Livre des Juges.*
The Book of Ruth. Liber Ruth. *Le Livre de Ruth.*
The Books of Samuel and Kings. Regum libri quatuor. *Les quatre Livres des Rois.*
The two Books of Chronicles. Paralipomenon libri duo. *Les 2. Paralipomenes.*
The Book of Ezra. Liber Ezræ. *Le Livre d'Ezra.*
The Book of Nehemia. Liber Nehemiæ. *Le Livre de Nehemie.*
The Book of Esther. Estheris liber. *Le Livre d'Eſter.*
The Book of Job. Jobi liber. *Le Livre de Job.*
The Psalms of David. Davidis Psalterium. *Le Pseaume de David.*
The Proverbs of Solomon. Parabolæ Salomonis, seu liber Proverbiorum. *Les Paraboles de Salomon.*
Ecclesiastes. Ecclesiastes. *L'Eccleſiaſte.*
The Song of Songs. Canticum canticorum. *Le Cantique des cantiques.*
The Books of the Prophets. Libri Prophetarum. *Les Livres des Prophetes.*
Of Isaiah. Isaiæ. *D'Iſaie.*
Of Jeremiah. Jeremiæ. *De Jeremie.*
Of Ezekiel. Ezechielis. *D'Ezechiel.*
Of Daniel. Danielis. *De Daniel.*
Of Hosea. Oseæ. *D'Oſée.*
Of Joel. Joelis. *De Joel.*
Of Amos. Amos. *D'Amos.*
Of Obadiah. Abdiæ. *D'Abdias.*
Of Jonah. Jonæ. *De Jonas.*
Of Micah. Michææ. *De Michée.*
Of Nahum. Nahum. *De Nahum.*
Of Habakkuk. Habacuc. *D'Habacuc.*
Of Zephaniah. Sophoniæ. *De Sophonie.*
Of Haggai. Aggæi. *D'Aggée.*
Of Zechariah. Zachariæ. *De Zacharie.*
Of Malachi. Malachiæ. *De Malachie.*

The Books by some called Apocrypha.

Libri à nonnullis Apocryphi dicti.
Les Livres que quelques-uns appellent Apocryphes.

The Prayer of Manasseh. Manaſſæ oratio. *La Priere de Manaſſé.*
The two Books of Esdras. Eſdræ libri duo. *Le 2. d'Eſdras.*
The Book of Tobit. Tobiæ liber. *Le Livre de Tobie.*
The Book of Judith. Judithæ liber. *Le Livre de Judith.*
Part of the Book of Esther. Pars libri Estheris. *Une partie du Livre d'Eſther.*
The Book of Wisdom. Sapientiæ liber. *Le Livre de la Sageſſe.*
Ecclesiasticus. Ecclesiasticus. *L'Eccleſiaſtique.*
Baruch. Liber Baruch. *Livre de Baruch.*
The Song of the three Children. Canticum trium Puerorum. *Le Cantique des trois Enfans.*
The History of Susanna. Susannæ historia. *L'Hiſtoire de Suſanne.*
Of Bel and the Dragon. Beli & Draconis. *Du Bel & du Dragon.*
The two Books of Maccabees. Libri duo Maccabæorum. *Les deux Livres des Maccabées.*

The

The Books of the New Teſtament. Novi Teſtamenti libri. *Les Livres du Nouveau Teſtament.*

The four Evangiles, according to St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. Quatuor Evangelia, ſecundùm Matthæum, Marcum, Lucam, & Joannem. *Les quatre Evangiles, de S. Matthieu, de S. Marc, de S. Luc, & de S. Jean.*

The Acts of the Apoſtles written by St. Luke. Actus Apoſtolorum à Luca Evangeliſta conſcripti. *Les Actes des Apôtres compoſez par S. Luc.*

The fourteen Epiſtles of St. Paul. Quatuordecim Epiſtolæ Pauli Apoſtoli. *Les quatorze Epîtres de S. Paul.*

One to the Romans. Ad Romanos. *Une aux Romains.*

Two to the Corinthians. Ad Corinthos duæ. *Deux aux Corinthiens.*

To the Galatians. Ad Galatas. *Aux Galates.*

To the Epheſians. Ad Epheſos. *Aux Epheſiens.*

To the Philippians. Ad Philippenſes. *Aux Philippiens.*

To the Coloſſians. Ad Coloſſenſes. *Aux Coloſſiens.*

Two to the Theſſalonians. Ad Theſſalonicenſes duæ. *Deux aux Theſſaloniciens.*

Two to Timothy. Ad Timotheum duæ. *Deux à Timothée.*

To Titus. Ad Titum. *A Tite.*

To Philemon. Ad Philemonem. *A Philemon.*

To the Hebrews. Ad Hebræos. *Aux Hebreux.*

The two Epiſtles of St. Peter. Epiſtolæ duæ Petri Apoſtoli. *Les deux Epîtres de S. Pierre.*

The three Epiſtles of St. John. Epiſtolæ tres Joannis Apoſtoli. *Les trois Epîtres de S. Jean.*

The Epiſtle of St. James. Epiſtola Jacobi Apoſtoli. *Epître de S. Jacques.*

The Epiſtle of St. Jude. Epiſtola Judæ Apoſtoli. *Epître de S. Jude.*

The Revelation of St. John. Apocalypſis Joannis Apoſtoli. *L'Apocalypſe de S. Jean.*

Moral Theology. Theologia moralis. *La Theologie morale.*

The parts of it are the divers ſubjects it treats of, and it treats of the following. Eius partes res ſunt de quibus diſputat: diſputat autem de iis quæ ſequuntur. *Ses parties ſont les diverſes matieres qu'elle traitte, & elle traitte les ſuivantes.*

Of humane actions. De actibus humanis. *Des actions humaines.*

Of humane Laws. De legibus humanis. *Des Loix humaines.*

Of ſins. De peccatis. *Des pechez.*

Of Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures. De cenſuris Eccleſiaſticis. *Des cenſures Eccleſiaſtiques, qui ſont*

Excommunication. Excommunicatio, (ut vocant.) *L'Excommunication.*

Suſpenſion. Suſpenſio. *Suſpenſion.*

Interdiction. Interdictum. *L'Interdit.*

Irregularity. Irregularitas. *L'Irregularité.*

Of Vertues. De Virtutibus. *Des Vertus.*

Of acts of juſtice, and injuries. De juſtitia & injuriis. *Des actions de juſtice & des injuſtices.*

Of Contracts, which are these. De contractibus, (sunt autem hi.) *De contracts, qui sont ceux-cy.*

A donation. Donatio. *Donation.*

A Dowry or portion given in marriage. Dos, dotis. *Dot.*

A Loan. Mutuum commodatum. *Prêt.*

Usury. Usura. *Usure.*

A Fee-farm. Census. *Cense.*

An emption or buying. Emptio. *Achat.*

A bendition or sale. Venditio. *Vente.*

A permutation or exchange. Permutatio. *Change.*

A contract of society or partnership. Contractus societatis. *Contract de societé.*

Game or play. Ludus. *Jeu.*

A pawn or pledge. Pignus. *Gage.*

A trust left in ones hands to keep. Depositum. *Depost.*

A letting to hire or rent. Locatio. A renting or taking by Lease. Conductio. *Loüage.*

A renting of Land on condition to improve it. Emphyteusis, *Emphyteuse*, (a term in the civil Law.)

A Mortgage of Land. Hypotheca. *Hypotheque:* all these are contracts called in the civil Law (contractus nominati.)

Of last Wills and Testaments. De testamentis. *Des Testamens.*

Of Ecclesiastical Benefices. De beneficiis Ecclesiasticis. *Des benefices Ecclesiastiques.*

Of Swearing and Perjury. De juramento & perjurio. *Du jurement & du pariure.*

Of a Vow. De voto. *Du vœu.*

Of the state of Religion. De statu religionis. *De l'état de Religion.*

Of Tithes. De decimis. *Des dimes.*

Of Festival-days. De festis. *Des fêtes.*

Of Fasting. De jejunio. *Du jûne.*

Of Privileges. De privilegiis. *Des privileges.*

Of vices opposite to Religion, which are. De vitiis Religioni oppositis, quæ sunt. *Des vices opposez a la Religion, qui sont*

Superstition. Superstitio. *La Superstition.*

Witchcraft. Magia. *La Magie.*

Blasphemy. Blasphemia. *Le Blasphéme.*

Simony. Simonia. *La Simonie.*

Of Sacraments. De Sacramentis. *Des Sacremens.*

Of Indulgences. De Indulgentiis. *Des Indulgences.*

Scholastick or School-Divinity.

Theologia scholastica. *La Theologie scholastique.*

The parts of it are the following treatises, which it explains. Illius partes sequentes sunt tractatus, de quibus disceptat. *Ses parties sont les Traittez suivants, lesquels elle explique.*

Of God. De Deo. *De Dieu.*

Of Angels. De Angelis. *Des Anges.*

Of the Incarnation. De Incarnatione. *De l'Incarnation.*

Of the Sacraments in general. De Sacramentis generatim. *Des Sacremens en general.*

Of the Eucharist. De Eucharistia. *De l'Eucharistie.*

Of Penance. De Pœnitentia. *De la Penitence.*

Of Faith, Hope, and Charity. De Fide, Spe, & Charitate. *De la Foy, de l'Esperance, & de la Charité.*

Of

Of Justice and Right. De Justitia & Jure. *De la Justice & du Droit.*

Of humane actions. De actibus humanis. *Des actions humains.*

Of Sin and Grace. De peccato & gratia. *Du peché & de la Grace.*

Philosophy. Philosophia. *La Philosophie.*

The parts of it are, the Logicks, Physicks or natural Philosophy, the Metaphysicks, and the Ethicks or moral Philosophy, which is divided into Monastical, Oeconomical, and Political. Ejus partes sunt, Logica, Physica, Metaphysica, & moralis seu Ethica, quæ in Monasticam, Oeconomicam, & Politicam dividitur. *Ses parties sont la Logique, la Physique, la Metaphysique, & la Morale, laquelle se divise en Monastique, Oeconomique, & Politique.*

Logick. Logica. *Logique.*

Logick or Dialectick teaches the art of reasoning. Logica seu Dialectica ratiocinandi docet artem. *La Logique ou la Dialectique enseigne l'art de raisonner.*

It treats. Agit. *Elle traitte*

Of Universals. De universalibus. *Des universeaux.*

Of Genus, or a general kind. De genere. *Du genre.*

Of Species, or a special kind. De specie. *De l'espece.*

Of the Individual. De individuo. *De l'individu.*

Of property. De proprio. *Du propre.*

Of accident. De accidente. *De l'accident.*

Of the predicaments which are. De prædicamentis quæ sunt. *Des predicamens qui sont*

Substance. Substantia. *La substance.*

Quantity. Quantitas. *La quantité.*

Quality. Qualitas. *La qualité.*

Relation. Relatio. *La relation.*

Action. Actio. *L'action.*

Passion or reception. Passio seu receptio. *La passion ou reception.*

Passive power, or aptitude to receive. Potentia. *La puissance, ou capacité de recevoir.*

Duration. Duratio. *La durée.*

Situation. Situs. *La situation.*

Possession or having. Possessio seu habere. *La possession.*

Of Univocals. De univocis. *Des univoques.*

Of Equivocals. De Æquivocis. *Des equivoques.*

Of Analogals. De analogis. *Des analogues.*

Of a proposition or enunciation. De enunciatione. *De l'enonciation.*

Of a simple proposition. De enunciatione simplici. *De l'enonciation simple.*

Of a compound proposition. De enunciatione composita. *De l'enonciation composée.*

Of a proposition considered as to quantity and quality. De enunciatione spectata in quantitate & qualitate. *De l'enonciation considérée par la quantité & qualité.*

Of the matter of a proposition. De materia enunciationis. *De la matiere de l'enonciation.*

Of opposition. De oppositione. *De l'opposition.*

Of equipollency. De æquipollentia. *De l'equipollence.*

Of a Syllogism in general. De Syllogismo generatim. *Du Syllogisme en general.*

Of the material, formal, directive and perfective principles of a Syllogism. De Syllogismi principiis materialibus, formalibus, directivis, & perficientibus. *Des principes materiels, formels, directifs, & perfectifs du Syllogisme.*

Of the invention of the medium, or middle term. De medii termini inventione. *De l'invention du terme moyen.*

Of the Analysis or resolution of a Syllogism. De analysi Syllogismi. *De l'Analyse ou resolution du Syllogisme.*

Of an induction, an example, and an enthymeme. De inductione, exemplo, & enthymemate. *De l'induction, de l'exemple, & de l'enthymeme.*

Of a compounded Syllogism and a Dilemma. De Syllogismo composito, & dilemmate. *Du Syllogisme composé, & du Dilemme.*

Of a Demonstration in general. De demonstratione in universum. *De la demonstration en general.*

Of the degrees of necessity. De gradibus necessitatis. *Des degrés de necessité.*

Of the kinds of demonstration. De speciebus demonstrationis. *Des especes de demonstration.*

Of the properties of a demonstration. De proprietatibus demonstrationis. *Des proprietez de la demonstration.*

Of the effects and fruits of demonstration. De effectibus & fructibus demonstrationis. *Des effects & des fruits de la demonstration.*

Of Division. De divisione. *De la division.*

Of Definition. De definitione. *De la definition.*

Of Method. De methodo. *De la methode.*

Of a topical Syllogism. De Syllogismo topico. *Du Syllogisme topique.*

Of Topicks, or common places in general. De locis topicis generaliter. *Des lieux topiques en general.*

Of intrinsecal common places. De locis intrinsecis. *Des lieux intrinseques.*

Of conjunct common places. De locis conjunctis. *Des lieux conjoints.*

Of the common places of causes, of effects, of antecedents, concomitants, and adjuncts. De locis causarum, effectorum, antecedentium, consequentium & adjunctorum. *Des lieux des causes, des effets, des antecedents, des concomitants & des adjoints.*

Of a captious and fallacious Syllogism. De Syllogismo sophistico. *Du Syllogisme sophistique.*

Of the solution of fallacies. De solutione sophismatum & fallaciarum. *De la solution des sophismes.*

Physicks, or natural Philosophy.

Physica. *Physique*

Is a Science that explains the nature of created beings, in divers treatises, which I here subjoyn. Scientia est quæ rerum creatarum naturam edisserit variis tractatibus quos hîc appono. *Est une science qui explique la nature des choses crées, en divers traittez que je mets icy.*

Of the Principles of natural Bodies.

De Principiis Corporum naturalium. *Des Principes des Corps naturels.*

Of the first Matter. De materia prima. *De la matiere premiere.*

Of Form. De forma. *De la forme.*

Of Privation. De privatione. *De la privation.*

Of Union. De unione. *De l'union.*

Of Nature. De natura. *De la Nature.*

Of the efficient Cause. De causa efficiente. *De la cause efficiente.*

Of the formal Cause. De causa formali. *De la cause formelle.*

Of the final Cause. De causa finali. *De la cause finale.*

Of the first Cause which is God. De causa prima quæ Deus est. *De la cause premiere qui est Dieu.*

Of the second cause which is the creature. De causa secunda quæ res creata est. *De la cause seconde qui est la creature.*

Of Fortune. De fortuna. *De la Fortune.*

Of Chance. De casu. *Du cas fortuit.*

Of a Monster. De monstro. *Du Monstre.*

Of the Properties of natural Bodies.

De affectionibus Corporum naturalium. *Des proprietez des Corps naturels.*

Of motion in general. De motu in communi. *Du mouvement en general.*

Of the division of motion taken from the principle, and thing moveable. De divisione motûs ex principio & mobili. *De la division du mouvement par le principe & par le mobile.*

Of the division of motion in respect of the term from which it comes, and of that to which it goes. De divisione motûs ex termino à quo, (ut loquuntur) & ad quem. *De la division du mouvement par rapport au terme du départ & d'abord.*

Of rest. De quiete. *Du repos.*

Of finite and infinite. De finito & infinito. *Du fini & de l'infini.*

Of place. De loco. *Du lieu.*

Of Vacuum, or a void. De vacuo. *Du vuide.*

Of time and duration. De tempore & durationc. *Du temps & de la durée.*

Of quantity. De quantitate. *De la quantité.*

Of Continuum, or that which is continuous. De continuo. *Du continu.*

Of the World and simple Bodies.

De Mundo & Corporibus simplicibus. *Du Monde & des Corps simples.*

Of the World. De mundo. *Du monde.*

Of Heaven. De Cœlo. *Du Ciel.*

Of the Stars. De astris. *Des Astres.*

Of the celestial Spheres. De sphæris cœlestibus. *Des Spheres celestes.*

Of fixed Stars. De stellis. *Des Etoiles.*

Of the milky Way. De via lactea aut galaxia. *De la voye de lait.*

Of the Elements in general. De elementis in communi. *Des Elemens en commun.*

Of Fire. De igne. *Du Feu.*

Of Air. De aere. *De l'Air.*

Of Water. De aqua. *De l'Eau.*

Of Earth. De terra. *De la Terre.*

Of the Elements, as the cauſes of mixtures, and phyſical or natural alterations. De Elementis ut cauſis mixtionis & phyſicarum mutationum. *Des Elemens, comme cauſes de la mixtion, & des changemens phyſiques.*

Of the firſt qualities. De qualitatibus primis. *Des qualités premieres.*

Of the ſecond qualities. De qualitatibus ſecundis. *Des qualités ſecondes.*

Of occult qualities. De qualitatibus occultis. *Des qualités occultes.*

Of the action, and of the paſſion or reception of Elements. De actione elementorum & paſſione. *De l'action des Elemens, & de la reception.*

Of alteration. De alteratione. *De l'alteration.*

Of the generation and corruption of things. De rerum generatione & corruptione. *De la generation & corruption des choſes.*

Of mixtion. De mixtione. *De la mixtion.*

Of temperament. De temperamento. *Du temperament.*

Of imperfect mixt Bodies, or of Meteors.

De Corporibus imperfectè mixtis, ſeu de Meteoris.

Des Corps mixtes imparfaits, ou des Meteores.

Of Meteors in general. De Meteoris in communi. *Des Meteores en commun.*

Of fiery Meteors which are. De Meteoris igneis quæ ſunt. *Des Meteores ignées qui ſont*

Comets. Cometæ ſeu ſtellæ crinitæ. *Les Comettes.*

Wandring Lights. Stellæ diſcurrentes. *Les Etoiles courantes.*

Shooting Stars. Stellæ cadentes. *Les Etoiles cheantes.*

A burning Lance. Lancea ardens. *La Lance ardente.*

Burning Spears or Darts. Jaculum ſeu bolis. *Le Javelot ou dard.*

A flaming Torch. Fax ſeu candela accenſa. *Le flambeau ou cierge brûlant.*

A dancing or leaping Goat. Capra ſaltans. *La chevre ſautelante.*

Fiying ſparks. Scintillæ volantes. *Les étincelles volantes.*

A round or pyramidal pillar. Trabs aut pyramis, aut ignis perpendicularis. *La poutre ou pyramide.*

A flying Dragon. Draco volans. *Le Dragon volant.*

Foolish Fire, or Will with a wiſp. Ignis fatuus. *Le Feu folet.*

Corpo ſanto, St. Helmo, or Caſtor and Pollux. Caſtor & Pollux. *Le feu S. Helme.*

Licking or cleaving fire. Ignis lambens. *Le feu léchant.*

The Thunder-bolt. Fulmen. *La Foudre.*

Thunder. Tonitru. *Tonnerre.*

Lightning. Fulgur. *L'Eclair.*

Of lucid Meteors. De Meteoris lucidis. *Des Meteores lumineux.*

A Swallow or Gulf. Vorago. *Le Gouffre.*

A clap or opening in the ſky. Hiatus. *L'ouverture.*

A crown or circle about the Sun or Moon. Halo, area, corona. *La Couronne.*

Beams of light. Virgæ. *Les Verges.*

The Rainbow. Iris, ſeu arcus cœleſtis. *L'Arc-en-ciel.*

The

The Parhelium, or Mock-ſun. Parhelium. *Le Parhelie.*

The Paraſelene, or Mock-moon. Paraſelene. *Le Paraſilene, ou contrelune.*

Of aerial Meteors. De Meteoris aëreis. *Des Meteores aëriens.*

Winds. Venti. *Les Vents.*
Earth-quakes. Terræ-motus. *Les Terre-tremblés.*

Of watry Meteors. De Meteoris aqueis. *Des Meteores aqueux.*

A Cloud. Nubes. *La Nuée.*
Rain. Pluvia. *La Pluye.*
Snow. Nix. *La Neige.*
Hail. Grando. *La Grêle.*
Miſt or Fog. Nebula. *Le Broüillard.*
Hoar-froſt. Pruina. *La Gelée blanche.*
Dew. Ros. *La Roſée.*
Honey-dew. Mel. *Le Miel.*
Manna. Manna. *La Manne.*
Ice. Glacies. *La Glace.*

Of perfect mixt Bodies. De Corporibus perfectè mixtis. *Des Corps mixtes parfaits.*

Of the generation and corruption of a perfect mixt body. De generatione & corruptione corporis perfectè mixti. *De la generation & corruption du mixte parfait.*

Of Metals. De Metallis. *Des Metaux.*
Of Stones. De Lapidibus. *Des Pierres.*
Of Minerals. De Mineralibus. *Des Mineraux.*
Of Plants. De Plantis. *Des Plantes.*
Of Animals. De Animalibus. *Des Animaux.*

Of the parts of Mans Body. De partibus humani Corporis. *Des parties du Corps humain.*

Of the humors. De humoribus. *Des humeurs.*
Of the ſpirits. De ſpiritibus. *Des eſprits.*
Of the ſimilar parts. De partibus ſimilaribus. *Des parties ſimilaires.*
Of the head. De capite. *De la tête.*
Of the trunk of the body. De trunco. *Du tronc.*
Of the limbs and members. De artubus. *Des membres.*
Of the natural parts. De partibus naturalibus. *Des parties naturelles.*
Of the vital parts. De partibus vitalibus. *Des parties vitales.*
Of the animal part which is the brain. De parte animali quæ eſt cerebrum. *De la partie animale qui eſt le cerveau.*

Of the Soul. De anima. *De l'Ame.*

Of the Soul in general. De anima in communi. *De l'ame en commun.*
Of the vegetative ſoul. De anima vegetante. *De l'ame vegetante.*
Of the nutritive faculty. De facultate nutritiva. *De la faculté nutritive.*
Of the accretive or augmentative faculty. De facultate augmentativa. *De la faculté augmentative.*
Of the generative faculty. De facultate generativa. *De la faculté generative.*
Of life and death. De vita & morte. *De la vie & de la mort.*
Of the ſenſitive ſoul. De anima ſentiente. *De l'ame ſenſitive.*

Of the cognoſcitive or knowing Faculty. De facultate cognoſcente. *De la faculté de connoître.*

Of the Sight. De Viſu. *De la Veüe.*

Of the Hearing. De Auditu. *De l'Oüye.*

Of the Smelling. De Odoratu. *De l'Odorat.*

Of the Taſting. De Guſtu. *Du Gout.*

Of the Touching. De Tactu. *Du Toucher.*

Of the internal Senſes. De ſenſibus internis. *Des ſens internes.*

Of Sleep. De ſomno. *Du ſommeil.*

Of Dreams. De ſomniis. *Des ſonges.*

Of Watching. De vigilia. *De l'éveil.*

Of the appetitive Faculty. De facultate appetitiva. *De la faculté appetitive.*

Of the motive Faculty. De motrice facultate. *De la faculté motrice.*

Of the rational Soul. De anima rationali. *De l'ame raiſonnable.*

Of the faculties of the rational Soul. De animæ rationalis facultatibus. *Des puiſſances de l'ame raiſonnable.*

Of the Mind or Underſtanding. De intellectu. *De l'entendement.*

Of the Will. De voluntate. *De la volonté.*

Of Species. De ſpeciebus. *Des eſpeces.*

Of Habits. De habitibus. *Des habitudes.*

Metaphyſicks. Metaphyſica. *La Metaphyſique.*

Metaphyſick is the moſt general and univerſal of all Sciences. It is called Metaphyſick, either becauſe it hath bœn invented after the Phyſicks or natural Philoſophy, or becauſe it treats of matters above the pitch of Nature. Metaphyſica eſt ſcientiarum omnium maximè communis. Metaphyſica vocatur, vel quia poſt Phyſicam eſt adinventa, vel quia de rebus agit naturæ metas tranſgredientibus. *La Metaphyſique eſt de toutes les ſciences la plus generale & la plus commune. Elle s'appelle Metaphyſique, ou parce qu'elle a eſté inventée aprés la Phyſique, ou parce qu'elle traitte des choſes élevées au deſſus de toute la Nature.*

Many other names are given to this Science. It is called, 1. Philoſophy abſolutely and by an Antonomaſia, becauſe it is the nobleſt part of Philoſophy. 2. The firſt Philoſophy, becauſe it conſiders the firſt conceptions, and the firſt principles upon which all other Sciences are founded. 3. Natural Theology, becauſe it treats of immaterial Beings as much as the mind of man can do by the light of Nature. 4. Wiſdom, becauſe it diſputes of the higheſt and moſt difficult matters, and in a manner of all beings. Huic ſcientiæ multa alia tribuuntur nomina. 1. Dicitur Philoſophia abſolutè & per Antonomaſiam, quia eſt totius philoſophiæ pars nobiliſſima. 2. Vocatur prima Philoſophia, propterea quòd conceptus primos, & prima principia conſiderat, quibus reliquarum omnium ſcientiarum principia nituntur. 3. Appellatur Theologia naturalis, quia quantum lumine naturæ fieri poteſt, res immateriales & corruptionis expertes intuetur. 4. Sapientia nuncupatur, quia de primis rerum cauſis, de

de ſupremis ac difficillimis rebus, déque actibus puris diſputat. *On donne à cette ſcience divers autres noms. On l'appelle,* 1. *Philoſophie abſolument & par Antonomaſie, parce qu'elle eſt la partie la plus noble de la Philoſophie.* 2. *La premiere Philoſophie, parce qu'elle conſidere les premiers concepts, & les premiers principes ſur leſquels les principes de toutes les autres ſciences ſont fondées.* 3. *La Theologie naturelle, parce qu'elle traitte des choſes immatérielles autant que l'eſprit humain le peut faire par ſes lumieres naturelles.* 4. *La ſageſſe de tout ce qu'il y a de plus élevé & de plus difficile, & en quelque façon de tous les Etres.*

Metaphyſick treats of the following matters. Verſatur circa ea quæ ſubjicimus. *La Metaphyſique traitte des matieres ſuivantes.*

Of a Being. De ente. *De l'Etre.*

Of the nature and differences of a Being. De natura & diſtinctionibus entis. *De la nature & des differences de l'Etre.*

Verity. Veritas. *La verité.*

Unity. Unitas. *L'unité.*

Goodneſs. Bonitas. *La bonté.*

Of the act and power. De actu & potentia. *De l'acte & de la puiſſance.*

Of the principle, and what proceeds from it. De principio & principiato. *Du principe, & de ce qui en part.*

Of the cauſe and effect. De cauſa & effectu. *De la cauſe & de l'effet.*

Of what is neceſſary, and what contingent. De neceſſario & contingente. *Du neceſſaire & du contingent.*

Of what is ſimple, and what compound. De ſimplice & compoſito. *Du ſimple & du compoſé.*

Of the whole, and the part. De toto & parte. *Du tout, & de la partie.*

Of what is different, and what the ſame. De diverſo & eodem. *Du divers & du même.*

Of what is univerſal, and what ſingular, or particular. De univerſali & ſingulari. *De l'univerſel & du ſingulier.*

Of what is finite, and what infinite. De finito & infinito. *Du fini & de l'infini.*

Of what is perfect, and what imperfect. De perfecto & imperfecto. *Du parfait & de l'imparfait.*

Of Exiſtence. De exiſtentia. *De l'exiſtence.*

Of Eſſence or Nature. De eſſentia ſeu natura. *De l'eſſence.*

Of Subſtance. De ſubſtantia. *De la ſubſtance.*

Of Accidents, whether firſt or ſecond. De accidentibus ſive primariis, ſive ſecundariis, (ut aiunt.) *Des accidens, ſoit premiers, ſoit ſeconds.*

Law, or knowledge of the Law. Juriſprudentia. *La Juriſprudence.*

Juriſprudence is the knowledge of Law and Right. Concerning which we have ſaid all that we had to ſay, when he ſpake of Law and Courts of Juſtice. Juriſprudentia ſcientia juris eſt, de qua, quicquid habebamus dicendum jam diximus, cùm de Curia ſeu Foro loqueremur. *La Juriſprudence eſt la ſcience du droit, de laquelle nous avons dit tout ce que nous en avions à dire, lors que nous avons parlé du Palais ou de la Juſtice.*

Medicine.

Medicine. Medicina. *Medecine.*

Seeing the object and buſineſs of Medicine is to cure the diſeaſes of the body, let us firſt ſpeak of theſe diſeaſes, and then of their remedies. Cùm in morborum curatione duntaxat verſetur medicinæ ars, morbos primùm illos, tum illorum remedia recenſeamus breviter noſtro more. *Puiſque la medecine ne s'occupe qu'à guerir les maladies du corps, voyons en premier lieu, qu'elles ſont ces maladies, & puis quels en ſont les remedes.*

Diſeaſes of the Body. Morbi corporis. *Maladies du Corps.*

St. Anthony's fire. Eryſipelas, atis. *Eryſipele.*

Aſthma, or ſhortneſs of breath. Aſthma, atis, n. *Aſthme.*

Aſthmatick. Aſthmaticus, a, um. *Aſthmatique.*

Apoplexy. Apoplexia, æ, f. *Apoplexie.*

Colick. Coliçus dolor, inteſtini dolor. *Colique.*

Convulſion. Convulſio. *Convulſion.*

A Criſis. Criſis, eos, f. *Criſe.*

A Diſlocation. Luxatio, onis. *Diſlocation de membre.*

Dyſenterp, or bloody flux. Dyſenteria, æ, f. *Dyſenterie.*

Epilepſie, or falling-ſickneſs. Epilepſia, æ. *Epilepſie, haut-mal.*

Epileptick, or troubled with the falling-ſickneſs. Epilepticus, a, um. *Epileptique.*

Feaber. Febris, is, f. *Fievre.*

An Ephemeran, or ſhort Feaber. Febris ephemera. *Fievre ephemere.*

An intermitting Feaber. Febris intermittens. *Fievre intermittante.*

A continuing Feaber. Febris continua. *Fievre continuë.*

A quartan, tertian, double tertian, or quotidian Feaber. Febris quartana, tertiana, quotidiana. *Fievre quarte, tierce, double-tierce.*

A hectick Feaber. Febris hectica. *Fievre hectique.*

Hectick, one that hath a hectick Feaber. Hecticus. *Qui a la fievre hectique.*

A hot Feaber. Febris ardentior. *Fievre chaude.*

Light-headedneſs in a Feaber. Delirium. *Delire, durant la fievre.*

Feaberiſh. Febricitans. *Febricitant.*

A Symptom. Symptoma, atis, n. *Symptome.*

A flux of blood. Sanguinis fluxus. *Flux de ſang.*

A flux of Urine. Urinæ fluor. *Flux d'urine.*

Bleeding. Hæmorrhagia, æ, f. *Hemorrhagie.*

Cold upon heat. Vitium valetudinis ex æſtu nimio. *Morfondure.*

One that has taken cold ſo. Malè affectus ex immodico æſtu. *Morfondu.*

Cramp. Spaſma, atis, n. *Spaſme.*

Dropſie. Hydrops, is, f. *Hydropiſie.*

Hydropical. Hydropicus. *Hydropique.*

Gout. Arthritis, idis, f. morbus articularis. *Goute.*

The Gout in the hands. Chiragra, æ, f. *Goute aux mains.*

The Gout in the feet. Podagra, æ, f. *Goute aux pieds.*

Goutp. Arthriticus, a, um. *Goutteux.*

Gravel, or ſtone in the reins or bladder. Calculus. *Calcul, pierre dans les reins ou dans la veſſie.*

One that is troubled with the gravel-ſtone. Calculoſus. *Qui a la gravelle.*

Falling off of the hair. Alopecia, æ. *Alopecie, maladie qui fait tomber le poil.*

Heat of the blood. Effervescentis ſanguinis ardor. *Ebullition du ſang.*

The Emrods. Hæmorrhoides, dum, f. *Hæmorrhoïdes.*

Yellow Jaundies. Icterus, i, m. *Jaunisse.*

Indigeſtion, or crudity in the ſtomach. Crudítas ſtomachi. *Indigeſtion.*

Lethargy. Lethargia, æ, f. *Lethargie.*

Lethargick. Lethargicus. *Lethargique.*

Leproſie. Lepræ, arum. Elephantiaſis, is, f. *Lepre.*

Leprous. Elephantiacus, a, um. *Lepreux.*

Loſneſs. Ventris profluvium. *Diarrhée.*

The louſie diſeaſe. Phthiriaſis, is, f. *Maladie pediculaire.*

Diſeaſed in the Lungs. Pulmonarius, peripneumonicus. *Pulmonique.*

An inflammation of the Lungs. Peripneumonia, pulmonis exulceratio, inflammatio. *Inflammation des pulmons.*

The Megrim. Hemicrania, æ, f. *Migraine.*

Obſtruction or oppilation. Oppilatio. *Oppilation.*

The falling down of the palate of the mouth. Uva jacens. *Luette abbatuë.*

Palpitation of the heart. Palpitatio, onis. *Palpitation de cœur.*

Fainting. Animi defectio. *Pâmoiſon.*

Palſie. Paralyſis, is, f. *Paralyſie.*

Paralytick. Paralyticus. *Paralytique.*

Plague or peſt. Peſtis, is, f. *Peſte.*

A Plague-botch. Bubo, onis, m. *Bubon de peſte.*

A Carbuncle, or Plague-ſore. Carbunculus, i, m. *Charbon de peſte.*

Infected with the Plague. Peſte contactus. *Peſtiferé.*

A Plague-ſpot. Varus niger. *Tac.*

A Frenſie. Phreneſis, is, f. *Phrenesie.*

Frantick. Phreneticus. *Phrenetique.*

A Pleuriſie. Pleuritis, idis, f. *Pleureſie.*

The Phthiſick or Tiſſick. Phthiſis, eos, f. *Phthiſie.*

Tiſſical. Phthificus. *Phthiſique.*

Poſe, Mur, or ſtuffing of the head. Capitis gravedo. *Enrheumure.*

One ſo affected. Gravedine affectus. *Enrheumé.*

The French Pox. Lues venerea. *Verole, groſſe verole.*

One that has the French Pox. Affectus lue venereâ. *Verolé.*

The Small-pox. Variolæ, arum. *Petite verole.*

Red Pimples or Measles. Rubentes puſtulæ. *Rougeole.*

A Rupture. Hernia, æ. *Hernie.*

Burſten. Herniosus. *Hernieux.*

A Rheumatiſm. Rheumatiſmus, i, *Rheumatiſme.*

Sorenes of eyes. Ophthalmia. *Ophtalmie.*

Watering of the eyes. Epiphora, æ. *Rheume, Catarre.*

The pain of the Spleen. Dolor lienis. *Mal de Rate.*

Sple-

Splenetick. Spleneticus. *Rateleux.*

The Sciatica. Iſchias, adis, f. *Sciatique.*

The Squinancy or Squinſie. Angina, æ, f. *Squinance.*

Strangury, or ſtoppage of Urine. Stranguria, æ, f. ſubſtillum, i. *Stranguriе, rétention d'urine.*

The toothach. Dentium dolor. *Douleur de dents.*

A vein ſwollen. Varix, icis. *Varice, veine enflée.*

One troubled with ſwollen veins. Varicoſus. *Incommodé des varices.*

A Vertigo. Vertigo, inis. *Vertige.*

Vomiting. Vomitus, ûs. *Vomiſſement.*

Ulcers and Sores, or what may be reduced to them.

Ulcera, aut quod revocari ad illa poteſt.

Ulceres, ou ce qui s'y peut rapporter.

An Ulcer, a Sore, a Botch, a Bile. Ulcus, eris, n. *Ulcere.*

One that has a ſore. Ulceroſus. *Qui a quelque ulcere.*

A little ſore. Ulcuſculum, i. *Petit ulcere.*

A Carbuncle or Plague-ſore. Carbunculus. *Ulcere, Charbon.*

A Canker, Cancer, or eating Sore. Carcinoma, atis. *Ulcere chancreux.*

A ſore growing under hair. Ficus, i, m. *Ulcere naiſſant ſous le poil.*

A ſore about the noſtrils like to a fig. Ozæna, æ. *Ulcere autour des narines ſemblable à une figue.*

A ſore in the mouth. Aphtha, æ, f. *Ulcere dans la bouche.*

A ſore under the ears. Parotis, idis, f. *Ulcere ſous les oreilles.*

An Ulcer in the Fundament like to a Muſhroome. Fungus, i, m. *Ulcere au fondement ſemblable à un potiron.*

Chaps or ſores about the fundament. Rhagas, adis, f. *Ulcere au bord du fondement.*

Matter or quitter of a ſore. Pus, uris, n. *Bouë, pus d'ulcere.*

Corrupt blood coming out of a putrified ſore. Sanies, ei, f. *Bouë ſanglante d'ulcere.*

A hard ſcab upon a ſore. Ulceris cruſta, æ. *Eſcare, croute d'ulcere.*

The ſcar of a ſore. Cicatrix, icis, f. *Cicatrice d'ulcere.*

An Impoſtume. Abſceſſus, ûs. *Abſcez, ſac.*

A Fellon. Furunculus, i. *Froncle.*

The Kings-evil. Strumæ, arum. *Ecroüelles.*

One that has the Kings-evil. Strumoſus, *Qui a les Ecroüelles.*

A Cancer. Cancer, eris, (or) cri, m. *Cancre ou chancre.*

A Fiſtula. Fiſtula, æ. *Fiſtule.*

A Gangrene. Gangræna, æ, f. *Gangrene.*

A Tetter or Ring-worm. Lichen. enis, m. *Dartre.*

The Mumps, an inflammation about the Jaws. Tonſillæ, arum. *Glandes au col.*

A Wen on the throat. Spongioſus gulæ tumor. *Goittre.*

One that has Wens on the throat. Gutturoſus, a, um. *Goittreux.*

The Itch. Scabies, ei. *Gale.*

One that hath the Itch. Scabioſus, a, um. *Galeux.*

A Cancer in the legs. Crurum cancer. *Loupe aux jambes.*

A Cancer or ſore in the neck.

Panus,

Panus, i. *Loupe ſur le col.*

A Bibe or Chilblain. Pernio, onis, m. *Mules, ulceres provenants du froid.*

A Whitlow or ſore under the root of the nails. Paronychia, æ, f. panaris. *Ulcere à la racine des ongles.*

A Polypus or ſore in the noſe called Noli me tangere. Polypus, i. m. *Polype, tumeur dans le nez.*

A Pimple. Puſtula, (vel) puſula, æ. *Puſtule.*

A ſcald, or ſcurff on the head. Scabioſa impetigo capitis. *Raſche.*

One that has a ſcald head. Impetigine laborans. *Raſcheux.*

A Scab. Scabies, ei. *Rogne, galle.*

The French Pox. Lues venerea. *Verole.*

Small-pox. Variolæ, arum. *Petite verole.*

Hurts, Wounds. Plagæ, Vulnera. *Playes, Bleſſeures.*

A wound or hurt. Vulnus, eris, n. *Playe.*

To dreſs a wound, and bind it up. Vulnus curare, illudq; obligare. *Panſer une playe, & la bander.*

Mutilation. Mutilatio. *Mutilation.*

Diſlocation. Luxatio. *Diſlocation.*

A Fraction. Fractio. *Rupture.*

A Rupture, the falling down of the guts. Ramex, icis. *Rupture, deſcente de boyaux.*

One that is burſten in that manner. Ramicoſus. *Rompu de cette ſorte.*

A burning. Aduſtio. *Brûlure.*

A bruiſe or contuſion. Contuſio. *Meurtriſſeure, contuſion.*

A ſcratch. Summæ cutis evulſio. *Egratignure.*

A gaping or paledneſs. Obliſæ cutis plaga. *Ecorchure.*

A cut. Cæſio, ſectura. *Coupure.*

A box on the ear. Alapa, æ, f. *Soufflet.*

A cuff with the fiſt. Colaphus, i. ictus pugno inflictus. *Coup de poing.*

A blow with a cudgel. Impactus fuſtis. *Coup de bâton.*

A kick with the foot. Pedis ictus, ûs. *Coup de pied.*

To give a box on the ear, a kick, a cuff, a blow with a cudgel. Alapam, pedem, colaphum, fuſtem alicui infligere, infringere, impingere. *Donner un ſoufflet, un coup de pied, de poing, de bâton.*

A laſh with a whip. Plaga flagello impoſita. *Coup de foüet.*

The mark of a laſh, black and blue. Vibex, icis, f. *La marque imprimée par un coup de foüet.*

A ſtriking again. Repercuſſus, ûs. *Contre-coup.*

Remedies of Diſeaſes. Morborum remedia. *Remedes des Maladies.*

An Apozem. Apozema, atis, n. *Apoſeme.*

A Bole. Medicatus bolus, i. *Bolus.*

A Cauter. Cauterium, ii. *Cautere.*

A Cauſtick. Aduſtorius lapis. *Coſtic.*

A Cataplaſm or Poultes. Cataplaſma, atis. *Cataplaſme.*

A Clyſter. Clyſter, eris. Clyſterium, ii. *Clyſtere, Lavement.*

To give a Clyſter. Clyſterium injicere, inferre, immittere, adhibere. *Donner un Clyſtere.*

Confection of Hyacinth. Compoſitio hyacinthina. *Confection de Hyacinthe.*

Confection

Confection of Alkermes. Compoſitio Kermeſina. *Confection d'Alkermes.*

Conſerve of Roſes. Salgamum roſaceum. *Conſerve de Roſes.*

A Cordial. Remedium cardiacum. *Cordial.*

A Decoction. Decoctum. *Decoction, Apoſeme.*

A Diet. Diæta, æ, f. *Diette.*

A Doſe. Doſis, eos. medicinæ modus. *Doſe.*

An Electuary. Electuarium, i. *Electuaire.*

A Frontal, or plaſter for the forehead. Frontale. *Frontal.*

A Plaſter. Emplaſtrum, i. *Emplâtre.*

A Gargariſm. Gargariſmus, i. *Gargariſme.*

Hydromel, or water and honey ſod together. Hydromeli, n. aqua mellita. *Hydromel.*

A Julep. Julepus, i. *Julep.*

A Medicine or Medicament. Medicamentum, i. medicina, æ. pharmacum, i. *Medecine, medicament.*

A medicine to drink, or a potion. Potio medicata. *Medecine à boire.*

To make a Potion and take it. Medicatam potionem miſcere, temperare, eámq; ſumere. *Faire une medecine & la prendre.*

A purgative medicament, or a Purge. Medicamentum catharticum. *Medicament purgatif.*

An opening medicament. Medicamentum obſtructiones diſcutiens. *Medicament apertif ou deſ-opilatif.*

A drying medicine. Medicamentum exiccans. *Medicament deſiccatif.*

A digeſtive medicament. Medicamentum pepticum. *Medicament digeſtif.*

An oppilative medicine. Medicamentum obſtruens. *Medicament oppilatif.*

A diſcuſſive medicament. Medicamentum diſcuſſorium. *Medicament diſcuſſif.*

A laxative medicine. Medicamentum alvum molliens. *Medicament laxatif.*

An aſtringent medicine. Medicamentum adſtringens. *Medicament reſtrictif.*

A diſſolvent medicine. Medicamentum diſſolvens. *Medicament diſſolutif.*

Mithridate. Mithridatica compoſitio. *Mitbridat.*

An Unguent. Unguentum, i. unguen, inis, n. *Onguent.*

An Opiate. Medica compoſitio quam Opiatam vocant. *Opiat.*

Oxymel. Oxymeli, n. *Oxymel.*

A Pill. Pilula medica, Catapotium, ii. *Pilule.*

A purging Powder. Pulvis catharticus. *Poudre purgative.*

An Antidote. Antidotum, i, n. *Preſervatif.*

A letting of blood. Sanguinis detractio, (vel) miſſio, inciſio venæ. *Saignée.*

To let one blood. Alicui ſanguinem mittere, (vel) detrahere, venam incidere, aperire. *Saigner quelqu'un.*

A Syrup. Syrupus, i, m. *Syrop.*

A Leech. Hirudo. *Sangſuë.*

To apply Leeches. Hirudines admovere, adhibere. *Appliquer des Sangſuës.*

Sublimate. Concretum ex ammoniaco & argento vivo. *Sublimé.*

The tincture of Violets, or of any thing elſe. Tinctura violarum, &c. *Teinture de Violettes, ou d'autre choſe.*

A Lozenge. Pastillus medicatus. *Tablette.*

Treacle. Theriaca, æ. *Theriaque.*

A Trochisk. Trochiscus, i, m. *Trochisque.*

To apply Cupping-glasses to one. Cucurbitas alicui admovere, adhibere. *Ventouser quelqu'un, lay donner des ventouses.*

A Vomit. Vomitorium, ii. *Vomitoire.*

Some Instruments used in Physick. Instrumenta medica. *Quelques instrumens de Medecine.*

A Cupping-glass. Cucurbita. *Ventouse.*

A Lancet. Scalpellum. *Lancette.*

A Syringe. Clyster, eris, m. *Syringue.*

A Trepane. Trypanon. *Trepan.*

A Probe. Specillum. *Sonde.*

A Razor. Novacula. *Rasoir.*

A Bistory. Novacula cuspidata. *Bystori.*

Death. Mors. *Mort.*

Death or decease. Mors, obitus, occasus, ûs. lethum. *Mort, trépas.*

A natural death, that is, death caused by old age. Naturalis mors. *Mort naturelle, c'est à dire, causée par la vieillesse.*

To dye through old age. Naturali, (vel) suâ morte defungi; suâ morte, (vel) suâ die mori, suum diem obire; naturæ concedere. *Mourir de mort naturelle.*

Death caused by the violence of sickness. Fatalis mors, fatum. *Mort causée par la violance de la maladie.*

A violent death without foregoing sickness, occasioned by some accident. Fortuita mors. *Mort violante, hors de maladie, & par quelque accident.*

A violent death caused by murther or man-slaughter. Nex, cis. violenta mors. *Mort violante causée par quelque meurtre.*

Sudden death. Subita mors. *Mort soudaine.*

Death that happens before the time. Immatura, præmatura mors. *Mort qui arrive avant le temps.*

The point of death. Mortis articulus, ultimus vitæ spiritus. *Article de la mort.*

To be at the point of death. Animam agere, efflare, exhalare. *Estre à l'article de la mort.*

The pangs of death. Extrema morientis dimicatio, suprema lucta exspirantis. *Agonie, abois.*

To dye, to give up the ghost. Exspirare, decedere. *Mourir, rendre l'ame.*

To dye, to lose ones life. Mori, emori, interire, occidere. *Mourir, perdre la vie.*

Dead, deceased. Mortuus, demortuus. *Mort, trépassé.*

Still-born, dead-born, or an abortive. Abortus, ûs. *Mort-né, avorton.*

A dead body, a corps. Cadaver. *Cadavre.*

A Skeleton. Sceletos, i, m. crates ossium. *Squelette.*

Dust. Pulvis, eris. *Poudre.*

Various Corruptions. Corruptiones variæ. *Diverses Corruptions.*

Weakening. Debilitatio. *Affoiblissement.*

Weakened. Debilitatus. *Affolé, affoibly.*

To weaken the hand. Manum debilitare. *S'affoler la main.*

Mouldi-

Mouldiness or mustiness. Mucor, is. *Moisissure.*

Mouldy or musty. Mucidus. *Moisi.*

To grow mouldy or musty. Muceo, mucesco, ere. *Moisir.*

Rottenness. Putredo, inis. *Pourriture.*

Rotten. Putridus. *Pourry.*

To rot, or grow rotten. Putreo, putresco, ere. *Pourrir.*

Corruption. Corruptio. *Corruption.*

Corrupted, spoiled. Corruptus. *Corrompu, gâté.*

To corrupt, to spoil. Corrumpere. *Corrompre, gâter.*

A tearing or rending. Laceratio. *Déchirement.*

Torn or rent. Laceratus, concisus. *Déchiré.*

To tear or rend. Lacerare, concidere. *Déchirer.*

Burning. Ustio, exustio. *Brûlure.*

Burnt. Ustus, exustus. *Brûlé.*

To burn. Urere, exurere. *Brûler.*

Scorched or burnt with heat. Æstu adustus. *Halé.*

Faded or withered. Marcidus, tabefactus. *Fané.*

To fade, to wither or consume. Marcesco, ere. *Se faner.*

Withering, pining. Marcor, is. *Flétrissure.*

Withered, feeble, flagging. Flaccidus. *Flétri.*

To wither, to grow feeble, to flag. Flaccesco, ere. *Se flétrir.*

Consumed, grown lean, and fallen away. Tabefactus. *Desseché, rendu maigre.*

Ruine, death. Interitus, ûs. *Anéantissement.*

Ruined, undone. Perditus. *Anéanty.*

Mathematicks. Mathematica. *La Mathematique.*

The parts of it are these that follow. Partes sunt quæ sequuntur. *Ses parties sont les suivantes.*

Astronomy. Astronomia. *L'Astronomie.*

Astrology. Astrologia. *L'Astrologie.*

Horology, or the art of Dialling and Clock-making. Horographia. *L'Horographie.*

Arithmetick. Arithmetica. *L'Arithmetique.*

Algebra. Algebra. *L'Algebre.*

Trigonometry. Trigonometria. *La Trigonometrie.*

Perspective. Perspectiva. *La Perspective.*

Opticks. Optica. *L'Optique.*

Catoptricks. Catoptrica. *La Catoptrique.*

Dioptricks. Dioptrica. *La Dioptrique.*

Musick. Musica. *La Musique.*

Geometry. Geometria. *La Geometrie.*

Geography. Geographia. *La Geographie.*

Chronology. Chronologia. *La Chronologie.*

The Mechanick arts. Mechanica. *La Mechanique.*

Statricks, or the art of Balancing. Statica, (de ponderibus.) *La Statique.*

Architecture. Architectonica. *L'Architecture.*

The art of Fortifying. Architectonica polemica. *Les Fortifications.*

The art of Navigation. Ars nautica. *L'art de la Navigation.*

Astrono-

Aſtronomy. Aſtronomia. *L'Aſtronomie.*

Aſtronomy is a Science whereby we know the Stars and their motions. See what we have ſaid on that ſubject in the beginning of this Book, when we ſpake of the **Firmament**; for we ſhall ſay no more thereof in this place. Aſtronomia ſcientia eſt, quâ deducimur in cognitionem aſtrorum, ipſorúmq; motus. Videſis quæ ipſo hujus libri exordio ea de re diximus, cùm de firmamento ageremus; plura enim hoc loco ſubjicere, nec libet, nec vacat. *L'Aſtronomie eſt la ſcience de conétre les aſtres & leurs mouvemens. Voyez ce que nous en avons dit tout au commencement de cét ouvrage, lors que nous avons parlé du firmament; car nous n'en dirons pas d'avantage icy.*

Aſtrology. Aſtrologia. *L'Aſtrologie.*

Aſtrology is the Science of foretelling things future by the knowledge of the Stars. Now, though it be true that nothing can be more vain than this Science, and that it is made up of mær ipes; nevertheleſs we ſhall ſpeak of ſome of its termes, rather to decry than praiſe it. Aſtrologia ſcientia dicitur, prædicendi res futuras ex inſpectione ſiderum; tametſi autem nihil hâc ſcientiâ vanius fingi poſſit, quippe quæ tota mendaciis conſtat, pauca tamen pro inſtituti ratione, de illa perſtringemus, magis ad illam explodendam quàm commendandam. *L'Aſtrologie eſt la ſcience de predire les choſes futures par la connoiſſance des aſtres. Or, quoy qu'il ſoit vray, que cette ſcience n'eſt qu'une pure vanité, & qu'elle n'eſt compoſée que de menſonges; nous ne laiſſerons pas d'en dire quelques termes, plus pour la décrier, que pour la loüer.*

Aſtrologers divide the Heavens into twelve equal parts, which they call Houſes. Univerſum cœli ambitum ſecant Aſtrologi in duodenas partes æquales, quas vocant domos, ſeu domicilia. *Les Aſtrologues diviſent le Ciel en douze parties égales, qu'ils appellent Maiſons.*

They call the first houſe, the houſe of life; the 2. that of riches; the 3. that of brothers; the 4. that of parents and patrimony; the 5. that of children; the 6. that of ſickneſs and diſeaſes; the 7. that of the husband and wife; the 8. that of death; the 9. that of Religion; the 10. that of Honours; the 11. that of friends; the 12. that of priſons and ſadneſs. Primam domum vocant, domum vitæ; 2. ſubſtantiæ & bonorum; 3. fratrum; 4. parentum & patrimonii; 5. liberorum; 6. ægritudinum; 7. conjugis; 8. mortis; 9. religionis; 10. honorum; 11. amicorum; 12. carcerum & triſtitiæ. *Ils appellent la premiere maiſon, la maiſon de la vie; la 2. celle des richeſſes; la 3. celle des freres; la 4. des parens & du patrimoine; la 5. des enfans; la 6. des maladies; la 7. du mary, ou de la femme; la 8. de la mort; la 9. de la Religion; la 10. des honneurs; la 11. des amis; la 12. des priſons & de la triſteſſe.*

They ſay that every Planet hath eight dignities, to wit, Houſe, Exaltation, Trinlicity, Term, Chariot or Throne, Perſon, Joy, Face. Octonas planetarum dignitates numerant, quæ ſunt Domus, Exaltatio,

Trigonus, Terminus, Carpentum, Persona, Gaudium, Facies, (luderem operam, si enucleare vellem hæc singulatiús.) *Ils disent que chaque Planette a huit dignitez, scavoir est, la Maison, l'Elevation, le Triangle, le Terme, le Char ou le Trône, la Personne, la Joye, la Face.*

They distinguish five kinds of mutual Aspects among the Planets. The first is called a Sextile, when one planet is distant from another the sixth part of the circuit of the Heavens, that is to say, 60 degrees: the 2. is called a Quartile, when the distance is but the fourth part of the Circle, or 90 degrees: the third is called a Trine, when the distance is but the third part of the Circle, or 120 degrees: the 4. is called an Opposition, when the two planets are in the two opposite points of the Circle, and distant from one another 180 degrees: the 5. is called a Conjunction, when two planets are in the same Sign of the Zodiack. Quinos distinguunt aspectus idoneos planetarum. Primus dicitur *Sextilis*, cùm distat planeta unus ab alio, sextâ parte circuli, hoc est, 60 gradibus: secundus vocatur *Quadratus*, cùm distant invicem quartâ parte ejusdem circuli, hoc est, 90 gradibus: tertius dicitur *Trigonus*, quando tertiâ parte, seu 120 gradibus: quartus, *Oppositionis*, cùm uterq; planeta sibi oppositi sunt, disjunctíq; 180 gradibus: quintus est *Conjunctionis*, cùm duo planetæ sunt in eodem signo Zodiaci. *Ils distinguent cinq sortes d'aspects favorables & mutuels entre les Planettes. Le premier s'appelle* Sixiéme, *lors qu'une planette est éloignée d'une autre de la sixiéme partie du cercle du Ciel, c'est à dire, de 60 degrez: le 2. s'appelle* Quarré, *lors que l'éloignement n'est que de la quatriéme partie du Cercle, ou de 90 degrez: le 3. s'appelle* Triangulaire, *lors qu'il n'est que de la troisiéme partie du Cercle, ou de 120 degrez: le 4. s'appelle d'*Opposition, *lors que les deux Planettes sont dans les deux parties oppoſées du cercle, & éloignées l'une de l'autre de 180 degrez: le 5. s'appelle de* Conjonction, *lors que deux Planettes sont dans le même signe du Zodiaque.*

They affirm the influences of the Planets to be very different; that those of Jupiter and Venus are favorable; but that those of Saturn and Mars are otherwise; the influences of the rest being sometimes good and sometimes bad. Aiunt planetarum influxus esse admodum discrepantes; Jovis & Veneris esse saluberrimos; Saturni & Martis infestissimos; cæterorum trium varios & ancipites. *Ils disent que les influences des Planettes sont bien differentes; que celles de Jupiter & Venus sont favorables; mais que celles de Saturne & de Mars ne le sont point; celles des autres trois étant tantôt bonnes & tantôt mauvaises.*

They further add, that there is friendship and hatred among the Planets: that all the Planets have a friendship for Jupiter, except Mars: that the friends of Venus are the Sun, Jupiter and Mercury, and that the other three are her enemies; that none but Venus loves Mars: that the friends of the Sun are Jupiter, Venus and Saturn, and his enemies Mercury and Mars, &c. Addunt, intercedere amicitiam & odium inter planetas; præter unum Martem amari Jovem ab omnibus aliis

aliis: Veneris amicos Solem esse, Jovem & Mercurium: à sola Venere amari Martem: à Jove, Venere & Saturno amari Solem, à Mercurio & Marte non item: (sexcentas ejusdem generis & farinæ garriunt nugas, quas si vel recensuero, quis me non garrulum & nugatorem jure dicat?) *Ils ajoûtent, qu'il y a de l'amitié & de la haine entre les Planettes: que toutes les Planettes ont de l'amitié pour Jupiter, excepté Mars: que les amis de Venus sont le Soleil, Jupiter & Mercure; & que les trois autres sont ses ennemis; qu'il n'y a que Venus qui aime Mars: que les amis du Soleil sont Jupiter, Venus & Saturne, & ses ennemis Mercure & Mars, &c.*

Of Dials and Clocks. De Horolographia. *Des Horloges.*

There are three sorts of instruments to tell the hours, because there are three ways of marking the hours. 1. They may be marked by the flux of the parts of some body, as of water, sand, quick-silver. 2. They are marked by the flux or succession of the parts of the motion of some body, as of a wheel. 3. Lastly, they are marked by the motion of the shadow of the Sun, or of some other Planet or Star. Triplex horologiorum genus est, idcirco quia triplex est horas notandi modus. Primò enim notari possunt fluxu partium alicujus corporis, ut aquæ, arenæ, argenti vivi, &c. Secundò, notantur etiam fluxu partium motûs corporis cujusvis, v. g. rotæ. Tertiò denique, umbrâ Solis, alterius̃ve astri designantur horæ. *Il y a trois sortes d'horloge, parce qu'il y a trois manieres de marquer les heures. 1. On les peut marquer par le flus des parties de quelque corps, comme de l'eau, du sable, de l'argent vif. 2. On les marque sur le flus des parties du mouvement de quelque corps, comme d'une roüe. 3. On les marque enfin par le mouvement de l'ombre du Soleil, ou de quelqu'autre astre.*

From thence is arisen the division of horary instruments. Hinc horarum nata horologiorum divisio. *De là est née la division des horloges.*

Clocks and Watches. Horologia rotata. *Les horloges à roüe.*

Water or sand-hour-glasses. Hydraulica, seu Clepsydræ, item arenaria. *Les Hydrauliques, & les Sabliers.*

Sun-dials. Scioterica: (σκία umbram significat) *Les Scioteriques, ou les horloges au soleil.*

These last (which are called Sun-dials, because it is the shadow of the Sun which marks the hours on them) are either regular or irregular. Horologiorum quæ Scioterica dicuntur, quòd in iis Solis umbra horas indicet, alia sunt regularia, ut vocant, id est, solari aspectui parallela, alia irregularia. *Ces derniers (qu'on appelle* Scioteriques, *parce que c'est l'ombre du Soleil qui en marque les heures) sont ou reguliers, ou irreguliers.*

Regular Sun-dials. Horologia regularia. *Horloges regulieres.*

An Horizontal Dial. Horizontale horologium. *Horloge Horizontale.*

A Vertical Dial. Verticale horologium. *Horloge verticale.*

An equinoctial Dial. Æquinoctiale horologium. *Horloge equinoctiale.*

A Polar Dial. Polare horologium. *Horloge Polaire.*

A Meridional Dial. Meridianum horologium. *Horloge Meridienne.*

The Vertical Dial is divided into a Meridional-Vertical, and a Septentrional Vertical, by reason of the two faces. The Meridional is divided into Meridional Orientall, and Meridional Occidental, and the Equinoctial and Polar into the superior and inferior. Verticale horologium aliud est meridionale, aliud septentrionale; meridianum rursus in orientale & occidentale dividitur: æquinoctiale verò & polare in superius & inferius. *L'horloge verticale se divise en verticale meridionale, & verticale septentrionale, à cause des deux faces. La meridienne se divise en orientale meridienne, & en occidentale meridienne. L'equinoctiale & la polaire se divise en superieure & en inferieure.*

Irregular Dials. Horologia anomala. *Horloges irregulieres.*

A declining Dial. Declinans horologium. *Horloge declinante.*

An inclining Dial. Inclinans horologium. *Horloge inclinante.*

A declining and inclining Dial. Declinans simul & inclinans horologium. *Horloge declinante & inclinante.*

Another division of Dials. Altera Horologiorum divisio. *Autre division d'Horloges.*

An Astronomical Dial. Astronomicum horologium. *Horloge Astronomique.*

A Babylonian Dial. Babylonicum horologium. *Horloge Babylonique.*

An Italian Dial. Italicum horologium. *Horloge Italique.*

An ancient or Judaical Dial. Judaicum, seu antiquum horologium. *Horloge antique ou Judaique.*

The Astronomical Dial marks the hours from midnight to midnight. The Babylonian marks them from Sun-rising to Sun-rising. The Italian from Sun-setting to Sun-setting. Astronomicum illud est, quod ab media nocte ad mediam sequentem noctem. Babylonicum, quod ab solis ortu ad ortum. Italicum, quod ab occasu ad occasum horas indicat. *L'Astronomique est celuy qui marque les heures d'un minuit à l'autre minuit. La Babylonique les marque du lever d'un soleil à l'autre soleil levé. L'Italique d'un couchant à l'autre couchant.*

The ancient or Judaical divides the day and night into twelve equal hours, from whence it comes to pass, that the hours of the days in summer, & of the nights in winter are much longer than the hours of the days in winter, and of the nights in summer. Antiquum seu Judaicum illud est, quod diem noctémq; in duodenas horas distinguit inter se æquales: ex quo fit, ut per dies æstivos noctésq; hyemales horæ duplò fermè sint longiores, quàm per dies hyemales & noctes æstivas. *L'antique ou Judaique est celuy qui divise le jour & la nuit en douze heures égales, d'où il s'arrive, que les heures des jours d'esté & les nuits d'hyver sont bien plus longues que les heures des jours d'hyver, & des nuits d'esté.*

Portative Inſtruments to tell hours by. Horologia geſtatoria. *Horloges portatives.*

A little Clock called a Watch. Horologium manuale rotarum. *Petite horloge à roüe, qu'on appelle Montre.*

A Sun-Dial. Quadrans horarius. *Cadran.*

A Pilots Dial. Pixis horaria. *Boëtte, Bouſſole.*

A Sun-Dial round in form of a Cylinder. Cylindrus horarius. *Cylindre.*

A ſtaff Sun-Dial. Baculus horarius. *Bâton.*

A croſs Sun-Dial. Crux horaria. *Croix.*

A ring Sun-Dial. Annulus horarius. *Anneau.*

(In hujuſmodi enim rebus, aliiſq; ſimilibus ſtruuntur horologia circumferri ſolita.)

The parts of a Clock and Watch. Horologii rotati partes. *Parties d'une Horloge à roüe.*

The balance. Libramentum. *Balancier.*

The pendulum. Pendulum. *Pendule.*

The great wheel. Primaria rota. *Maîtreſſe roüe.*

The balance-wheel. Rota libramenti. *Roüe de rancontre.*

The Dial-wheel. Rota horaria. *Roüe de conte.*

The ſpring of a Watch. Machina occulta, repercuſſionis vi motum ciens. *Reſſort.*

The fly of a Clock. Palmula præcipitans motum. *Volet.*

The weight. Pondus. *Poids.*

The bell. Campana. *Cloche, ou Tympan.*

The hand of a Clock. Index horarius. *Montre.*

The needle or hand of a Watch. Virgula horarum index. *Aiguille de Montre.*

The pin or cock of a Dial. Gnomon, onis, m. *Style d'horloge au ſoleil.*

The Needle of a Box-Dial, or Pilots Dial. Acus magnete illita. *Aiguille de Cadran.*

(The Zenith, the higheſt point of the Heavens. Cœli vertex, ſupremum punctum cœleſtis verticis. Zenith, *le point le plus élevé du Ciel.)*

Nadir, the point oppoſite to the Zenith. Cœleſtis globi depreſſius punctum. Nadir, *le point oppoſé au Zenith.*

Arithmetick. Arithmetica. *L'Arithmetique.*

Arithmetick is the art of counting or numbring. Arithmetica eſt ars numerandi, (quia ἀριθμὸς Græcè, Numerus Latinè dicitur.) *L'Arithmetique eſt l'art de conter.*

The Liſt or Denumeration of Numbers. Numerorum recenſio. *Dénombrement des Nombres.*

I underſtand not in this place by the word [Number] a Zero in Cypher, which Zero in Latine is called Excurrens nota, as when one ſays tens, hundreds, thouſands, ten thouſands. Excurrens nota, denarius, centenarius, millenarius, millium denarius. *Nous ne prenons pas icy le mot de nombre pour un Zero en chifre, lequel Zero ſe dit en Latin* Ex-

currens nota, *comme quand on dit, nombre, dizaine, centaine, mille, dizaine de mille.*

But we take it for any note or cypher whatsoever in Arithmetick. Pro quavis numerandi nota. *Mais nous le prenons pour quelque chifre arithmetique que ce ſoit.*

One. Unus, a, um. *Un.* 1. I.
Two. Duo, æ, o. *Deux.* 2. II.
Three. Tres, tria. *Trois.* 3. III.
Four. Quatuor. *Quatre.* 4. IV.
Five. Quinque. *Cinq.* 5. V.
Six. Sex. *Six.* 6. VI.
Seven. Septem. *Sept.* 7. VII.
Eight. Octo. *Huit.* 8. VIII.
Nine. Novem. *Neuf.* 9. IX.
Ten. Decem. *Dix.* 10. X.
Eleven. Undecim. *Onze.* 11. XI.
Twelve. Duodecim. *Douze.* 12. XII.
Thirteen. Tredecim. *Treize.* 13. XIII.
Fourteen. Quatuordecim. *Quatorze.* 14. XIV.
Fifteen. Quindecim. *Quinze.* 15. XV.
Sixteen. Sedecim. *Seize.* 16. XVI.
Seventeen. Septemdecim. *Dix-ſept.* 17. XVII.
Eighteen. Octodecim, (vel) decem & octo. *Dix-huit.* 18. XVIII.
Nineteen. Novemdecim, (vel) decem & novem. *Dix-neuf.* 19. XIX.
Twenty. Viginti. *Vingt.* 20. XX.
Twenty one. Viginti unus, (vel) unus & viginti. *Vingt-un.* 21. XXI.
Twenty two. Viginti duo, (vel) duo & viginti. *Vingt-deux.* 22. XXII.
Twenty three. Viginti tres, (vel) tres & viginti. *Vingt-trois.* 23. XXIII.

(And ſo of other Numbers. Et ſic de reliquis numeris ejuſdem generis. *Et ainſi des autres nombres.*)

Thirty. Triginta. *Trente.* 30. XXX.
Forty. Quadraginta. *Quarante.* 40. XL.
Fifty. Quinquaginta. *Cinquante.* 50. L.
Sixty. Sexaginta. *Soixante.* 60. LX.
Seventy, or threeſcore and ten. Septuaginta. *Septante, (ou comme l'on parle aujourdhuy, ſoixante-dix.)* 70. LXX.
Eighty, or fourſcore. Octoginta. *Huitante, ou quatre-vingts.* 80. LXXX.
Ninety, or fourſcore and ten. Nonaginta. *Nonante, ou quatre-vingts dix.* 90. XC.
An hundred. Centum. *Cent.* 100. C.
Two hundred. Ducenti, æ, a. *Deux cens.* 200. CC.
Three hundred. Trecenti, æ, a. *Trois cens.* 300. CCC.
Four hundred. Quadringenti. *Quatre cens.* 400. CD.
Five hundred. Quingenti. *Cinq cens.* 500. D. (or) IↃ.
Six hundred. Sexcenti. *Six cens.* 600. DC.
Seven hundred. Septingenti. *Sept cens.* 700. DCC.
Eight hundred. Octingenti. *Huit cens.* 800. DCCC.
Nine hundred. Nongenti. *Neuf cens.* CM. (or) DCCCC.
A thouſand. Mille. *Mille.* 1000. M. (or) CIↃ.
Two thouſand. Bis mille, (vel) duo millia. *Deux mille:* 2000. II.M.
Three thouſand. Ter mille, (vel) tria millia. *Trois mille.* 3000. III.M. (and ſo of the reſt.)
Four thouſand. Quater mille. *Quatre mille.* 4000. IV.M.
Five thouſand. Quinquies mille. *Cinq mille.* 5000. V.M.
Six thouſand. Sexies mille. *Six mille.* 6000. VI.M.

Seven

Seven thouſand. Septies mille. *Sept mille.* 7000. VII.M.

Eight thouſand. Octies mille. *Huit mille.* 8000. VIII.M.

Nine thouſand. Nonies mille. *Neuf mille.* 9000. IX.M.

Ten thouſand. Decies mille, (vel) decem millia. *Dix mille.* 10000. X.M. (or) CCIↃↃ.

Eleven thouſand. Undecim millia. *Onze mille.* 11000. XI.M.

Twelve thouſand. Duodecim millia. *Douze mille.* 12000. XII.M. (and ſo of others.)

Twenty thouſand. Viginti millia. *Vingt mille.* 20000. XX.M.

Thirty thouſand. Triginta millia. *Trente mille.* 30000. XXX.M. (and ſo of others.)

Fifty thouſand. Quinquaginta millia. *Cinquante mille.* 50000. L.M. (or) IↃↃ.

An hundred thouſand. Centum millia. *Cent mille.* 100000. CM. (or) CCCIↃↃ.

Two hundred thouſand. Ducenta millia. *Deux cens mille.* 200000. CC. M.

Five hundred thouſand. Quingenta millia. *Cinq cens mille.* 500000. D.M.

A million, or ten hundred thouſand. Decies centena millia. *Million, ou dix fois cent mille.* 1000000.

Two millions. Vicies centena millia. *Deux millions.* 2000000.

Three, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 millions. Tricies, quadragies, quinquagies, ſexagies, ſeptuagies, octagies, nonagies, centies, centena millia. 3000000, 4000000, 5000000, 6000000, 7000000, 8000000, 9000000, 10000000. *Trois*, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 *millions.*

Twenty millions. Ducenties centena millia. *Vingt millions.* 20000000.

An hundred millions. Millies centena millia. *Cent millions.* 100000000.

Adjectives plural of Number. Adjectiva pluralia numeralia. *Adjectifs pluriers de Nombre.*

One by it ſelf, one at a time, each. Singulus, a, um. *Un à la fois.*

One by one. Singuli, æ, a. *Un à un.*

Two together, two at a time, two by two. Bini, æ, a. *Deux enſemble, deux à la fois, deux à deux.*

Three together. Terni, æ, a. *Trois enſemble.*

Four, (underſtanding always, together or at one time.) Quaterni, æ, a. *Quatre, (ſous-entendant toûjours, enſemble, ou à la fois.)*

Five. Quini, æ, a. *Cinq.*

Six. Seni, æ, a. *Six.*

Seven. Septeni. *Sept.*

Eight. Octoni. *Huit.*

Nine. Noveni. *Neuf.*

Ten, or half a ſcore. Deni. *Dix.*

Eleven. Undeni. *Onze.*

Twelve, or a dozen. Duodeni. *Douze.*

Thirteen. Tredeni, (vel) terni deni. *Treize.*

Fourteen. Quaterni deni. *Quatorze.*

Fifteen. Quindeni. *Quinze.*

Sixteen. Seni deni. *Seize.*

Seventeen. Septeni deni. *Dix-ſept.*

Eighteen. Octoni deni. *Dix-huit.*

Nineteen. Noveni deni. *Dix-neuf.*

Twenty, or a ſcore. Viceni. *Vingt.*

Five and twenty, or a quarter of an hundred. Viceni quini. *Vingt-cinq.*

Six and twenty. Viceni seni. *Vingt-six.*

Thirty. Triceni. *Trente.*

Forty. Quadrageni. *Quarante.*

Fifty, or half a hundred. Quinquageni. *Cinquante.*

Sixty, or threescore. Sexageni. *Soixante.*

Seventy, or threescore and ten. Septuageni. *Septante.*

Eighty, or four score. Octogeni. *Huitante.*

Ninety, or fourscore and ten. Nonageni. *Nonante.*

An hundred. Centeni, æ, a. *Cent.*

Two hundred. Duceni. *Deux cens.*

Three hundred. Trecenteni. *Trois cens.*

Four hundred. Quater centeni. *Quatre cens.*

Five hundred. Quinquies centeni, (& ità de reliquis.) *Cinq cens.*

A thousand. Milleni, æ, a. *Mille.*

Two thousand. Bis milleni. *Deux mille.*

Three thousand. Ter milleni, (& sic deinceps.) *Trois mille.*

Ten thousand. Deni milleni. *Dix mille.*

Twenty thousand. Viceni milleni. *Vingt mille.*

A hundred thousand. Centeni milleni. *Cent mille.*

A million. Deni centeni milleni. *Million.*

Adverbs of Number. Adverbia numeralia. *Adverbes de Nombre.*

Once. Semel. *Une fois.*

Twice. Bis, iterum. *Deux fois.*

Thrice. Ter. *Trois fois.*

Four times. Quater. *Quatre fois.*

Five times. Quinquies. *Cinq fois.*

Six times. Sexies. *Six fois.*

Seven times. Septies. *Sept fois.*

Eight times. Octies. *Huit fois.*

Nine times. Novies. *Neuf fois.*

Ten times. Decies. *Dix fois.*

Eleven times. Undecies. *Onze fois.*

Twelve times. Duodecies. *Douze fois.*

Thirteen times. Tredecies. *Treize fois.*

Fourteen times. Quatuordecies. *Quatorze fois.*

Fifteen times. Quindecies. *Quinze fois.*

Sixteen times. Sexdecies. *Seize fois.*

Seventeen times. Decies ac septies. *Dix-sept fois.*

Eighteen times. Decies ac octies. *Dix-huit fois.*

Nineteen times. Decies & novies. *Dix-neuf fois.*

Twenty times. Vicies. *Vingt fois.*

One and twenty times. Vicies semel. *Vingt-une fois.*

Two and twenty times. Bis & vicies, (& sic de reliquis.) *Vingt-deux fois.*

Thirty times. Tricies. *Trente fois.*

Forty times. Quadragies. *Quarante fois.*

Fifty times. Quinquagies. *Cinquante fois.*

Sixty, or threescore times. Sexagies. *Soixante fois.*

Seventy, or threescore and ten times. Septuagies. *Septante fois.*

Eighty, or fourscore times. Octogies. *Huitante fois.*

Ninety, or fourscore and ten times. Nonagies. *Nonante fois.*

An hundred times. Centies. *Cent fois.*

Two

Two hundred times. Ducenties. *Deux cens fois.*

Three hundred times. Ter & centies. *Trois cens fois.*

Four hundred times. Quater & centies. *Quatre cens fois.*

Five hundred times. Quinquies & centies. *Cinq cens fois.*

Six hundred times. Sexies & centies. *Six cens fois.*

Seven hundred times. Septies & centies. *Sept cens fois.*

Eight hundred times. Octies & centies. *Huit cens fois.*

Nine hundred times. Novies & centies. *Neuf cens fois.*

A thousand times. Millies. *Mille fois.*

Two thousand times. Bis millies. *Deux mille fois.*

Three thousand times. Ter millies, (& ſic deinceps.) *Trois mille fois.*

An hundred thousand times. Centies millies. *Cent mille fois.*

A million times. Millies millies, (vel) decies centies millies. *Un million de fois.*

Adjectives ſingular of Number.
Adjectiva numeralia ſingularia.
Adjectifs ſinguliers de Nombre.

First. Primus, a, um. *Premier.*
Second. Secundus. *Second.*
Third. Tertius. *Troiſiéme.*
Fourth. Quartus. *Quatriéme.*
Fifth. Quintus. *Cinquiéme.*
Sixth. Sextus. *Sixiéme.*
Seventh. Septimus. *Septiéme.*
Eighth. Octavus. *Huitiéme.*
Ninth. Nonus. *Neuviéme.*
Tenth. Decimus. *Dixiéme.*
Eleventh. Undecimus. *Onziéme.*
Twelfth. Duodecimus. *Douziéme.*
Thirteenth. Decimus tertius. *Treziéme.*
Fourteenth. Decimus quartus. *Quatorziéme.*
Fifteenth. Decimus quintus. *Quinziéme.*
Sixteenth. Decimus ſextus. *Seziéme.*
Seventeenth. Decimus ſeptimus. *Dix-ſeptiéme.*
Eighteenth. Decimus octavus. *Dix-huitiéme.*
Nineteenth. Decimus nonus. *Dix-neuviéme.*
Twentieth. Vigeſimus. *Vingtiéme.*
One and twentieth. Vigeſimus primus, (& ità deinceps.) *Vingt-uniéme.*
Thirtieth. Trigeſimus. *Trentiéme.*
Fortieth. Quadrageſimus. *Quarantiéme.*
Fiftieth. Quinquageſimus. *Cinquantiéme.*
Sixtieth. Sexageſimus. *Soixantiéme.*
Seventieth. Septuageſimus. *Septantiéme.*
Eightieth. Octogeſimus. *Huitantiéme.*
Ninetieth. Nonageſimus. *Nonantiéme.*
Hundredth. Centeſimus. *Centiéme.*
Two hundredth, &c. Ducenteſimus, trecenteſimus, quadringenteſimus, quingenteſimus, ſexcenteſimus, ſeptingenteſimus, Octingenteſimus, Nongenteſimus. *Deux centiéme, &c.*
Thouſandth. Milleſimus. *Milliéme.*

Adverbs

Adverbs of Number derived from these Adjectives. Numerorum Adverbia ab Adjectivis illis derivata. *Adverbes de Nombre derivez de ces Adjectifs.*

Firſt, or in the firſt place, ſecondly, thirdly, &c. Primò, (vel) primùm; ſecundò, (vel) ſecundùm; tertiò, (vel) tertiùm, (and ſo of others.) *Premierement, ſecondement, troiſiémement, & ainſi des autres.*

The firſt time, the ſecond time, the third time, &c. Primùm, ſecundùm, tertiùm, (& ſic deinceps.) *La premiere fois, la ſeconde fois, la troiſiéme fois, &c.*

Some Arithmetial Terms. Verba arithmetica. *Quelques Termes d'Arithmetique.*

To count, number, or reckon. Numerare, inire numerum. *Conter, nombrer, ou ſupputer.*

To caſt Accounts. Putare, ſupputare, computare, rationes ſubducere. *Conter, ſupputer, chiffrer.*

To ſubſtract. Subducere, ſubtrahere. *Souſtraire, deduire.*

To multiply. Multiplicare. *Multiplier.*

Addition. Addicio, adjectio. *Addition.*

Subſtraction. Deductio, ſubtractio. *Souſtraction.*

Multiplication. Mukiplicatio. *Multiplication.*

Diviſion. Diviſio. *Diviſion.*

The Rule of Three. Regula aurea proportionum, regula trium. *Regle de Trois.*

The Rule of Fellowſhip. Regula ſocietatis. *Regle de Compagnie.*

Extraction of the Square or Cubick root. Quadratæ aut Cubicæ radicis inveſtigatio. *Extraction de la racine quarrée, ou de la Cubique.*

The Rule of Falſhood. Regula falſi. *Regle de faux.*

Whole and broken Numbers or Fractions. Numeri integri & fracti. *Nombres entiers & briſez.*

Opticks. Optica. *L'Optique.*

The Diviſion thereof. Ejus diviſio. *Sa Diviſion.*

Optick is the ſcience of the ſight, and eye which is the inſtrument of ſeeing: and becauſe we ſee things ſometimes by right or direct rays, ſometimes by reflected, and at other times by refracted rays; this ſcience is therefore divided into three parts. The firſt retains the general name of Opticks, and treats of all that concerns a right or direct ray. The ſecond is called Catopticks, and treats of a reflex ray. The third is termed Dioptricks, and handles the ſubject of a refracted ray. Optica ſcientia eſt viſûs & oculi, qui ipſius viſûs eſt organum: quia verò res aliquando videmus per radios directos ſeu rectos, aliàs per reflexos, & nonnunquam per refractos; inde fit, ut hæc ſcientia ternas in partes dividatur; quarum prima commune Opticæ nomen, tanquam proprium ſibi vendicabit, agitq; de iis omnibus, quæ ad rectum radium ſpectant. Altera dicitur Catoptrica, déq; radio reflexo diſputat. Tertia vocatur Dioptrica, radiúmq; refractum contemplatur. *L'Optique eſt la ſcience de la veüe, & de l'œil qui en eſt l'inſtrument: & parce que nous voyons,*

voyons les choſes quelques fois par des rayons directs ou droits, quelquefois par des rayons refléchis, & d'autre fois par des rayons briſez; & de là eſt, que cette ſcience ſe diviſe en trois parties. La premiere retient le nom general d'Optique, & traitte de tout ce qui appartient au rayon droit. La ſeconde s'appelle Catoptrique, & traitte du rayon refléchi. La troiſiéme ſe nomme Dioptrique, & elle parle du rayon briſé.

The ſubject matter of the Opticks.

Opticæ materia. *La matiere de l'Optique.*

1. The Opticks treat of the ſight in general, and of every thing that is ſeen by a direct ray: it explains the nature and properties of ſight, and the place of the eye where it is perfozmed. Optica de viſu agit generatim, déq; iis omnibus quæ per radium directum cernuntur: naturam viſûs diſcutit quóve in oculi fiat loco. *L'Optique traitte de la veüe en general, & de tout ce qui ſe voit par le rayon droit: elle explique la nature & les proprietez de la veüe, & l'endroit de l'œil où elle ſe fait.*

2. It gibes a reaſon why things appear to our eyes ſometimes bigger, ſometimes leſs; ſometimes moze diſtinct, ſometimes moze confuſed; ſometimes nearer, ſometimes moze diſtant. Affert, cur ea quæ cernimus, nunc majora, nunc minora nobis videantur; modò clariùs diſtincta, modò confuſa magìs; nunc viciniora, aliàs remotiora. *Elle donne les raiſons, pourquoy les choſes paroiſſent à nos yeux, tantôt plus grandes, tantôt plus petites; tantôt plus diſtinctes, tantôt plus confuſes; tantôt plus proches, tantôt plus éloignées.*

3. It gibes a reaſon, why ſome cannot ſee but very near, and others ſee not but at a diſtance: why the eye cannot ſee it ſelf; and how it comes to paſs, that our two eyes ſee not two, but one ſingle object. Affert item, cur nonnulli minimè cernunt niſi ex propinquo, alii contrà ex longinquo: cur ſeipſum oculus intueri nequit; unde fiat, ut oculis ambobus cernatur unica res, non duplex. *Elle montre, comme quoy quelques-uns ne voyent que de bien prés, & les autres ne voyent que de loin: pourquoy l'œil ne ſe peut pas voir ſoymême; & d'où vient, que nos deux yeux ne voyent pas deux objects, mais un ſeul.*

4. It diſcovers the cauſes of the miſtakes of our ſight, why diſtant objects appear leſs than really they are; why two parallel lines at a diſtance ſeem to be neater to one another; why objects of ſeveral angles ſeem round afar off. Aperit cauſas erroris multiplicis oculorum, cur minora quàm ſint appareant ea quæ cernuntur eminus; cur parallelæ lineæ duæ, quò longiùs recedunt, eò videantur propiores inter ſe fieri; cur polygona cernantur rotunda, cùm ex longinquo aſpiciantur. *Elle découvre les cauſes de la tromperie de nôtre veüe, pourquoy les objets éloignez paroiſſent plus petits qu'ils ne ſont; pourquoy deux lignes paralleles ſemblent s'approcher dans la diſtance; pourquoy les objets à pluſieurs angles paroiſſent rond de loin, &c.*

Catoptricks and Dioptricks.

Catoptrica & Dioptrica. *La Catoptrique & Dioptrique.*

Catoptricks treat of a reflex ray, and gibe the rules and cauſes of

of different reflexions, according to the diverſity of bodies where they are made. De reflexo radio differit Catoptrica, reflexionúmq; variarum leges & cauſas affert pro vario, ad corpora diverſimodè figurata, appulſu. *La Catoptrique traitte du rayon reflechi, & donne les regles & les cauſes des reflexions differentes, ſelon la diverſité des corps où elle ſe fait.*

It treats in particular of all ſorts of Looking-glaſſes, of plain, convex, concave, parabolick, elliptick, hyperbolick, and of burning Glaſſes. Omnia ſpeculorum genera ſpeculatur, plana, convexa, concava, parabolica, elliptica, hyperbolica, & uſtoria. *En particulier elle traitte de toute ſorte de miroirs, des plains, des convexes, des concaves, des paraboliques, des elliptiques, des hyperboliques, & des miroirs ardents.*

Dioptricks. Dioptrica. *La Dioptrique.*

Dioptricks ſpeak of refraction, and give the rules of it, teach the way of making all ſorts of Perſpective-glaſſes, of Glaſſes of approach or Engyſcopes, of Microſcopes and ſuch other inſtruments which ſerve to magnifie or leſſen, to make the object appear near or at a diſtance. Dioptrica de refractione ediſſerit, ejúſq; leges tradit, ſimúlq; rationem docet conficiendi genus omne tuborum opticorum, Engyſcopia, Microſcopia, aliáq; ejus generis inſtrumenta, quæ objectis tum amplificandis, tum minuendis, tum admovendis, tum removendis inſerviunt. *La Dioptrique parle de la refraction, & en donne les regles; elle enſeigne la maniere de faire toute ſorte de Lunettes, des Engyſcopes, des Microſcopes, & autres tels inſtrumens qui ſervent à groſſir ou à diminuer, à approcher ou à éloigner les objets.*

The Statick Art. Statica. *La Statique.*

The Statick Art treats of weights and poiſure, as appears by its Greek name. De ponderibus agit ſtatica, ut ſatis ipſum nomen indicat à voce Græca (στάθμὸς, trutina.) *La Statique traitte des poids, ainſi que ſon nom Grec le donne aſſez à connoitre.*

Of Weights. De Ponderibus. *Des Poids.*

A weight, an inſtrument for weighing. Libra, æ. pondus, eris. *Poids, inſtrument pour peſer.*

A Balance. Trutina, æ. *Balance.*

A pair of Scales. Libra, æ. *Balance à deux baſſins.*

A Steel-yard, or Balance that has but one ſcale. Statêra, æ. *Balance à un ſeul baſſin.*

A pair of gold Weights. Libella nummaria. *Trebuchet.*

The cheeks of the Balance, or the handle by which it is held when one weighs. Anſa, æ. librile, is, n. *Anſe de balance, par où on la tient en peſant.*

The beam of a Balance. Jugum, aſta, antenna. *Traverſin, ou fleau de balance d'où pendent les baſſins.*

The tongue of a Balance. Examen, inis. lingua, æ. *Languette de balance.*

The Counterpoiſe of a Balance. Æquipondium, ſacôma, momentum. *Contrepoids de balance.*

A Weight to weigh hundred-weights, or other great loads. Centumpondium, ii. centenarium, ii.

Poids

Poids à peſer les quintaux, ou autres groſſes charges.

Divers ſorts of Weights. Varia ponderum genera. *Diverſes ſortes de Poids.*

A pound. Libra, æ. pondo, n. *Livre.*
Half a pound. Selibra. *Marc.*
An ounce. Uncia. *Once.*
The fourth part of an ounce, or two drams. Sicilicus. *Trezeau.*
A dram. Demiſicilicus, (vel) drachma, æ. *Gros.*
A ſcruple. Scrupulus. *Scrupule.*
A penny-weight, or deneer. Denariolus. *Denier.*
A grain weight. Granum. *Grain.*
A Carob. Carobus. *Carobe.*

Of a Pound-weight. De Libra. *De la Livre.*

An hundred weight. Centum pondo, centumpondium, (vel) centipondium, vel centenarium. *Quintal, cent livres.*

A pound and a half. Seſquilibra, æ. *Livre & demie.*

Three quarters of a pound. Libræ dodrans. *Trois quarts de livre, trois quarterons.*

Two thirds of a pound. Bes, ſſis. libræ bes. *Deux tiers de livre.*

Half a pound. Selibra. *Demie livre.*

A quarter of a pound. Libræ quadrans. *Quart de livre.*

The ſixth part of a pound. Libræ ſextans. *Sixiéme de livre.*

The twelfth part of a pound, or an ounce. Libræ duodecima, uncia, æ. *Douziéme de livre.*

A French pound of ſixteen ounces. Libra Gallica, libra unciarum ſedecim. *Livre de France, ou de ſeize onces*; (but that wherewith ſpicery is weighed contains but twelve ounces. At libra aromataria eſt duntaxat duodecim unciarum. *Mais celle dont on peſe les épiceries n'eſt que de douze.*)

Weighing a pound weight. Libralis, is. *Le peſant une livre.*

Weighing two pounds. Bilibris. *Peſant deux livres.* Three pounds. Trilibris. *Trois livres.* Four. Quadrilibris. *Quatre.* Five. Quinq; libralis. *Cinq.* An hundred pound. Centenarius, a, um. *Cent livres.*

A Mark, the weight of eight ounces in the matter of money and Goldſmiths work. Selibra Francica, bes Romanus. *Marc, poids de huit onces en fait de monnoye & d'orfévrerie.*

A Mark of gold, or of ſilver. Bes auri, ſelibra argenti. *Marc d'or ou d'argent.*

The ounce of a Mark weighs eight drams, the dram three penny weight, the penny weight 24 grains, the grain 24 carobs. Beſſis uncia pendit octo ſemiſicilicos, ſemiſicilicus tres denariolos, denariolus grana viginti quatuor, granum totidem carobos. *L'once de Marc peſe huit gros, le gros peſe trois deniers, le denier 24 grains, le grain 24 carobes.*

Mine, a Greek pound, containing twelve ounces and a half. Mna, (vel) Mina, æ. Attica libra. *Mine, livre Greque de douze onces & demie.*

A dram, the ſixth part of a Greek ounce. Drachma, æ. *Drachme, ſixiéme de l'once Greque.*

An obole, the ſixth part of a dram. Obolus, i. *Obole, ſixiéme de la drachme.*

An ounce. Uncia. *Once.*

The four and twentieth part of an ounce, or a ſcruple. Scrupulus, (vel)

(vel) ſcrupulum, i. *Vingt-quatriéme de l'once.*

The twelfth part of an ounce. Dimidium ſextulæ. *Douziéme de l'once.*

The ſixth part of an ounce. Sextula, æ. *Sixiéme de l'once.*

The fourth part of an ounce. Sicilicus, i. *Quart d'once.*

Half an ounce. Semuncia. *Demie once.*

An ounce and a half. Seſcuncia. *Once & demie.*

Two ounces. Sextans, tis, m. (id eſt, ſexta pars libræ, ſeu aſſis, uncia duodecim pendentis.) *Deux onces.*

Three ounces. Quadrans, (id eſt, quarta pars.) *Trois onces.*

Four ounces. Triens, tis, m. *Quatre onces.*

Five ounces. Quincunx, cis, m. *Cinq onces.*

Six ounces. Semis, ſſis, m. *Six onces.*

Seven ounces. Septunx. *Sept onces.*

Eight ounces. Bes, ſſis, m. *Huit onces.*

Nine ounces. Dodrans. *Neuf onces.*

Ten ounces. Dextans, (vel) decunx. *Dix onces.*

Eleven ounces. Deunx, cis, m. *Onze onces.*

Twelve ounces. Libra, pondo. *Douze onces.*

Weighing an ounce. Unciarius, a, um. *Peſant une once.*

Weighing half an ounce. Semunciarius. *Peſant demie once.* **An ounce and a half.** Seſcunciarius. *Une once & demie.* **Two ounces.** Sextantarius. *Deux onces.* **Three ounces.** Trientarius. *Trois onces.* **Four.** Quadrantarius. *Quatre.* **Five.** Quincunciarius. *Cinq.* **Six.** Semiſſarius. *Six.* **Seven.** Septunciarius. *Sept.* **Eight.** Beſſalis. *Huit.* **Nine.** Dodrantalis. *Neuf.* **Ten.** Dextantarius. **Dix. Eleven.** Denunciarius. *Onze.* **Twelve.** Libralis. *Douze.*

Geometry. Geometria. *La Geometrie.*

Geometry is the ſcience or art of meaſuring the Earth. Geometria eſt ars & ſcientia metiendæ terræ. *La Geometrie eſt la ſcience & l'art de meſurer la terre.*

The Egyptians were the firſt inventers of it, that they might thereby give to every one his own after the inundations of Nilus. Artis hujus inventores primi fuêre Ægyptii, ut poſt Nili eluviones quiſque quod ſuum erat reciperet. *Les Egyptiens en furent les premiers inventeurs, pour vendre à chacun ce qui luy appartenoit aprés les inondations du Nil.*

We ſhall ſpeak firſt of its terms, and then of its parts which are meaſures. De illius primùm verbis agemus, tum verò de partibus. *Nous parlerons de ſes termes, & puis de ſes parties qui ſont les meſures.*

The terms of Geometry. Verba Geometrica. *Les termes de la Geometrie.*

A **Point.** Punctum. *Point.*
A **Line.** Linea. *Ligne.*
A **Surface.** Superficies. *Superficie.*
A **Term.** Terminus, ſeu extremum. *Terme.*
An **Angle.** Angulus. *Angle.*
A **Body.** Corpus. *Corps.*

Divers

Divers Lines. Lineæ diverſæ. *Lignes differentes.*

A right line. Recta linea. *Ligne droite.*

A crooked line. Curva linea. *Ligne courbe.*

A perpendicular line. Perpendicularis linea. *Ligne perpendiculaire.*

A parallel line. Parallela linea *Ligne parallele.*

A tangent line. Tangens linea. *Ligne tangeante.*

A ſecant line. Secans linea. *Ligne ſecante.*

A ſpiral line. Spiralis linea. *Ligne ſpirale.*

A diametral line. Linea diametra. *Ligne diametrale.*

A diagonal line. Diagonalis linea. *Ligne diagonale.*

The Hypothenuſa. Hypothenuſa. *Hypothenuſe.*

A circular line. Circularis, (vel) orbicularis linea. *Ligne circulaire.*

Several Angles. Varii Anguli. *Angles differents.*

A plain angle. Angulus planus. *Angle plain.*

A rectilineal angle, or a right line angle. Angulus rectilineus. *Angle rectilineaire.*

A right angle. Angulus rectus. *Angle droit.*

An obtuſe angle. Angulus obtuſus. *Angle obtus.*

An acute or ſharp angle. Angulus acutus. *Angle aigu.*

A curvilineal angle, or angle made by crooked lines. Angulus curvilineus. *Angle curvilineaire.*

A mixt angle. Angulus mixtus. *Angle mixte.*

The angle of poſition. Angulus poſitionis. *Angle de poſition.*

A ſolid angle. Angulus ſolidus. *Angle ſolide.*

Plain and right Surfaces. Superficies planæ & rectæ. *Superficies plaines & droites.*

The ſcalene. Scalena. *La ſcalene.*

The Iſocele, or triangle of equal ſhanks. Iſoſcelis. *L'iſocele.*

The ſharp-angled triangular Surface. Oxygona. *L'Oxygone.*

The equilateral Oxygone. Oxygona æquilatera. *L'Oxygone equilaterale.*

The ſcalene Oxygone, (whoſe ſides are unequal.) Oxygona ſcalena. *L'Oxygone ſcalene.*

The Ambligone, or triangle with one blunt angle. Ambligona. *L'Ambligone.*

The ſquare. Quadrata. *La quarée.*

The Rhomboide. Rhomboides. *La Rhomboide.*

The Trapezian, a ſquare broader one way than another. Trapezia. *La Trapeze.*

The Polygone, a figure with many corners. Polygona. *La Polygone.*

(Hiſce adjectivis ſubauditur ſuperficies)

Crooked Surfaces. Superficies curvæ. *Superficies courbes.*

The circular Surface. Circularis. *La circulaire.*

The convex. Convexa. *La convexe.*

The concave. Concava. *La concave.*

The oval. Ovata. *L'ovale.*

Geome-

Geometrical Figures. Figuræ Geometricæ. *Figures Geometriques.*

A **Circle.** Circulus. *Cercle.*

A **half Circle.** Semicirculus. *Demi-cercle.*

A **segment or section of a Circle.** Segmentum, (vel) sectio circuli. *Section de Cercle.*

The **sector of a Circle.** Sector circuli. *Secteur de Cercle.*

The **centre of a Circle.** Centrum. *Centre de cercle.*

The **diameter of a Circle.** Diametros, i, f. (vulgò diameter.) *Diametre de Cercle.*

The **semidiameter.** Semidiametros, seu semidiameter. *Semidiametre.*

A **Triangle.** Triangulum. *Triangle.*

An **equilateral Triangle.** Æquilaterum. *Triangle equilatere.*

A **Triangle Isosele.** Isosceles, seu æquicrurum. *Triangle Isocele.*

A **Triangle scalene,** (whose sides are all unequal.) Scalenum, (cujus latera omnia inæqualia.) *Triangle scalene.*

A **rectangular Triangle,** (which has one right angle.) Rectangulum, (quod habet unum angulum rectum.) *Triangle rectangulaire.*

A **blunt-angled Triangle,** (which has one obtuse or blunt angle.) Amblygonium, seu obtusangulum, (quod habet unum angulum obtusum.) *Triangle obtu angle.*

A **sharp-angled Triangle,** (whose angles are all sharp.) Oxygonium, seu acutangulum, (cujus omnes anguli acuti.) *Triangle acutangle.*

A **Rectangle,** (whose angles are all right.) Rectangulum, (cujus omnes anguli recti.) *Rectangle.*

A **Quadrangle,** (whose sides are equal, and angles right.) Quadrangulum, (quod æquilaterum est & rectangulum.) *Quadrangle.*

A **Rumb,** (a figure like a Lozenge that has equal sides, but not right angles.) Rhombus, (æquilaterus, sed non rectangulus.) *Rhombe.*

A **Rhomboide,** (which hath two opposite sides equal, and nevertheless is neither equilateral nor equiangular.) Rhomboides, (habet duo latera opposita æqualia, nec tamen est æquilatera, nec æquiangula.) *Rhomboïde.*

Trapezes, (irregular foursquare figures.) Trapesia, (figuræ sunt irregulares quadrilateræ.) *Trapeses.*

A **Parallelogram,** (a foursquare figure whose oppoſite sides are parallel.) Parallelogrammum, (figura quadrilatera, cujus adversa latera sunt parallela.) *Parallelogramme.*

Solid Figures. Solidum, seu corpus. *Figures solides.*

A **Pyramid.** Pyramis, idis, f. *Pyramide.*

A **Prism.** Prisma. *Prisme.*

A **Sphere.** Sphæra. *Sphere.*

A **Cylinder.** Cylindrus, i, m. *Cylindre.*

A **Cone.** Conus. *Cone.*

Of Measures. De Mensuris. *Des Mesures.*

Let us say somewhat here of Measures, saing the chief business of Geometry is to teach the way of measu-

meaſuring. Dicamus hîc aliquid de menſuris, cùm præcipuum Geometriæ munus ſit metiendi artem tradere. *Diſons icy quelque choſe des meſures, puiſque le principal office de la Geometrie, c'eſt d'apprendre à meſurer.*

There are ſome meaſures for Longitudes and Latitudes; others alſo for meaſuring the quantity of dry and liquid proviſions. Sunt longitudinum ac latitudinum menſuræ; aliæ item ſunt, quibus annonam aridam liquidámq; metimur. *Il y a des meſures des longueurs & des largeurs; il y en a auſſi pour meſurer la quantité des danrées ſeches & liquides.*

Meaſures of Longitudes and Latitudes.

Menſuræ Longitudinum ac Latitudinum.

Meſures des Longueurs & des Largeurs.

A league. Leuca. *Lieüe.*

A Paraſang, or Perſian league. Paraſanga, æ, f. *Paraſangue, lieüe de Perſe.*

A mile, the meaſure of a thouſand paces. Milliarium. *Mille, meſure de mille pas.*

A furlong, the meaſure of an hundred and twenty five paces. Stadium. *Stade, meſure de cent vingt-cinq pas.*

An acre. Jugerum, i. *Arpent.*

A perch, a meaſure ſix foot long. Pertica, æ. *Toiſe, meſure de ſix pieds.*

A pole ten foot long. Decempeda, æ. *Toiſe de dix pieds.*

A fathom. Orgya, æ, f. *Braſſée.*

An ell. Ulna, æ. *Aulne.*

A pace. Paſſus, ûs. *Pas.*

A cubit. Cubitus, i. *Coudée.*

A foot. Pes, pedis. *Pied.*

A hand-breadth. Palmus, i. *Palme.*

An inch. Pollex, icis. *Pouce.*

A finger breadth. Digitus, i. *Doigt.*

The third part of a barley-corn. Lineola, frumentarii grani latitudinem circiter æquans. *Ligne, épaiſſeur d'un grain de bled ou environ.*

The finger-breadth is the ſixtenth part of a foot. Digitus eſt pedis decima ſexta. *Le doigt eſt la ſiziéme partie d'un pied.*

The inch is the twelfth part of a foot. Pollex pedis duodecima. *Le pouce eſt la douziéme du pied.*

The inch contains twelve lines, or third parts of a barley-corn. Pollex duodenis conſtat lineolis. *Le ponce contient douze lignes.*

The hand-breadth contains five fingers breadth. Palmus quinos complectitur digitos. *Le palme contient cinq doigts.*

The foot conſiſts of twelve inches. Pes duodenis pollicibus conſtat. *Le pied eſt de douze pouces.*

The cubit contains a foot and a half. Cubitus ſeſquipedem continet. *La coudée eſt d'un pied & demy.*

Meaſures of dry and liquid Proviſions.

Menſuræ Annonarum aridarum & liquidarum.

Meſures de Danrées ſeches & liquides.

A Buſhel. Modius, ii. *Boiſſeau.*

A Hogſhead. Modius, ii. *Muy.*

Half a hogſhead, half a buſhel. Semodius. *Demy-muy, demy-boiſſeau.*

A Septier, the twelfth part of a hogſhead. Sextarius, modii duodecima. *Sétier, douziéme partie du muy.*

A half Septier. Semiſextarius. *Mine, demy Sétier.*

The quarter of a Septier. Quadrans ſextarii. *Minot, quart de Sétier.*

The quarter of a Buſhel. Sextariolus. *Quart de voiſſeau.*

Half a quarter. Semiſextariolus. *Demi-quart.*

A Medimne, a Greek meaſure. Medimnus, (vel) Medimnum, i. *Medimne, meſure Greque.*

A Pint, or Roman half Septier. Hemina, æ. *Hemine, demy-ſétier Romain.*

A Quart. Quartarius. *Quarte.*

A Pipe, or a Hogſhead and a half. Seſquimodius. *Pipe, Muy & demy.*

A French Pint, about an Engliſh Quart in bignels. Sextarius minor. *Pinte.*

A French Chopine ſomewhat more than an Engliſh Pint. Cotyla, æ, f. *Chopine.*

Half a Chopine. Semicotyla. *Demie-Chopine.*

A quartern, or quarter of a Chopine. Acetabulum. *Quart de Chopine.*

Muſick. Muſica. *La Muſique.*

There are three kinds of Muſick. Triplex eſt muſicæ genus. *Il y a trois ſortes de Muſique.*

Diatonick. Diatonica. *Diatonique.*

Chromatick. Chromatica. *Chromatique.*

Enharmonick. Enharmonica. *Enharmonique.*

The Names of Tones. Tonorum nomina. *Noms de Tons.*

A Tone. Tonus, i. *Ton.*

A Semiton. Semitonium. Uniſonus. *Demy-ton.*

A ſecond. Tonus. *Seconde.*

A third major. Ditonus. *Tierce majeur.*

A third minor. Semiditonus. *Tierce mineur.*

A fourth. Diateſſeron. *Quarte.*

A falſe fourth. Triton. *Fauſſe-quarte.*

A fifth. Diapente. *Quinte.*

A ſixth. Hexachordon. *Sexte.*

A ſeventh. Heptachordon. *Septiéme.*

An octave. Diapazon. *Octave.*

The eight tones of plain Song. Planorum modorum octoni toni. *Les huit tons du plain-chant.*

Several ſorts of Muſick. Modi muſici varii. *Diverſes ſortes de Muſique.*

To keep time when one ſings. Cantum moderari. *Battre la meſure lors qu'on chante.*

Plain meaſure. Æquabilis numeri muſicæ. *Meſure plaine.*

Triple major. Triplex major. *Triple majeur.*

Triple minor. Triplex minor. *Triple mineur.*

Plain Song. Plani, ſimplicéſq; modi. *Plain-chant.*

Rude harmony, bawling, or making a noiſe like the humming of the drons of Bag-pipes. Rudior harmonia. *Faux-bourdon.*

Full Muſick. Suis conſtans numeris muſica. *Muſique pleine.*

Muſick in three parts. Ternis conflata partibus harmonia. *Trio.*

A Repetition, when one alone ſings, the others reſting. Monophonia, æ. *Recit, lors qu'un ſeul chante, les autres ſe reposans.*

A merry Song or Air. Cantilena. *Chanſon.*

A

A ſerious Song. Canticum. *Cantique.*

The words of a Song. Muſicè modulatum carmen. *Mottet.*

A Conſort. Concentus, ûs. ſymphonia, æ. *Concert.*

The Chorus. Muſicè concinentium chorus. *Chœur de muſique.*

The parts of Muſick. Muſicæ partes. *Parties de Muſique.*

A Muſician. Muſicus, ſymphoniacus. *Muſicien.*

A Woman Muſician. Muſica cantatrix, ſymphoniaca. *Muſicienne.*

Skilful in Muſick. Muſicorum peritus, muſicis doctus. *Sçavant en muſique.*

A Maſter of Muſick. Concentûs moderator. *Maître de muſique.*

The Treble. Symphoniæ acuta vox, acutum canens, (ſuperius.) *Le deſſus.*

The Counter-tenor. Alter ab acuto tonus, (contra, ſeu altus.) *La haute contre.*

The Tenor. Sonus ſubgravis (tenor.) *La taille.*

The Baſſe. Gravis ſonus, imus ſonus, (baſſus.) *La baſſe.*

Meaſure or time. Numerus. *Meſure.*

Contrordance or conſonancy. Symphonia, ſonorum concordia. *Conſonance.*

The Echo of Muſick. Symphonia reciprocans. *Echo de muſique.*

A Trill, or quavering. Inflexo crebriùs ſpiritu variatus ſonus. *Fredon.*

A chace, or fugue. Vocis quaſi fugientis inſectatio. *Fugue, fuite.*

Minim reſts. Suſpiria. *Soûpirs.*

Half Minim reſts. Semiſuſpiria. *demy-ſoûpirs.*

A ſharp. Diœſis. *Diéſis.*

A reſt or pauſe. Mora. *Pauſe.*

Muſick Notes. Muſicæ Notæ. *Nottes de Muſique.*

A Breve. Brevis. *Notte breve.* 𝅜

A Semibreve. Semibrevis. *Semibreve.* 𝅝

A Minim. Alba caudata. *Blanche.* 𝅗𝅥

A Crotchet. Nigra, (vel caudata, vel rotunda.) *Noire.* ♩

A Quaver. Adunca. *Crochuë.* ♪

A Semiquaver. Adunca duplex. *Double Crochuë.* 𝅘𝅥𝅯

Terms of Muſick. Muſica verba. *Termes de Muſique.*

A clear, tuneable, loud, ringing, ſhrill, ſweet, pleaſing, ſtrong, ſtretched, high, deep, and rough voice. Vox clara, canora, reſonans, ſplendida, acuta, ſuavis, lenis, valida, contenta, grandis, gravis. *Voix claire, belle, reſonnante, éclatanté, perçante, douce, delicate, forte, haute, puiſſante, groſſe.*

A ſqueaking, ſmall, low, weak, baſſe, jarring, harſh broken, deep rough, rude, boiſterous, clownish voice. Vox gracilis, tenuis, parva, imbecilla, gravis, abſona, agreſtis, interrupta, immanis, incondita, aſpera, abſurda. *Voix grêle, minſe, petite, foible, baſſe, diſcordante, deſagreable, entercoupée extraordinairement, groſſe, rude, âpre, groſſiere.*

A little voice. Vocula. *Petite voix.*

He that hath a jarring voice. Voce abſonus. *Qui a une voix diſcordante.*

A pliant, flexible voice. Vox flexibilis, flexilis, ad flexionem facilis. *Voix flexible, maniable.*

The various tones of the voice. Vocum varietates & modi. *Les divers tons de la voix.*

A ſhake or trill of the voice. Vocis uno ſpiritu ductæ, varia & crebra inflexio. *Roulade de voix.*

To ſhake, trill, or quaver. Vocem canendo criſpare; vibrante voce canere; ſonum trepidatione vocis & minuritione illidere, frangere, circumagere, verſare. *Faire des roulades & des fredons, fredonner.*

To ſing muſically. Muſicè, vel muſicis modis, vel compoſitâ modulatione canere. *Chanter en muſique.*

To ſing plain Song. Nudâ & planâ modulatione canere; ſimplices planóſq; modos canere. *Chanter en plain chant.*

To make a noiſe, to bawl, to ſing rudely. Rudiorem ſymphoniam efficere. *Chanter le faux bourdon.*

To ſing firſt, to begin or ſet the Song. Præcinere, præire cantum. *Chanter en entonnant, & commençant le premier.*

To follow, or ſing after another that hath begun. Succinere. *Chanter aprés qu'un autre a commencé.*

To ſing and play on the Lute at the ſame time. Voce, fidibúſq; canere, canere ſimul ac pſallere. *Chanter en joüant d'un Lut.*

To ſing without an Inſtrument. Aſſâ, vel nudâ voce canere. *Chanter ſans inſtrument.*

To ſing pleaſingly. Ad harmoniam canere, aures ſuaviſſimo cantu permulcere. *Chanter agreablement.*

To ſing according to art. Ad modos, numeróſq; artis vocem accommodare. *Chanter avec methode.*

To ſing harſhly. Inſulsè, vel abſurdè canere. *Chanter deſagreablement.*

To ſing the Treble. Acutum canere in muſico concentu. *Chanter le deſſus.*

To ſing the Counter-tenor. Alterum ab acuto canere. *Chanter la haute-contre.*

To ſing the Tenor. Voce ſubgravi canere. *Chanter la Taille.*

To ſing the Baſſe. Grave canere. *Chanter la baſſe.*

To beat time. Cantum, numeróſque moderari in concentu. *Battre la meſure.*

Not to keep time. Numeros abrumpere, extra numerum canere. *N'obſerver pas la meſure.*

To make a reſt. Vocem tenere. *Faire une pauſe.*

A Conſort. Concentus, harmonia, ſymphonia. *Concert, harmonie.*

A Conſort of voices. Concinentium vocum harmonia, conſenſio. *Concert de voix.*

To make a Conſort of Muſick. Efficere concentum, ſymphoniam conflare. *Faire un concert de muſique.*

Muſical Inſtruments. Organa muſica. *Inſtrumens de Muſique.*

A Flute, a Pipe. Tibia. *Flute.*
A Flagellot. Fiſtula. *Flageolet.*
A Fife. Tibia militaris. *Fifre.*
A Hobo. Decumana tibia. *Haut-bois.*
A Clarion. Lituus, i. *Clairon.*
A Cornet. Cornu ſymphoniacum. *Cornet a bouquin.*
A Bag-pipe. Utriculus. *Muſette.*
A Trumpet. Buccina. *Trompette.*

A pair of Organs. Organum muſicum. *Orgues.*

The keys of an Organ. Pinnæ organicæ. *Clavier d'Orgues.*

The row of the pipes. Tuborum ordo. *Jeu d'Orgues.*

A pair of Vigols. Regale organum. *Regales.*

A pair of Virginals. Fidiculare organum. *Epinettes.*

Claricords. Fidiculare organum majoris modi. *Claviſſin.*

A Lute. Cithara. *Lut.*

The belly of a Lute. Alvus, i, f. *Ventre, ou coffre de Lut.*

The neck of a Lute. Jugum, cervix. *Col, ou cambrure de Lut.*

The heads of a Lute. Pluteolus. *Canon de Lut, où ſont attachées les cordes.*

The roſe of a Lute, the hole in the middle of the belly. Echa, orum. *Trou ou milieu du ventre du Lut.*

The bridge of a Lute. Canteriolus, i. *Chevalet de Lut.*

A Lute-ſtring. Nervus, i. chorda, æ. fidicula. *Corde de Lut.*

A Gittar. Lyra, æ. *Quitere.*

A Violin. Minor fidis, ſecundana barbitus. *Violon.*

A Player on the Violin, a Fiddler. Fidicen, inis. *Joüeur de Violon.*

A ſet of Violins. Fidicinum decuria, grex. *Bande de Violons.*

A Baſſe-Viol. Fidis gravior, major, decumana. *Viole.*

A Conſort of Viols. Concinentium majorum fidium ſymphonia. *Concert de Violes.*

To play on the Viol, the Lute, the Flute. Fidibus, citharâ, fiſtulâ, &c. canere. *Joüer de la Viole, du Lut, de la Flute.*

Chronology: Chronologia. *La Chronologie.*

Chronology is the Science of Times. Scientia temporum eſt chronologia. *La Chronologie eſt la ſcience des temps.*

The parts of it. Ejus partes. *Ses parties.*

An age. Seculum, i. *Siecle.*
A year. Annus, i. *Année.*
A month. Menſis. *Mois.*
A week. Hepdomas, adis. *Semaine.*
A day. Dies. *Jour.*
An hour. Hora. *Heure.*
A minute. Minutum. *Minute.*
A ſecond. Minutia, æ. (vel) ſecunda. *Seconde.*

The Explication of theſe parts. Harum partium explicatio. *Explication de ces parties.*

Of an Age. De Seculo. *Du Siecle.*

Q. What is an age? Quid eſt ſeculum? *Qu'eſt-ce qu'un ſiecle?*

A. It is the ſpace of an hundred years. Spatium eſt centum annorum. *C'eſt l'eſpace de cent ans.*

Q. How many ages are paſt ſince the Creation of the World to this preſent year 1678? Quot effluxêre ſecula ab mundi ortu ad hunc uſq; annum quem agimus 1678? *Combien de ſiecles ſe ſont paſſez depuis la creation du monde juſqu'à l'année courante 1678?*

A. Seven and fifty ages, and one and thirty years. Effluxêre quinquaginta ſeptem ſecula, cum uno & triginta annis. *Cinquante-ſept ſiecles & trente une années.*

Q. In what age happened the

Deluge of Noah? Quo ſeculo contigit Noëmi diluvium? *En quel ſiecle arriva le deluge de Noé.*

A. About the middle of the ſeventeenth age. Medio circiter in ſeculo decimo ſeptimo, hoc eſt, anno mundi 1656. *Au milieu du dixſeptiéme ſiecle*

Q. In what age was our Saviour born? Quo mundi ſeculo natus eſt Chriſtus? *En quel ſiecle nâquit nôtre Seigneur?*

A. About the middle of the one and fortieth age. Sub medium ſeculi quadrageſimi primi, hoc eſt, anno mundi 4053. *Sur le milieu du quarante-uniéme ſiecle.*

Of a Year. De Anno. *De l'Année.*

Q. What is a year? Quid eſt annus? *Qu'eſt-ce qu'année?*

A. It is the ſpace of time wherein the Sun paſſes through the twelve Signs of the Zodiack. Spatium temporis illud eſt, quo Sol Zodiaci duodenia ſigna percurrit. *C'eſt le temps que le Soleil met à parcourir les douze Signes du Zodiaque.*

Q. How is the year diſtinguiſhed? Quo modo diſtinguitur annus? *Comment diſtingue-t'on l'année?*

A. Into the aſtronomical, and the civil year. The aſtronomical year (which comprehends the whole time wherein the Sun returns to the ſame point of the Zodiack from whence he began his courſe) contains 365 days, five hours, and forty nine minutes. The civil year is that which is fitted to the uſe of people, and contains 365 days and ſix hours, but not compleat, becauſe eleven minutes are wanting. Annus diſtinguitur in aſtronomicum & civilem. Aſtronomicus, (qui etiam Tropicus dicitur & exactus) ſpatium illud omne temporis complectitur, quo Sol ad idem Zodiaci punctum, ex quo receſſerat, revertitur; habétq; dies trecentos ſexaginta quinque, horas quinque, cum minutis quadraginta novem. Civilis qui ad populi uſum accommodatus eſt, dies continet totidem, ſcilicet 365, & horas ſex, ſed non integras, deſiderantur enim minuta undecim. *En aſtronomique & civile. L'aſtronomique (qui comprend préciſément le temps que le Soleil eſt à revenir au même point du Zodiaque dont il eſtoit party) a 365 jours, cinq heures, & quarante-neuf minutes. L'année civile eſt celle qui a eſté accommodée à l'uſage du peuple, & contient 365 jours & ſix heures, mais non pas entieres, car il s'en faut onze minutes.*

Q. What becomes of theſe ſix hours that remain after the 365 days of the year? Quid ſenis horis illis fit, quæ ſuperſunt annis ſingulis poſt exactos dies 365? *Que deviennent ces ſix heures qui reſtent aprés les 365 jours de l'année?*

A. They are not loſt; but in the ſpace of four years make a day, and that day is added to every fourth year, which conſiſts then of 366 days; and that year is called Biſſextile or Leap-year, as the day is called the odd day. Non pereunt ſenæ illæ horæ, ſed quatuor intra annos diem efficiunt; qui dies quarto cuiq; anno interſeritur, cæteris propterea longiori, cùm ſit dierum 366, & is annus *Biſſextilis* dicitur, & dies additus, vocatur intercalaris. (*Biſſextilis* nomen inde dictum, quòd eo anno diceretur biſſexto & calendas Martias: nam inſerebatur intercalaris

ris dies inter 23. & 24 Februarii mensis.) *Elles ne se perdent pas; mais dans quatre années elles font un jour; & ce jour est ajoûté à chaque quatriéme année, laquelle est alors de 366 jours, & cette année s'appelle* Bissextile, *comme le jour ajoûté s'appelle Intercalaire.*

Q. **Which is the way to know if the present year be Leap-year or not; and if it be not, when it will be, or how long it is to it?** Quænam est ratio cognoscendi, sitne annus præsens Bissextilis an non, ac si Bissextilis non sit, quàm longè absit? *Quelle est la façon de connoître si l'année presente est Bissextile ou non; & si elle ne l'est pas, quand on l'aura, ou de combien d'années elle est encore éloignée?*

A. **This is the way.** En tibi illam rationem. *La voicy.*

Divide the number of years since the Birth of our Lord by 4. If after the division there remain nothing, you may conclude that the present year is Bissextile or Leap-year. If there remain 1, you may infer that it will be within three years; if 2, that it will be within two years; if 3, that it will be next year. Divide numerum annorum à Christi nativitate evolutorum per numerum quaternarium. Si absolutâ illâ divisione nihil supersit, argues annum præsentem esse Bissextilem; si superest unitas, inferes futurum bissextilem post tres annos; si binarius, post duos annos; si ternarius, post unum annum. *Divisez le nombre des années passées depuis la naissance de Jesus Christ par 4. Si aprés la division faite il ne reste rien, vous conclurrez que l'année presente est Bissextile. S'il reste 1, vous inferrez qu'elle sera dans trois ans; si 2, qu'elle sera dans deux ans; si 3, qu'elle sera dans un an.*

$$\begin{array}{r|l|l} \overset{3}{\cancel{1678}} & 419. & 2. \\ \cancel{444} & & \end{array}$$

Fuit bissextilis anno 1676, & erit bissextilis post duos annos, hoc est, 1680.

Q. **What is a Lustre, and what an Olympiade?** Quid lustrum est, & quid olympias? *Qu'est-ce que Lustre, & qu'Olympiade?*

A. **The Lustre among the Romans, and Olympiade among the Grecians signified the space of five years.** Lustrum apud Romanos, & Olympias apud Græcos spatium erat quinq; annorum. *Le Lustre parmy les Romains, & l'Olympiade parmy les Grecs signifioit l'espace de cinq ans.*

Q. **What are the seasons of the year?** Quæ sunt anni tempestates? *Quelles sont les saisons de l'année?*

A. **The Spring.** Ver, eris, n. vernum tempus. *Le Printemps.*

The Summer. Æstas, atis, f. æstiva tempestas. *L'Esté.*

Autumn. Autumnus, i. autumnale tempus. *L'Automne.*

The Winter. Hyems, emis, f. hiberna tempestas. *L'Hyver.*

Observe that the astronomical year does not begin as the civil year: for the civil begins the first day of the month of January; and the astronomical when the Sun enters into the Sign Aries, which happens about the tenth or eleventh of the month of March. Observa non esse idem anni astronomici & civilis initium: annus quippe civilis à prima Januarii die capit exordium; astronomicus autem à decima

cima aut undecima Martii die, cùm nempe Sol Arietem subit. *Prenez garde que l'année astronomique ne commence pas comme l'année civile: car la civile commence au premier jour du mois de Janvier; & l'astronomique lorsque le Soleil fait son entrée dans le signe du Belier, ce qu'arrive environ le dixiéme ou onziéme du mois de Mars.*

(Observe also, that all other Nations reckon according to the Gregorian account, that is, that the Sun enters into the first degree of Aries on the twentieth, or one and twentieth of March, except the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, who make it ten days sooner, and so are ten days after others in the computation of the days of every month.)

Of a Month. De Mense. *Du Mois.*

Q. What is a month? Quid est mensis? *Qu'est-ce que mois?*

A. You will know it, when you have observed, that there are two sorts of months, the Lunar and the Solar. Scies, ubi audieris, mensem alium esse lunarem, alium solarem. *Vous le scaurez, aprés que vous aurez remarqué, qu'il y a deux sortes de mois, le Lunaire & le Solaire.*

Q. What is the Lunar month? Quid est mensis lunaris? *Qu'est-ce que le mois Lunaire?*

A. It is the space of time which the Moon requires to pass through the twelve Signs of the Zodiack. Est spatium illud temporis quo Luna motu suo periodos duodecim Zodiaci signa emetitur. *C'est l'espace de temps que la Lune met à parcourir les douze signes du Zodiaque.*

Astronomers distinguish three sorts of Lunar months. They call the first the Periodical, or month of peragration; the second, the Synodical, or of conjunction; the third, of apparition or illumination. Astronomi triplicem mensem lunarem distinguunt: quorum 1. vocant periodicum, seu peragrationis; 2. synodicum, seu conjunctionis; 3. deniq; apparitionis seu illuminationis appellant. *Les Astronomes distinguent trois sortes de mois Lunaires. Ils appellent le 1. Periodique; le 2. Synodique; le 3. d'aspect.*

1. The Periodical month is the time wherein the Moon passes through the Zodiack, and consists of seven and twenty days, and about eight hours. Periodicus est illud temporis spatium intra quod Zodiacum 27 diebus cum 8 circiter horis Luna percurrit. *Le Periodique est le temps que la Lune met à parcourir le Zodiaque, & il est de 27 jours & environ 8 heures.*

2. The Synodical is the time that passes betwixt one New-moon and the next following, and consists of 29 days, and a little more than twelve hours. Synodicus est tempus inter duo proxima novilunia interjectum, éstq; dierum 29, cum dimidio paulóq; ampliús. *Le Synodique est le temps qui passe d'un renouveau de la Lune à l'autre, & il est de 29 jours, & un peu plus de 12 heures.*

3. That of Illumination or Apparition is the time which is spent betwixt the first appearance of the Moon, and its disappearance. Qui apparitionis seu illuminationis dicitur est spatium temporis quod labitur à primo Lunæ aspectu ad ejus evanescentiam. *Celuy d'aspect est le temps qui coule depuis que la Lune commence de*

de paroître, jusques à ce qu'elle disparoisse. And this month consists of about eight and twenty days. Atque hic mensis 28 ferè diebus absolvitur. *Et ce mois est environ de 28 jours.*

The Solar month is the time wherein the Sun runs through the twelfth part of the Zodiack, and contains about thirty days, ten hours and a half. Mensis solaris intelligitur illud tempus, quod explet Sol in percurrenda duodecima Zodiaci parte, tricenos dies, denásq; horas cum dimidia fermè comprehendens. *Le mois Solaire est le temps que le Soleil est à parcourir la douziéme partie du Zodiaque, & comprend quelques trente jours, dix heures & demie.*

Q. How many months are in the year? Quot in anno sunt menses? *Combien y a-t-il de mois en l'année?*

A. These twelve. Hi duodecim. *Ces douze.*

January. Januarius. *Janvier.*
February. Februarius. *Février.*
March. Martius. *Mars.*
April. Aprilis. *Avril.*
May. Maius. *May.*
June. Junius. *Juin.*
July. Julius. *Juillet.*
August. Augustus. *Août.*
September. September. *Septembre.*
October. October. *Octobre.*
November. November. *Novembre.*
December. December. *Decembre.*

Q. How many days are in a month? Quot dies habet mensis? *Combien de jours a un mois?*

A. Some months have thirty days, to wit, April, June, September, November; all the rest have thirty one, except February, which has but twenty eight; but when it is Leap-year, it hath twenty nine. Aliqui menses tricenos habent dies, videlicet Aprilis, Junius, September & November: reliqui tricenos & unum continent, uno excepto Februario, qui dierum est duntaxat viginti octo, & viginti novem cùm annus bissextilis agitur. *Quelques mois ont trente jours, c'est à scavoir, Avril, Juin, Septembre & Novembre: tous les autres en ont trente-un, excepté Février, qui n'en a que vingt-huit; mais en l'année Bissextile il en a vingt-neuf.*

Q. What was the ancient manner of counting the days of the months? Quæ olim fuit numerandi ratio cujusq; mensis dies? *Quelle fut la maniere ancienne de conter les jours des mois?*

A. The Romans made use of three terms to mark all the days of every month, the Calends, the Nones, and the Ides, which thus they marked KAL. NON. ID. Dies cujusq; mensis singulos distinguebant Romani, tribus hisce nominibus, Calendæ, Nonæ, Idus, quas ità notabant KAL. NON. ID. *Les Romains se servoient de trois termes pour marquer tous les jours de chaque mois, les Calendes, les Nones, & les Ides, qu'ils marquoient ainsi,* KAL. NON. ID.

They called the first day of every month the Calends, from the Greek word καλέω, (voco) because on that day the people were called together to the Capitol, where it was declared to them how many days were to be reckoned to the Nones; and on the day of the Nones there was given to them the order of the Festival days, and other Ceremonies which were to be observed throughout the whole month.

month. Calendas vocabant primam diem cujuſq; menſis, à verbo καλέω, (voco) quòd eâ die convocaretur populus in Capitolium, ut diſcerent quot eo menſe dies numerandi eſſent ad Nonas uſque: ipſis verò Nonis tradebatur illis feſtorum index, reliquorúmq: rituum obſervandorum in ipſo menſis decurſu. Cæterùm à Calendis dictum eſt Calendarium, quod nos Calendar, Galli *Calendrier*, vulgò Almanack. *Ils appellent Calendes le premier jour de chaque mois, du verbe* καλέω, (voco) *parce que l'on convoquoit en ce jour là le peuple au Capitole, & on leur déclaroit combien il falloit conter de jours juſques aux Nones; & au jour des Nones on leur donnoit l'ordre des Fêtes, & des autres Ceremonies qui ſe devoient obſerver dans tout le cours du mois.*

The Nones were called Nonæ, becauſe from that day to the Ides there were alwaps nine daps. The word Ides, according to Varro, came from a Tuſcane word Iduare, which in that language ſignified dividere, (to divide) becauſe they divided the month into two parts almoſt equal. Nonæ ſic dictæ ſunt, quòd ab Nonarum die ad Idus novem dies numerarentur. Idus, Varrone teſte, ab verbo Etruſco Iduare, ſeu dividere appellatæ ſunt, quòd nimirum menſem in duas partes penè æquales dividant. *Les Nones ont eſté appellées* Nonæ, *parce que de ce jour là aux Ides il y avoit toûjours neuf jours. Le mot des Ides venoit, ſelon Varron, de ce qu'en la langue Tuſcane* Iduare *ſignifioit* dividere, *parce qu'elles diviſoient le mois en deux parties preſque égales.*

In the months of March, May, July and October, the Nones were the ſeventh day, and the Ides the fifteenth: in the other eight months they were the fifth day, and the Ides the thirteenth. Menſibus Martio, Maio, Julio & Octobri, incidebant Nonæ in diem ſeptimum, Idus autem in decimum quintum: reliquorum verò menſium Nonæ in quintum diem, Idus in decimum tertium. *Dans le mois de Mars, May, Juillet & Octobre, les Nones étoient le ſeptiéme jour, & les Ides le quinziéme: dans les autres huit mois, elles étoient le cinquiéme, & les Ides le treiziéme.*

This Diſtich aptly expreſſes the matter.

Sex Maïus Nonas, October, Julius & Mars:
Quatuor at reliqui: dabit Idus quilibet octo.

Sex Majus, &c. that is to ſay, that theſe four months named in the firſt verſe, have ſix Nones, becauſe after the firſt day, which is the Calends, the Nones are aſſigned to the ſix days following. Quatuor at reliqui: but the other months have but four Nones. Dabit Idus, &c. Every month hath eight days, which are marked by the name of Ides.

Let us ſhew it by example.

The firſt day of March. Kalendis Martiis. *Le premier jour de Mars.*

The ſecond. Sexto Nonas, (id eſt, ante Nonas) vel, poſtridie Kalendas Martias. *Le ſecond.*

The third. Quinto Nonas. *Le troiſiéme.*

The fourth. Quarto Nonas. *Le quatriéme.*

The fifth. Tertio Nonas. *Le cinquiéme.*

The ſixth. Pridie Nonas, (and not ſecundo, becauſe ſecundus comes from ſequor, and here the preceding day

day is to be marked.) *Le ſixiéme.*

The ſeventh. Nonis. *Le ſeptiéme.*

The eighth. Octavo Idus, (id eſt, ante Idus) vel, poſtridie Nonas. *Le huitiéme.*

The ninth. Septimo Idus. *Le neuviéme.*

The tenth. Sexto Idus. *Le dixiéme.*

The eleventh. Quinto Idus. *L'onziéme.*

The twelfth. Quarto Idus. *Le douziéme.*

The thirteenth. Tertio Idus. *Le treiziéme.*

The fourteenth. Pridie Idus. *Le quatorziéme.*

The fifteenth. Idibus. *Le quinziéme.*

The following days to the end of the month are marked by the Calends of the month following.

The ſixteenth. Decimo ſeptimo Calendas Apriles, (id eſt, ante Calendas.) *Le ſeiziéme.*

The ſeventeenth. Decimo ſexto Cal. Apr. *Le dix-ſeptiéme.*

The eighteenth. Decimo quinto Cal. *Le dix-huitiéme.*

(Et ità de ſequentibus diebus uſq; ad ultimum diem Martium, quæ ſic appellatur.)

The one and thirtieth. Pridie Kalendas Apriles. *Le trente uniéme.*

At verò in iis menſibus, qui quatuor tantùm Nonas habent, ità numerabis.

The firſt of April. Kalendis Aprilibus. *Le premier jour d'Avril.*

The ſecond. Quarto Nonas Apriles. *Le ſecond.*

The third. Tertio Nonas. *Le troiſiéme.*

The fourth. Pridie Nonas. *Le quatriéme.*

The fifth. Nonis. *Le cinquiéme.*

The ſixth. Octavo Idus. *Le ſixiéme:* (& ſic deinceps, quoad perveneris ad decimum tertium diem, qui dies eſt ipſarum Iduum: dices igitur)

The thirteenth. Idibus. *Le treiziéme.*

Of a Week. De Hepdomada. *De la Semaine.*

Q. What is a week? Quid eſt hepdomada, ſeu hepdomas? *Qu'eſt-ce qu'une ſemaine?*

A. It is the ſpace of ſeven days. Spatium eſt ſeptem dierum. *C'eſt l'eſpace de ſept jours.*

Q. How are theſe days called? Quo nomine vocantur ſeptem hi dies? *Comment appelle-t'on ces ſept jours?*

A. Theſe are their names. En nomina ſingulorum. *Voicy leurs noms.*

Sunday, or the Lords day. Dies Dominica, vel Dominicus. *Dimanche.*

Monday. Dies Lunæ. *Lundy.*

Tueſday. Dies Martis. *Mardy.*

Wedneſday. Dies Mercurii. *Mecredy.*

Thurſday. Dies Jovis. *Jeudy.*

Friday. Dies Veneris. *Vendredy.*

Saturday, or Sabbath day. Dies Sabbati. *Samedy.*

By which you ſee, that the Pagans have given to the ſeven days the names of the ſeven Planets, calling the firſt the day of the Sun, and the laſt the day of Saturn. But we call the firſt day better, the Lords day in commemoration of the Reſurrection of the Lord which happened on Sunday. And Saturday, the Sabbath day or day of reſt; becauſe that was the day which God after he had created the world ſet apart for the day of his reſt. Ex quo intelligis, Ethnicos planetarum nomina

nomina dediſſe ſeptenis diebus hepdomadæ, primum diem vocando diem Solis, & ultimum diem Saturni. At nos meliùs, primum diem vocamus Dominicum diem, quòd eâ die Chriſtus reſurrexit; diem verò Saturni, Sabbati aptiùs dicimus, id eſt, quietis diem, quia eo die quievit, ceſſavirq; ab opere Deus, creato mundo. *Par où vous voyez, que les Payens ont donné aux ſept jours les noms des ſept Planettes, appellant le premier, le jour du Soleil, & le ſeptième, le jour de Saturne. Mais nous au lieu du jour du Soleil, nous diſons mieux Dimanche, c'eſt à dire,* (dies Domini, vel dominica) *le jour du Seigneur, en memoire de la Reſurrection du Fils de Dieu, qui arriva le Dimanche. Et quant au Samedy, au lieu de l'appeller le jour de Saturne, nous l'appellons le jour du Sabat, c'eſt à dire, du repos, parce que ce fut ce jour là que Dieu conſacra pour ſon repos, aprés avoir crée le monde.*

Q. How many weeks are there in a year? Quot ſunt in anno hepdomades? *Combien y a-t'il de ſemaines en l'année?*

A. Two and fifty. Quinquaginta duæ ſunt. *Il y en a cinquante deux.*

Q. Which is the week that is called the Holy week? Quænam illa hepdomada eſt, quam ſanctam, ſeu majorem dicimus? *Qu'elle eſt la ſemaine qu'on appelle Sainte.*

A. The week immediately going before Eaſter. Ipſa eſt quæ Paſchatis diem antecedit proximè: (dicitur Sancta, ſeu Major, ob ſanctitatem & magnitudinem myſteriorum, quæ per illam hepdomadam celebrantur.) *C'eſt celle qui precede immediatement la Fête de Pâques.*

Of Day and Night. De Die & Nocte. *Du Jour & de la Nuit.*

Q. How is a day divided? Quomodo dividitur dies? *Comment diſtingue-t'on le jour?*

A. Into the Natural day, and Artificial. The Natural day is meaſured by the ſpace of time that the Sun takes in going round the world, which contains the whole ſpace of day and night. The Artificial day is nothing elſe but the ſpace of time that the Sun ſhines above the Horizon. Dies in naturalem & artificioſum dividitur. Naturalis dies totum illud temporis ſpatium comprehendit, quòd Sol in obeundo terrarum orbe conſumit, adeóq; diurnum, nocturnúmq; tempus complectitur. Artificioſus dies nihil aliud eſt, quàm mora Solis ſuper Horizontem. *En Naturel & Artificiel. Le jour Naturel eſt celuy qui eſt meſuré par la durée du temps que met le Soleil à faire le tour de la terre, ce qui comprend l'eſpace entier du jour & de la nuit. Le jour Artificiel n'eſt autre choſe que la durée du temps que le Soleil éclaire ſur l'Horizon.*

Q. What are the parts of the day and of the night? Quæ ſunt diei ac noctis partes? *Quelles ſont les parties du jour & de la nuit?*

These. Iſtæ. *Celles-cy.*

The twilight. Crepuſculum. *Crepuſcule.*

The dawning of day. Aurora. *Aurore.*

The break of day. Primum diluculum. *Point du jour.*

The morning. Manè, matutinum tempus. *Matin.*

Noon. Meridies, ei, m. *Midy.*

The

The evening. Veſperum, i. veſpera, æ. veſpertinum tempus. *Le ſoir.*

Night. Nox, nocturnum tempus. *La nuit.*

The cloſing or ſhutting in of the night. Commiſſa nox. *Nuit cloſe, nuit ſerrée.*

The dead of the night. Intempeſta nox. *Nuit profonde.*

Midnight. Media nox. *Minuit.*

An Holy-day. Feſtus dies. *Jour de Fête.*

A work-day. Profeſtus dies. *Jour ouvrier.*

Yeſterday. Heri, heſterna dies. *Hier, jour d'hier.*

The day before yeſterday. Nudiuſtertius. *Devant hier.*

The day before. Pridie (with a Genitive.) *Le jour de devant.*

The day after. Poſtridie (with a Genitive.) *Le jour d'aprés.*

To morrow. Cras, dies craſtina. *Demain.*

The day after to morrow, two days hence. Perendie, perendinus dies. *Aprés demain.*

The other day, lately. Nuper. *L'autre jour, dernierement.*

Q. What is night? what is its definition? Quid eſt nox, quæve ejus definitio? *Qu'eſt-ce que la nuit? quelle eſt ſa definition?*

A. It is the ſpace of time that the Sun remains under the Horizon. Nox eſt Solis mora infra Horizontem. *C'eſt l'eſpace du temps que le Soleil demeure ſous l'Horizon.*

Q. I would willingly know from whence proceeds the inequality of days and nights? Scire aveo unde oriatur iſta quam videmus dierum & noctium inæqualitas? *Je voudrois bien ſcavoir d'où vient l'inegalité des jours & des nuits?*

A. It proceeds from the different poſition of the Sphere. Oritur ex diverſa ſphæræ poſitione. *Elle provient de la diverſe poſition de la Sphere.*

1. Where the Sphere is right, there the artificial days are equal to the nights all the year over. Ubi recta eſt ſphæra, ibi toto anni decurſu dies artificioſi æquales ſunt noctibus. *Où la Sphere eſt droite, là les jours artificiels ſont égaux à la nuit pendant toute l'année.*

2. Where the Sphere is oblique, there the days are never equal to the nights, except when the Sun enters into the Signs of Aries and Libra. Ubi obliqua eſt ſphæra, dies nunquam æquantur noctibus, niſi Sole Arietis & Libræ ſigna ingrediente. *Où la Sphere eſt oblique, là les jours ne ſont jamais égaux aux nuits, ſi ce n'eſt lorſque le Soleil entre dans les ſignes du Belier & de la Balance.*

3. In the oblique Sphere, whilſt the Sun paſſes through the Northern Signs, the days are longer than the nights; and on the contrary, they are ſhorter when he is in the Southern Signs. In ſphæra obliqua, quamdiu verſatur Sol in ſignis Septentrionalibus, dies ſunt noctibus longiores: breviores autem quamdiu Meridionalia ſigna percurrit ac luſtrat. *Dans la Sphere oblique, tandis que le Soleil parcourt les ſignes Septentrionaux, les jours ſont plus longs que les nuits; & au contraire, ils ſont plus courts quand il eſt dans les ſignes Meridionaux.*

4. In the oblique Sphere, when the Sun is come to the point of the ſummers Solſtice, the day is at its greateſt length, and the night ſhorteſt. On the contrary, when he

he is at the point of the winters Solstice, the day is at the shortest, and the night longest. In sphæra obliqua cùm Sol ad æstivi solstitii punctum pervenit, dies est longissimus, nox autem brevissima. Contrà, dies brevissimus est, nox verò longissima cùm hiberni solstitii punctum attigit. *Dans la Sphere oblique lorsque le Soleil est arrivé au point du solstice d'esté, le jour est le plus long de tous, & la nuit la plus courte. Au contraire, quand il a atteint le point du solstice d'hyver, le jour est le plus court, & la nuit la plus longue.*

5. **In the parallel Sphere, the whole year is but one day, which lasts six months, and one night that is likewise of six months duration.** In sphæra parallela totus annus in unum diem sex mensium, & in unam noctem sex itidem mensium dividitur. *Dans la Sphere parallele l'année n'a qu'un jour qui dure six mois, & une nuit qui est aussi de six mois.*

Of Hours. De Horis. *Des Heures.*

An hour is the twenty fourth part of a natural day. Hora est diei naturalis vigesima quarta pars: (dividitur enim dies in horas viginti quatuor.) *L'heure est la vingt-quatriéme partie du jour naturel.*

An hour and a half. Sesquihora. *Heure & demie.*

Half an hour. Semihora. *Demie-heure.*

A quarter of an hour. Horæ quadrans. *Quart d'heure.*

A minute of an hour. Horæ minutum. *Minute d'heure.*

A moment of time. Punctum, (vel) temporis momentum. *Moment de temps.*

The hour is divided into sixty minutes; and every one of these minutes is divided into sixty other parts, which are called seconds; and every second into sixty thirds; and every one of these sixty thirds into sixty fourths, &c. Hora in sexagena minuta tribuitur; & hæc minuta singula in alias dividuntur sexagenas partes, quas Secundas vocant; quælibet autem secunda in sexaginta rursum Tertias; tertiarum unaquæq; in sexaginta iterum Quartas, & ità deinceps. *L'heure est partagée en soixante minutes; & chacune de ces minutes se divise en soixante autres parties, qu'ils appellent Secondes; & châque seconde en soixante Troisiémes; & chacune de ces soixante Troisiémes en soixante Quatriémes, &c.*

Of the Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number. De Lunari Cyclo, seu Numero aureo. *Du Cycle Lunaire, ou Nombre d'Or.*

Q. **What do you call the Lunar Cycle?** Quid Cyclum Lunarem vocas? *Qu'appellez-vous Cycle Lunaire?*

A. **It is the space of nineteen years, which being expired, the Sun and Moon return to the same point.** Numerus est annorum novendecim, quo expleto, Luna & Sol ad idem punctum revertuntur: (& hic numerus Aureus dicitur.) *C'est l'espace de dix-neuf années, après lesquelles la Lune & le Soleil se trouvent en un même point.*

Q. **Which way may one find out the Golden number for the present year?** Quâ viâ numerus aureus præsentis anni constare potest? *Par quelle voye peut-on trouver le nombre*

bre d'or pour l'année presente.

A. **You shall perpetually and infallibly find it, if you observe to do what follows.** Constabit certissimè ac perpetuò, si quæ subdo peregeris. *Vous le trouverez infailliblement & perpetuellement, si vous faites ce qui suit.*

1. **Write down the number of years that are passed since the Birth of Jesus Christ.**

2. **To that number adde one year.**

3. **Divide that total sum by 19.**

The number remaining after that division will be the Golden number for the present year.

1. Scribe numerum annorum à Christi ortu elapsorum.

2. Huic annorum numero adjice annum unum.

3. Summam integram divide per 19. quod absolutâ divisione supererit, erit Aureus numerus præsentis anni.

1. *Ecrivez le nombre des années écoulées depuis la Naissance de Jesus Christ.*

2. *A ce nombre d'années ajoûtez une année.*

3. *Divisez cette somme totale par le nombre dix-neuf.*

Ce qui restera aprés la division achevée sera le nombre d'Or de l'année presente.

1678. Anni à Christo.
1. Annus additus.

	1		
	85(7		
Summa.	1679	88.	supersunt 7.
Divisio.	199		
	1		

Supersunt ut vides 7 pro numero Aureo anni præsentis 1678.

Of the Solar Cycle. De Solari Cyclo. *Du Cycle Solaire.*

Q. **What is the Solar Cycle?** Quid est Cyclus solaris? *Qu'est-ce que Cycle Solaire?*

A. **It is the space of twenty eight years, after which the same Dominical letters** A. B. C. D. E. F. G. **return in the same order, but backward, that is to say, by** G. F. &c. Spatium est annorum viginti octo, quibus evolutis, literæ dominicales A. B. C. D. E. F. G. ad suum initium redeunt, at ordine retrogrado, nimirum per G. F. &c. (id autem accidit propter annum Bissextilem, quo anno uno duæ literæ notantur: qui Bissextilis si non esset, annis septem decurrerentur septenæ illæ literæ.) *C'est l'espace de vingt-huit ans, aprés lesquels les mêmes lettres Dominicales* A. B. C. D. E. F. G. *retournent dans le même ordre; mais en retrogradant, c'est à dire, par* G. F. *&c.*

Of the Cycle of Indiction. De Cyclo Indictionis. *Du Cycle de l'Indiction.*

Q. **What is that Cycle?** Quid ille Cyclus est? *Qu'est-ce que ce Cycle?*

A. **It is the space of fifteen years; at the end of which they return in counting to the first year of these fifteen.** Spatium est quindecim annorum; quibus decursis reditur ad primum. *C'est l'espace de quinze ans; aprés lesquels on revient à la premiere année de ces quinze.*

Q. **When was it that men began to account by indictions?** Quandonam per indictiones numerari

rari cœptum? *Quand eſt-ce qu'on a commencé à conter par indictions?*

A. In the year of our Redemption 312. under the Empire of Conſtantine the Great. Anno Chriſti trecenteſimo duodecimo, Imperatore Conſtantino Magno, celebrari cœpæ indictiones, (quæ ab eodem Imperatore Conſtantinianæ dictæ ſunt.) *Ce fut en l'année de nôtre ſalut 312. ſous l'Empire de Conſtantin le Grand.*

Of the Julian Period. De Periodo Juliana. *De la Periode Juliene.*

Q. What do you call the Julian Period? Quid vocas Periodum Julianam? *Qu'appellez-vous Periode Juliene?*

A. It is the ſpace of 7980 years, during which time it can never happen but once, that the three Cycles whereof we have been ſpeaking, have the ſame number; for example, the 1. of the Solar Cycle: the 1. of the Lunar; and the firſt of the Indiction. Intervallum eſt annorum 7980. per quod ſpatium unico tantùm anno contingere poteſt, ut Cyclus ſolaris, lunaris, & indictionis eundem ſimul numerum habeant, iſtum v. g. 1. *C'eſt l'eſpace de 7980 années, durant lequel eſpace il ne peut arriver qu'une fois, que les trois Cycles dont nous venons de parler, puiſſent avoir le même nombre; par exemple, 1. de Cycle Solaire; 1. de Lunaire; & 1. d'Indiction.*

Of the Epact. De Epacta. *De l'Epacte.*

The Epact is nothing elſe but the number of eleven days, which make the Solar year longer than the Lunar: this containing only 354 days, whereas the Solar conſiſts of 365. Epacta nihil aliud eſt, quàm numerus dierum undecim, quibus annus ſolaris ſuperat lunarem annum; iſte enim eſt dierum duntaxat 354, ille contrà dierum 365. *L'Epacte n'eſt rien autre, que le nombre des onze jours, qui rendent l'année Solaire plus longue que la Lunaire: celle-cy n'eſtant que de 354 jours, où la Solaire l'eſt de 365.*

Of Epochs, or ſolemn Dates of Time. De Epochis. *Des Epoques.*

Q. What are Epochs? Quid ſunt Epochæ? *Qu'appellez-vous Epoques?*

A. They are as it were certain principles, and certain fixed and ſetled points of time, made uſe of by Chronologers, for reckoning of years. Epochæ ſunt certa aliqua tempora, à pleriſq; Chronologis admiſſa; & è quibus ſimul ſtatutis, certiùs ducuntur annorum rationes ad reliqua. *Elles ſont comme certains principes, & comme certains points fixes & arrêtez, dont ſe ſervent les Chronologues, pour conter les années.*

Q. Which are the moſt remarkable Epochs? Quæ celebriores ſunt Epochæ? *Quelles ſont les Epoques les plus remarquables?*

A. Theſe, before the coming of the Son of God. Iſtæ, ante Chriſti adventum. *Celles-cy, devant la venuë du Fils de Dieu.*

The Deluge of Noah. Diluvium Noëmi, anno mundi 1656. *Le Déluge de Noé.*

The birth of Abraham. Abrahami natales. *La naiſſance d'Abraham* 2039.

The

The Iſraelites coming out of Egypt. Exitus Iſraelitarum ab Ægypto. *La ſortie des Iſraëlites* 2544.

The foundation of the Temple. Templi fundatio. *La fondation du Temple* 3023.

The Nativity of the Son of God, which is the moſt noble of all Epochs. Chriſti Nativitas, quæ omnium Epocharum facilè celeberrima eſt. *La Naiſſance du Fils de Dieu, laquelle eſt la plus belle des Epoques* 4053.

(Hanc porrò Epocham conſequuntur iſtæ.)

The deſtruction of Jeruſalem. Excidium Hieroſolymæ anno poſt Chr. 70. *La ruine de Jeruſalem.*

The death of St. Martin. Obitus S. Martini. *La mort de S. Martin* 401.

The beginning of the French Reign. Initium regni Francici. *Le commencement du regne des François* 420.

The taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks. Conſtantinopolis à Turcis capta. *La priſe de Conſtantinople par les Turcs* 1204.

The reſtauration of King Charles the Second. Caroli Secundi Regis ad Imperium reditus. *Le rétabliſſement du Roy Charles le Second en ſon Trône* 1660.

The Burning of London. Incendium Londini. *L'Embraſement de Londres* 1666.

Geography. Geographia. *La Geographie.*

Q. What is Geography? Quid eſt Geographia? *Qu'eſt-ce que Geographie?*

A. It is the deſcription of the Globe of the Earth, and of the Sea. Eſt terreſtris, aqueiq; globi deſcriptio. *C'eſt la deſcription du Globe de la Terre, & de la Mer.*

Q. Into what parts is the ſurface of the Globe divided? In quas partes dividitur hujuſce Globi ſuperficies? *Comment diviſe-t'on la ſuperficie du Globe?*

A. Into Zones, Parallels, and Climates. In Zonas, Parallelos, & Climata. *En Zones, Paralleles, & Climats.*

Q. How many Zones are there? Quot ſunt Zonæ? *Combien de Zones y a t-il?*

A. Five, one torrid, two temperate, and two cold. Quinq; ſunt, una torrida, duæ temperatæ, & frigidæ duæ. *Cinq, une torride, deux temperées, & deux froides.*

Q. From whence is the difference of theſe Zones taken? Unde petitur Zonarum illa diverſitas? *D'où vient la difference de ces Zones?*

A. From the difference of the Circles of the Sphere; for that which is between the two Tropicks is called Torrid or burning; the two which are between the Tropicks and the Polar Circles, are called Temperate; and thoſe which reach from the Polar Circles to the two Poles, have the name of Cold. Ab ſphæræ circulorum diverſitate petitur: nam Zona illa quæ eſt inter utrumq; Tropicum Torrida dicitur; quæ inter Tropicos & Polares circulos, Temperatæ; quæ verò inter Polares & Polum ipſum, Frigidæ vocantur. *De la difference des Cercles de la Sphere; car celle qui eſt entre les deux Tropiques s'appelle Torride, ou Brûlée; les deux qui ſont entre les Tropiques & les Cer-*

cles Polaires, s'appellent Temperées; & celles qui ſont depuis les Cercles Polaires juſques aux deux Poles, ont le nom de Froides.

Q. **What and how many are of theſe Circles of the Sphere?** Quid & quot ſunt illi ſphæræ circuli? *Quels ſont ces Cercles de la Sphere, & combien y en a il?*

A. **There are ten, ſix greater and four leſſer.** Sunt ſphæræ circuli deni numero, ſex majores & quatuor minores. *Il y en a dix, ſix grands & quatre petits.*

Q. **Which are the greater?** Qui ſunt majores? *Quels ſont les grands?*

A. 1. **The Horizontal.** Horizontalis. *L'Horizontal.*

2. **The Meridian.** Meridianus. *Le Meridien.*

3. **The Equator.** Æquator. *L'Equateur.*

4. **The Zodiack.** Zodiacus. *Le Zodiaque.*

5. **The Equinoctial Colure.** Colurus Æquinoctiorum. *Le Colure des Equinoxes.*

6. **The Solſtitial Colure.** Colurus Solſtitiorum. *Le Colure des Solſtices.*

Q. **Which are the leſſer?** Qui ſunt minores? *Quels ſont les petits?*

A. 1. **The Tropick of Cancer.** Tropicus Cancri. *Le Tropique du Cancer.*

2. **The Tropick of Capricorn.** Tropicus Capricorni. *Le Tropique du Capricorne.*

3. **The Polar Arctick.** Polaris arcticus. *Le Polaire Arctique.*

4. **The Polar Antarctick** Polaris antarcticus. *Le Polaire Antarctique.*

The diviſion of the Earth. Terræ diviſio. *Diviſion de la Terre.*

The Earth is divided into four parts. In quatuor diviſa eſt terra partes. *La Terre eſt diviſée en quatre parties, qui ſont celles-cy.*

Europe. Europa, æ. *L'Europe.*
Aſia. Aſia. *L'Aſie.*
Africa. Africa. *L'Afrique.*
America. America. *L'Amerique.*

Europe. Europa. *L'Europe.*

The chief parts of Europe are. Præcipuæ Europæ partes ſunt. *Les principales parties de l'Europe ſont*
Great Britain. Magna Britannia. *La Grande Bretagne.*
France. Gallia. *La France.*
Spain. Hiſpania. *L'Eſpagne.*
Germany. Germania. *L'Allemagne.*
Italy. Italia. *L'Italie.*
Denmark. Dania. *Le Danemarc.*
Swedland. Succia. *La Suede.*
Greece. Græcia. *La Grece.*

Great Britain. Magna Britannia. *La Grande Bretagne.*

Great Britain is divided into England and Scotland. Magna Britannia in Angliam & Scotiam diviſa eſt. *La Grande Bretagne eſt diviſée en l'Angleterre & l'Ecoſſe.*

Of England. De Anglia. *De l'Angleterre.*

England is divided into fifty two Provinces or Counties. Anglia in quinquaginta duas provincias diviſa eſt. *L'Angleterre ſe diviſe en cinquante deux Provinces.*

Now

Now ſaing the proper Names of the following Counties and Towns differ nothing in French from the vulgar but in the manner of pronunciation: we thought it unneceſſary here to ſubjoyn the French names, but only the Engliſh and Latine. Quoniam verò propria nomina provinciarum & urbium quæ ordine ſequuntur, in lingua Gallica nullatenus differunt à vulgari, niſi modo proferendi, ſolas appellationes Anglicas & Latinas, non verò Gallicas hic ſubjicere operæ pretium eſſe duximus. *Parce que les noms des Provinces & Villes ſuivantes en la langue Françoiſe ne different en rien de la vulgaire, nous n'avons pas jugé neceſſaire d'en y mettre les termes François, mais ſeulement les noms Anglois & Latins.*

1. **Kent**, (whereof the chief town is) **Canterbury**. Cantium, cujus civitas primaria eſt Dorobernia, ſeu Cantuaria.

2. **Suſſex**, (its chief town) **Chicheſter**. Suſſexia, (cujus urbs præcipua) Ciceſtria.

3. **Surry**. Surria: (its chief towns) **Farnham**, Farnhamia Guilford, Neomagus. **Kingſton**, Regiopolis.

4. **Hampſhire**. Hantonia: (its chief towns) **Winchester**, Wintonia. **Southampton**, Clauſentum. **Portſmouth**, Magnus Portus.

5. **Dorſetſhire**. Dorſetia, ſeu Duria: (its chief town) **Dorcheſter**. Dorceſtria.

6. **Devonſhire**. Devonia: (its chief town) **Exeter**. Exonia.

7. **Cornwal**. Cornubia: (its chief town) **Lanſtoun**. Lanſtonia.

8. **Somerſetſhire**. Somerſetia: (its chief town) **Briſtol**. Briſtolium, Venta Silurum, ſive Belgarum.

9. **Wiltſhire**. Wiltonia: (its chief town) **Salisbury**. Sariſberia, Serviodunum, Severia.

10. **Barkſhire**. Bercheria: (its chief town) **Reading**. Pontes.

11. **Middleſex**. Middleſexia: (its chief town) **London**. Londinum, Londinium, auguſta Trinobantum, (totius Angliæ caput.)

12. **Eſſex**. Eſſexia: (its chief towns) **Chelmsford**. Cæſaromagus. **Colcheſter**. Colonia, Camulodunum, Colceſtria.

13. **Suffolk**. Suffolcia: (its chief town) **Ipſwich**. Ipſvicum.

14. **Norfolk**. Norfolcia: (its chief town) **Norwich**. Nordovicum, Norvicum, Venta Irenorum.

15. **Cambridge-ſhire**. Comitatus Cantabrigienſis: (its chief town) **Cambridge**, (an Univerſity.) Cantabrigia, Granta, Camboricum.

16. **Hertford-ſhire**. Hertfordia: (its chief town) **Hertford**. Durocobrivæ.

17. **Bedford-ſhire**. Bedfordia: (its chief town) **Bedford**. Bedfordia, Lactodurum.

18. **Buckingham-ſhire**. Buckingamia: (its chief town) **Buckingham**. Neomagus, Buckingamia.

19. **Oxford-ſhire**. Ager, vel Comitatus Oxonienſis: (its chief town) **Oxford**, (an Univerſity.) Oxonium, Caleva, Belloſitum.

20. **Gloceſter-ſhire**. Gloceſtria: (its chief town) **Gloceſter**. Glovernia, Clevum, Claudia, Claudia caſtra.

21. **Hereford-ſhire**. Herefordia: (its chief town) **Hereford**. Herefordia, Ariconium.

22. **Worceſter-ſhire**. Vigornia: (its chief town) **Worceſter**. Vi-

nia, Branovicum, Braunogenium.

23. Warwick-ſhire. Ager, ſeu Comitatus Varvicenſis: (its chief towns) Coventry and Warwick. Coventria & Varvicum.

24. Northampton-ſhire. Northantonia: (its chief town) Northampton. Antona, Bennaventa.

25. Huntingdon-ſhire. Huntingdonia: (its chief town) Huntingdon. Venantodunum, Huntingtonia, Durolipons.

26. Rutland-ſhire. Rutlandia: (its chief town) Okham. Ockamia.

27. Leiceſter-ſhire. Leiceſtria: (its chief town) Leiceſter. Leiceſtria.

28. Lincoln-ſhire. Ager Lincolnienſis: (its chief town) Lincoln. Lincolnia, Lindum.

29. Nottingham-ſhire. Nottingamia: (its chief town) Nottingham. Rhage.

30. Derby-ſhire. Darbia. Ager Darbienſis: (its chief town) Derby. Derbia, Dervencio, m. Marigdunum.

31. Staffoꝛd-ſhire. Staffordia: (its chief town) Staffoꝛd. Staffordia.

32. Shꝛop-ſhire. Salopia: (its chief town) Shꝛewsbury. Salopia.

33. Cheſhire. Provincia Ceſtrenſis: (its chief town) Cheſter. Ceſtria, Deva, Devana, Legionum urbs.

34 Lancaſhire. Lancaſtria: (its chief town) Lancaſter. Alion, Mediolanum.

35. Yoꝛk-ſhire. Eboracenſis provincia: (the chief town) Yoꝛk. Eboracum, Brigantium.

36. The Biſhoprick of Durham. Dunelmenſis Epiſcopatus: (the chief town) Durham. Dunelmum.

37. Weſtmoꝛland. Weſtmaria: (its chief town) Kendal. Concangium.

38. Cumberland. Cumbria: (its chief town) Carliſle. Carleolum, Cataractonum, Luguvallum, Lucopibia.

39. Noꝛthumberland. Northumbria: (its chief town) New-caſtle. Novum Caſtrum, Gabroſentum.

The Town of Berwick upon Tweed. Borcovicum, Bervicum, Bremenium, Tueſis.

The Counties of the Weſt part of England called Wales. Provinciæ in occidentali Angliæ plaga, quæ Cambria dicitur. *Les Provinces dans la partie occidentale de l'Angleterre qui s'appelle la Principauté de Galles.*

40. Pembꝛoke-ſhire. Ager Penbrochienſis: (its chief town) Pembꝛoke. Penbrochium.

41. Caermarthen-ſhire. Ager Caermaridunenſis: (its chief town) Caermarthen. Maridunum.

42. Glamoꝛgan-ſhire. Glamorgania, Morganuccia: (its chief town) Caerdiff. Caerdiffa.

43. Monmouth-ſhire. Monumethenſis comitatus: (its chief town) Monmouth. Monumethia.

44. Bꝛecknock-ſhire. Brechinia: (its chief town) Bꝛecknock. Brechnochum.

45. Radnoꝛ-ſhire. Radnoria: (its chief town) Radnoꝛ. Radnoria.

46. Cardigan-ſhire. Ceretica, ſive Cardingania: (its chief town) Cardigan. Ceretica.

47. Montgomeꝛy-ſhire. Ager Montgomerienſis: (its chief town) Montgomeꝛy. Mons gomericus.

48. Meꝛioneth-ſhire. Mervinia: (its chief town) Haꝛleth. Harlecha.

49. Den-

49. Denbigh-ſhire. Ager Denbigenſis: (its chief town) Denbigh. Denbiga.

50. Flint-ſhire. Flintenſis comitatus: (its chief town) Flint. Flintum.

51. Angleſey. Mona: (its chief town) Beaumariſh. Bellomariſcus.

52. Caernarbon-ſhire. Ager Caernarvonienſis: (its chief towns) Caernarbon, Arvonia. Bangor. Bangorium, Brannogenium, Bonium, Bovium.

Of the Prelates of England. De Præſulibus Angliæ. *Des Prelats d'Angleterre.*

The Province of Canterbury. Provincia Cantuarienſis. *La Province de Canterburie.*

1. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury Primate of all England. Cantuarienſis Archiepiſcopus totius Angliæ Primas. *L'Archevêque de Canterburie Primat d'Angleterre.*

2. The Biſhop of London. Londinenſis Epiſcopus. *L'Evêque de Londres.*

3. The Biſhop of Winchester. Wintonienſis Epiſcopus.

4. The Biſhop of Ely. Elienſis Epiſcopus.

5. The Biſhop of Lincoln. Lincolnienſis Epiſcopus.

6. The Biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield. Conventrenſis & Lichfeldenſis Epiſcopus.

7. The Biſhop of Sarum. Sariſburienſis Epiſcopus.

8. The Biſhop of Bath and Wells. Bathonienſis & Wellenſis Epiſcopus.

9. The Biſhop of Exeter. Exonienſis Epiſcopus.

10. The Biſhop of Norwich. Norvicenſis Epiſcopus.

11. The Biſhop of Worceſter. Vigornienſis Epiſcopus.

12. The Biſhop of Hereford. Herefordienſis Epiſcopus.

13. The Biſhop of Chicheſter. Ciceſtrenſis Epiſcopus.

14. The Biſhop of Rocheſter. Roffenſis Epiſcopus.

15. The Biſhop of Oxford. Oxonienſis Epiſcopus.

16. The Biſhop of Gloceſter. Gloceſtrenſis Epiſcopus.

17. The Biſhop of Peterborough. Epiſcopus Petroburgenſis.

18. The Biſhop of Briſtol. Briſtolienſis Epiſcopus.

19. The Biſhop of St. Davids. Menevenſis Epiſcopus.

20. The Biſhop of Landaff. Landavenſis Epiſcopus.

21. The Biſhop of Bangor. Bangorenſis Epiſcopus.

22. The Biſhop of St. Aſaph. Aſaphenſis Epiſcopus.

The Province of York.

23. The Archbiſhop of York. Eboracenſis Archiepiſcopus.

24. The Biſhop of Durham. Dunelmenſis Epiſcopus.

25. The Biſhop of Carliſle. Carleolenſis Epiſcopus.

26. The Biſhop of Cheſter. Ceſtrenſis Epiſcopus.

Next in place to the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, amongſt the other Biſhops, are the Biſhops of London and Wincheſter by the Dignity of their Sees; then the Biſhops of Durham, Hereford and Ely, by Authority of Parliament. The reſt of the Biſhops take

place according to the order of their Consecration. Post Archiepiscopos Cantuariensem & Eboracensem, primi inter reliquos Episcopos sunt, Londinensis & Wintoniensis ex dignitate Sedis suæ; dein Dunelmensis, Herefordensis & Eliensis authoritate Parliamentariâ. Reliqui Episcopi pro ordine Consecrationis locum capiunt. *Aprés les Archevêques de Canterburie & York, les premiers entre les autres Evêques sont, les Evêques de Londres & Winchester; puis les Evêques de Durham, Hereford & Ely, par Autorité du Parliment. Les autres Evêques ont leurs places selon l'ordre de leur Consecration.*

A Catalogue of the Counties of England, according to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Under the Archbishop of Canterburg and Bishop of Rochester, Kent. Sub Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo & Roffensi, est Cantium.

Under the Bishop of London, Essex, Middlesex and part of Hertford-shire. Sub Londinensi Episcopo, Essexia, Middlesexia, & Hertfordiæ pars.

Under the Bishop of Lincoln, Lincoln-shire, Leicester-shire, Huntingdon-shire, Bedford-shire. Buckingham-shire, and part of Hertford-shire. Sub Lincolniensi, provincia Lincolniensis, Leicestria, Huntingdonia, Bedfordia, Buckingamia, & Hertfordiæ pars.

Under the Bishop of Chichester, part of Hertfordshire, and all Sussex. Sub Cicestrensi, Hertfordiæ pars, & Sussexia.

Under the Bishop of Winchester, Hampshire, Surry, the Isles of Wight, Jersey, Gernsey, Anglesey. Sub Wintoniensi, Hantonia, Surria, Vecta, Jersey, Gernsey, Angleseya, Insulæ.

Under the Bishop of Sarum, Wilt-shire and Dark-shire. Sub Sarisburiensi, Wiltonia & Bercheria.

Under the Bishop of Exeter, Devonshire and Cornwall. Sub Exoniensi, Devonia & Cornubia.

Under the Bishop of Bath and Wells Somersetshire. Sub Bathoniensi & Wellensi, provincia Somersettensis.

Under the Bishop of Glocester, Glocester-shire. Sub Glocestrensi, Glocestrensis provincia.

Under the Bishop of Worcester, Worcester-shire, and part of Warwick-shire. Sub Vigorniensi, Vigornia, & pars provinciæ Warvicensis.

Under the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, part of Warwick-shire, Staffordshire, Derby-shire, and part of Shropshire. Sub Conventrensi & Lichfeldensi, Warvic. pars, Staffordia, Darbia, & Salopiæ pars.

Under the Bishop of Hereford, Hereford-shire and part of Shropshire. Sub Herefordensi, Herefordia, & pars Salopiæ.

Under the Bishop of Ely. Cambridge-shire and Ely. Sub Eliensi, Ager Cantabrigensis & Eliensis.

Under the Bishop of Norwich, Norfolk and Suffolk. Sub Norvicensi, Norfolcia & Suffolcia.

Under the Bishop of Oxford, Oxford-shire. Sub Oxoniensi, provincia Oxoniensis.

Under the Bishop of Peterborough,

rough, Northampton-ſhire & Rutland-ſhire. Sub Petroburgenſi, Northantonia & Rutlandia.

Under the Biſhop of Briſtol, Dorſetſhire and Glamorganſhire. Sub Briſtolienſi, Dorſetia & Glamorgamia.

Under the Biſhop of Landaff, Monmouthſhire, Brecknockſhire, and Radnor-ſhire. Sub Landavenſi, Monumethia, Brechinia, & Radnoria.

Under the Biſhop of St. Davids, Pembroke-ſhire and Caermarthen-ſhire. Sub Menevenſi, Penbrocia & Caermardenia.

Under the Biſhop of Bangor, Caernarvon, Angleſey, Merioneth-ſhire, and part of Denbigh-ſhire. Sub Banchorenſi, ager Caernarvonienſis, Mona inſula, Mervinia, & pars agri Denbigenſis.

Under the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, part of Denbigh-ſhire, and part of Flint-ſhire. Sub Aſaphenſi, agri Denbigenſis pars, & comitatus Flintenſis pars.

Under the Archbiſhop of York, York-ſhire and Nottinghamſhire. Sub Archiepiſcopo Eboracenſi, Eboracenſis & Nottingamienſis provinciæ.

Under the Biſhop of Cheſter, Cheſhire, Richmond, part of Cumberland, Lancaſhire, and part of Flint-ſhire. Sub Ceſtrienſi, Ceſtria, Richmondia, Cumbriæ pars, Lancaſtria, & Flintiæ pars.

Under the Biſhop of Carliſle, part of Cumberland and Weſtmorland. Sub Carliolenſi, Cumbriæ pars & Weſtmaria.

Under the Biſhop of Durham, Durham and Northumberland. Sub Dunelmenſi, Dunelmum & Northumbria.

Under the Biſhop of the Iſle of Man, the Iſle of Man. Sub Sodorenſi Epiſcopo, Mona inſula.

The chief Towns of Scotland. Primariæ Scotiæ Urbes. *Les Villes principales d'Ecoſſe.*

Edinburgh. Edinburgum. *Edimbourg.*

St. Andrews. Fanum S. Andreæ, Andreapolis. *S. André.*

Aberdeen. Aberdonia, Devana. *Aberdain.*

Glaſco. Glaſquum. *Glaſque.*

St. Johnſton. Perthum, Fanum S. Joannis ad tavum. *S. Jean.*

Dunder. Taodunum. *Dondée.*

Montroſs. Mons roſarum, Celurca. *Montroſſe.*

Sterling. Sterlinga, vel Strevelinum. *Sterlingue.*

Innerneſs. Innernium. *Innerneſſe.*

Of Ireland. Hiberniæ. *De l'Irelande.*

Armagh. Armache, Ardmacha. *Almach.*

Dublin. Dublinum, Eblana. *Dublin.*

London-derry. Roboretum. *London-derry.*

Limerick. Laberus, Limericum. *Limerique.*

Kilkenny. Fanum Canici. *Quilquennie.*

Cork. Corcagia. *Corque.*

Connaught. Connacia. *Connaut.*

France. Gallia. *La France.*

France is divided into ten greater, and twenty five leſſer Provinces. Gallia in multas diſtri-

buta eſt provincias, ex quibus decem majores ac primariæ ſunt, minores viginti quinque. *La France eſt diviſée en dix grandes Provinces, & en vingt cinq petites.*

The greater Provinces of France.
Provinciæ majores Galliæ. *Les grandes Provinces de France.*

Picardy. Picardia. *La Picardie.*
Normandy. Normannia. *La Normandie.*
Britanny. Britannia. *La Bretagne.*
Champain. Campania. *La Champagne.*
The Dutchy of Burgundy. Burgundia. *La Bourgogne. (Duché.)*
Auvergne. Arvenia. *L'Auvergne.*
Guyenne. Aquitania. *La Guyenne.*
Languedock. Languedochium, ſeu Occitania. *Le Languedoc.*
Provance. Provincia. *La Provence.*
Dauphiny. Delphinatus. *Le Dauphiné.*

The chief Towns of theſe Provinces are. Harum Provinciarum nobiliora oppida ſunt. *Les principales Villes de ces Provinces ſont*

In Picardy

Amiens. Ambianum. *Amiens.*
Noyon. Noviodunum. *Noyon.*
St. Quintin. Sanquintinum. *S. Quintin.*
Soiſſon. Sueſſiones, num. *Soiſſon.*
Laon. Laudunum. *Laon.*
Beaubais. Bellovacum. *Beauvais.*

In Normandy

Roan. Rothomagus, i. *Roüen.*
Caen. Cadomum. *Caën.*
Ebreux. Ebroicæ, arum. *Evreux.*
Dieppe. Dieppa, æ. *Dieppe.*
Liſieux. Lexovium. *Liſieux.*
Abaranches. Abrinca. *Avaranches.*

In Britanny

Rennes. Rhedonia. *Rennes.*
Nantes. Namnetum *Nantes.*
St. Malo. Sanmaclovium. *S. Malo.*
Dol. Dolium. *Dol.*
Vennes. Venetia. *Vennes.*
Cornwall. Cornubia. *Cornoüaille.*

In the Dutchy of Burgundy

Dijon. Divio, onis. *Dijon.*
Sens. Senones, num. *Sens.*
Chalon on the Saune, Cabillonum. *Châlon ſur le Saune.*
Maron. Matiſco, onis. *Mâcon.*
Auxerre. Antiſſiodorum. *Auxerre.*
Autun. Auguſtodunum. *Autun.*

In Guyenne

Bourdeaux. Burdigala. *Bourdeaux.*
Iuſthe. Auſcii, orum. *Auſche.*
Agen. Aginum. *Agen.*
Condom. Condonium. *Condom.*
Cominges. Convenæ. *Cominges.*
Lectoure. Lectora. *Lectoure.*

In Provance

Aix. Aquæ ſextiæ. *Aix.*
Arles. Arelate, is. *Arles.*
Marſeilles. Maſſilia. *Marſeille.*
Toulon. Telo Martius. *Toulon.*
Ciſteron. Segeſtero, onis. *Ciſteron.*
Taraſcon. Taraſco. *Taraſcon.*

In Champain

Rheims. Rhemi, orum, m. *Rheims.*
Trops. Trecæ, arum. *Troyes.*
Langres. Lingonæ, arum. *Langres.*
Chalons on the Marn, Catalaunum. *Châlons ſur Marne.*
Retel. Retelium. *Retel.*
Vitry. Vitriacum. *Vitry.*

In Auvergne

Clermont. Claromontum. *Clermont.*
Rion. Rigodunum. *Rion.*
Montferrand. Monferrantium. *Montferrand.*
St. Flour. Sauflorum, i. *S. Flour.*
Orillac. Auriliacum. *Orillac.*
Mauriac. Mauriacum. *Mauriac.*

In

In Languedock

Toulouſe. Toloſa, æ. *Toulouſe.*
Montpellier. Mons peſſulanus. *Montpellier.*
Niſmes. Nemanſus, i. *Niſmes.*
Narbon. Narbo. *Narbonne.*
Beziers. Eliteræ, arum. *Beziers.*
Albi. Albiga. *Albi.*

In Dauphiny

Grenoble. Gratianapolis. *Grenoble.*
Vienne. Vienna. *Vienne.*
Embrun. Ebredunum. *Embrun.*
Valance. Valentia. *Valence.*
Romans. Romanum. *Romans.*
Montelimar. Mons adhemarius. *Montelimar.*

The leſſer Provinces of France with their Head-towns.

Provinciæ minores Galliæ, cum oppidis ſingularum capitibus. *Les petites Provinces de la France, avec leurs Villes capitales.*

The Boulenois. Bononienſis ager. *Le Boulenois.*
Boulogne. Bononia. *Boulogne.*
The Iſle of France. Inſula Franciæ. *L'iſle de France.*
Paris. Pariſii, orum. *Paris.*
The Chartrain. Carnutenſis ager. *Le Chartrain.*
Chartres. Carnutum. *Chartres.*
The Main. Cenomanenſis ager. *Le Maine.*
Mans. Cenomanum, i. *Mans.*
Anjou. Andegavenſis ager. *Anjou.*
Angers. Andegavum. *Angers.*
Touraine. Turonenſis ager. *La Touraine.*
Tours. Turones, num. *Tours.*
Beauce. Belſia, æ. *La Beauce.*
Orleans. Aurelianum. *Orleans.*
Nivernois. Nivernenſis ager. *Le Nivernois.*
Nevers. Nivernum. *Nevers.*
The Forests. Seguſianus ager. *Le Foreſts.*
Roanne. Roanna. *Roanne.*
The Lyonnois. Lugdunenſis ager. *Le Lyonnois.*
Lyon. Lugdunum. *Lyon.*
The Beaujolois. Bellijocenſis ager. *Le Beaujolois.*
Beaujeu. Bellojocum. *Beaujeu.*
Ville franche. Francopolis. *Ville franche.*
Breſs. Sebuſianus ager. *La Breſſe.*
Bellay. Bellicum. *Bellay.*
Bourg. Forum Sebuſianorum. *Bourg.*
Berry. Bituriges, gum. *Le Berry.*
Bourges. Biturica, æ. *Bourges.*
The Bourbonnois. Boii, orum. *Le Bourbonnois.*
Moulains. Molinæ, arum. *Moulains.*
Velay. Velaunus ager. *Le Velay.*
Puy. Anicium. *Le Puy.*
Quercy. Cadurcenſis ager. *Le Quercy.*
Cahors. Cadurcum. *Cahors.*
Limoſin. Lemovicenſis ager. *Le Limoſin.*
Limoges. Lemovicum. *Limoges.*
Saintogne. Santones. *Saintogne.*
Saintes. Santones, num. *Saintes.*
The Country of Aunis. Oniſium. *Le païs d'Aunis.*
Rochel. Rupella. *La Rochelle.*
Poitou. Pictones. *Le Poitou.*
Poitiers. Pictavium. *Poitiers.*
Angoumois. Inculiſmenſis ager. *L'Angoumois.*
Angouleſme. Inculiſma. *Angouleſme.*
Perigord. Petrocorius ager. *Perigord.*
Perigueux. Petrocorium. *Perigueux.*
Bearn. Bearnia. *Le Bearne.*
Pau. Palum, i. *Le Pau.*
Roſſillon. Ruſcinonenſis ager. *Le Roſſillon.*
Perpignan. Perpignianum. *Perpignan.*

Viba-

Vibarez. Viveria. *Le Vivarez.*
Vibiers. Vivario, onis. *Viviers.*
The Country Venaissin. Comitatus Venascinus. *Le Comté Venaissin.*
Abignon. Avenio. *Avignon.*
Carpentras, (a Country belonging to the Pope.) Carpentoractum. *Carpentras.*
The Principality of Orange. Arausio. *Orange.*

The fifteen Archbishopricks of France. Quindeni Archiepiscopatus Galliæ. *Les quinze Archevéchez de France.*

The Archbishopick of Paris. Archiepiscopatus Parisiensis. *L'Archevéché de Paris.*
Of Lyon. Lugdunensis. *De Lyon.*
Of Rheims. Rhemensis. *De Rheims.*
Of Toulouse. Tolosanus. *De Toulouse.*
Of Vienne. Viennensis. *De Vienne.*
Of Arles. Arelatensis. *D'Arles.*
Of Bourdeaux. Burdigalensis. *De Bourdeaux.*
Of Ausch. Ausciensis. *D'Ausche.*
Of Aix. Aquensis. *D'Aix.*
Of Narbon. Narbonensis. *De Narbonne.*
Of Tours. Touronensis. *De Tours.*
Of Bourges. Bituricensis. *De Bourges.*
Of Roan. Rothomagensis. *De Roüen.*
Of Sens. Senonensis. *De Sens.*
Of Embrun. Ebredunensis. *D'Embrun.*

These fifteen Archpishopricks have sixscore suffragant Bishopricks. His quindenis Archiepiscopatibus obnoxii sunt Episcopatus viginti supra centum. *Ces quinze Archevéchez ont six vingts Evéchez suffragans.*

The twelve ancient Peers of France.
Duodeni Pares Galliæ.
Les douze anciens Pairs de France.

Of these Peers there are six Ecclesiastical, and six Secular or Temporal. Horum Parium seni sunt Sacri, seni Laici. *Parmy ces Pairs six sont Ecclesiastiques, & six Seculiers.* Six Dukes, and six Counts or Earls. Seni sunt Duces, & seni Comites. *Six sont Ducs, & les six autres Contes.*

The Ecclesiastical Peers.

1. The Archbishop and Duke of Rheims. Archiepiscopus & Dux Rhemensis. *L'Archevéque & Duc de Rheimes.*

2. The Bishop and Duke of Laon. Episcopus & Dux Laudunensis. *L'Evéque & Duc de Laon.*

3. The Bishop and Duke of Langres. Episcopus & Dux Lingonensis. *L'Evéque & Duc de Langres.*

4. The Bishop and Count of Beaubais. Episcopus & Comes Bellovacensis. *L'Evéque & Conte de Beauvais.*

5. The Bishop and Count of Noyon. Episcopus & Comes Noviodunensis. *L'Evéque & Conte de Noyon.*

6. The Bishop and Count of Chalon. Episcopus & Comes Catalaunensis. *L'Evéque & Conte de Châlon.*

The Secular Peers.

1. The Duke of Burgundy. Dux Burgundiæ. *Le Duc de Bourgogne.*

2. The

2. The Duke of Normandy. Dux Normanniæ. *Le Duc de Normandie.*

3. The Duke of Aquitain. Dux Aquitaniæ. *Le Duc d'Aquitaine.*

4. The Count or Earl of Flanders. Comes Flandriæ. *Le Comte de Flandres.*

5. The Earl of Toulouse. Comes Tolosanus. *Le Conte de Toulouse.*

6. The Earl of Champain. Comes Campaniæ. *Le Conte de Champagne.*

(Hi Pares Laici nulli jam sunt; sed iis innumeri succesſere.)

The twelve ancient Governments of France.
Supremæ Provinciarum Gallicarum Præfecturæ.
Les douze anciens Gouvernemens de France.

Paris and the Isle of France. Lutetia Parisiorum & Insula Franciæ. *Paris & l'Isle de France.*
Burgundy. Burgundia. *Bourgogne.*
Normandy. Normannia. *Normandie.*
Britanny. Britannia. *Bretagne.*
Champain. Campania. *Champagne.*
Languedock. Occitania. *Languedoc.*
Picardy. Picardia. *Picardie.*
Dauphiny. Delphinatus. *Dauphiné.*
Provance. Provincia. *Provence.*
Lyonnois. Lugdunensis. *Lyonnois.*
Orleans. Aurelianensis. *Orleans.*

The eight Parliaments or Supreme Courts of France.
Octona Galliæ Parlamenta, seu supremæ Curiæ.
Les huit Parlemens de France.

The Parliament of Paris. Parisiense Parlamentum. *Parlement de Paris.*

The Parliament of Toulouse. Tolosinum. *Parlement de Toulouse.*

The Parliament of Grenoble. Gratianapolitanum. *Parlement de Grenoble.*

The Parliament of Bourdeaux. Burdigalense. *Parlement de Bourdeaux.*

The Parliament of Dijon. Divionense. *Parlement de Dijon.*

The Parliament of Roan. Rothomagense. *Parlement de Roüen.*

The Parliament of Aix. Aquense. *Parlement d'Aix.*

The Parliament of Rennes. Rhedonense. *Parlement de Rennes.*

His adjecta sunt hæc duo,

The Parliament of Pau. Palense. *Parlement de Pau.*

The Parliament of Mets. Metense. *Parlement de Mets.*

Savoy. Sabaudia. *La Savoye.*

Cambery. Camberium. *Cambery.*
Annecy. Anneccium. *Annecy.*
Geneva. Geneva. *Geneve.*
Rumily. Rumiliacum. *Rumily.*
Montmelian. Monsmelianus. *Montmelian.*
Mousters. Mousterium. *Mousters.*
St. John of Maurienna. S. Joannis oppidum. *S. Jean de Maurienne.*

The County of Burgundy. Comitatus Burgundiæ. *La Comté de Bourgogne.*

Besancon. Vesuntio. *Besançon.*
Dole. Dola. *Dole.*
Salins. Salinæ, arum. *Salins.*
Gray. Grajacum. *Gray.*
Vesoul. Vesulium. *Vesoul.*
St. Claude. Sanclaudianum. S. *Claude.*

Lorrain.

Lozrain. Lotharingia. *La Lorraine.*

Nancy. Nanceium. *Nancy.*
Metz. Metæ, arum. *Mets.*
Verdun. Virodunum. *Verdun.*
Toul. Tullum. *Toul.*
Bar le Duc. Barum. *Bar le Duc.*
Marſal. Marſalia. *Marſal.*

The Suitzers. Helvetii. *Les Suiſſes.*

The Country of the Suitzers is divided into thirteen parts, or Cantons, ſeven Catholick, and ſix Proteſtant, each Canton hath a Town whereof it carries the name. Helvetiorum Regio in tredecim pagos, ſeu municipia dividitur, quorum ſeptem ab Catholicis, ſex ab Reformatis incoluntur: en ſingulorum nomina. *Le Païs des Suiſſes eſt diviſé en treize parties, ou Cantons, ſept Catholiques, & ſix Reformez, chaque Canton a ſa Ville, dont il porte le nom: les voicy.*

The Catholick Cantons. Pagi Catholici. *Les Cantons Catholiques.*

Lucern. Lucerna. *Lucerne.*
Soleur. Solodurum. *Soleurre.*
Fribourg. Friburgum. *Fribourg.*
Zug. Zugum. *Zug.*
Uri. Urium. *Uri.*
Undevald. Ondevaldenum. *Ondevald.*
Suitz. Suitſſa. *Suits.*

The Proteſtant Cantons. Pagi Reformati. *Les Cantons Reformez.*

Bearn. Berna. *Berne.*
Zurich. Tugurium. *Zurich.*
Basil. Baſilia. *Bâle.*
Schaffouſe. Scaffoſia. *Schaffouſe.*
Glaritz. Glaritzium. *Glaritz.*
Appenzel. Appenzellium. *Appenzel.*

The Confederate Towns. Fœderatæ Urbes. *Villes alliées.*

St. Gall. Sancti Galli oppidum. *S. Gal.*
Sion. Sion. *Sion.*
Conſtance. Conſtantia. *Conſtance.*
Loſane. Lauſana. *Loſane.*
Geneva. Geneva. *Geneve.*

Spain. Hiſpania. *L'Eſpagne.*

It is divided into fourteen Provinces, which they call Kingdoms. In quatuordecim provincias, quas Regna vocant, diſtributa eſt. *Elle eſt partagée en quatorze Provinces, qu'ils appellent Royaumes.*

The names of them and of their chief Towns are theſe following.

Leon, a Kingdom and City. Legio. *Leon, Royaume & Ville.*
Valladolid. Vallisoletum. *Vaillzdolit.*
Galicia. Gallæcia. *Galice.*
Compoſtella. Compoſtella. *Compoſtelle.*
Portugal. Luſitania. *Portugal.*
Lisbon. Uliſſippo, onis. *Lisbonne.*
Conimbre. Conimbrica. *Conimbre.*
Braga. Bracara. *Brague.*
Algarbes. Algarbia. *Algarbes.*
Tavila. Tavila. *Tavila.*
Andalouſia. Andalouſia. *Andalouſi.*
Sevil. Hiſpalis, is. *Seville.*
Cordoba. Corduba. *Cordüe.*
Granada. Granatenſe regnum. *Grenade.*
The City Granada. Granata. *Grenade, ville.*

Murcia,

Murcia, a Province and City. Murcia. *Murcie, Province & ville.*
Carthagena. Carthago nova. *Carthagene.*
Valencia. Valentinum regnum. *Valence.*
The City Valencia. Valentia. *Valence, ville.*
Catalonia. Catalaunia. *Catalogne.*
Barcelona. Barcino. *Barcelonne.*
Taragona. Taragona. *Taragone.*
Arragon. Aragonia. *Arragon.*
Saraguſa. Cæſar Auguſta. *Sarragoce.*
Navar. Navarra. *Navarre.*
Pampelone. Pampelo, onis. *Pampelune.*
Old Caſtile. Caſtilia vetus. *Caſtile la vielle.*
Burgos. Burgi, orum. *Burgos.*
New Caſtile. Caſtilia nova, (cujus pars Extremadura eſt.) *Caſtile la nouvelle.*
Toledo. Toletum, (caput Hiſpaniæ.) *Tolede.*
Madrid. Madritum, (ſedes regum.) *Madrit.*
Majorca, Minorca. Majorica, Minorica. *Majorque, Minorque.*
The Towns have the ſame names.

Italy. Italia. *L'Italie.*

Theſe are the chief Provinces and Towns of Italy. Italiæ provinciæ unà cum celebrioribus oppidis, hæ ſunt. *Les Provinces d'Italie avec leurs principales villes, ſont celles-cy,*
Friuli. Forum Julium. *Le Friul.*
Udena. Utinum. *Udene.*
The Tarviſian Marquiſat. Marchia Tarviſiana. *La Marche Treviſane.*
Venice. Venetiæ, arum. *Veniſe.*
Padua. Patavium. *Paduë.*
Verona. Verona. *Verone.*
The Country of the Griſons. Rhæti. *Le païs des Griſons.*
Coira. Curia. *Coire.*
Piemont. Pedemontium. *Le Piemont.*
Turin. Taurinum. *Turin.*
Vercel. Vercellæ. *Vercelle.*
Yvre. Yvrea. *Yvrée.*
Trin. Trinum. *Trin.*
Nice. Nicæa. *Nice.*
Caſſal. Caſale, (in Montferrat.) *Caſſal.*
Lombardy. Longobardia. *La Lombardie.*
Milan. Mediolanum. *Milan.*
Cremona. Cremona. *Cremone.*
Pavia. Ticinum. *Pavie.*
Mantua. Mantua. *Mantouë.*
Parma. Parma. *Parme.*
Modena. Mutina. *Modene.*
The Genoeſes Country. Genuenſis ager. *Le Genois.*
Genoa. Genua. *Gennes.*
Savona. Savona. *Savonne.*
Tuſcany. Tuſcia, ſeu Etruria. *La Toſcane.*
Florence. Florentia. *Florence.*
Luca. Luca. *Luques.*
Piſa. Piſa. *Piſe.*
Legorn. Liburnus portus. *Ligourne.*
Siena. Senæ, arum. *Siene.*
The Patrimony of St. Peter. Patrimonium S. Petri, (quæ pars eſt Tuſciæ.) *Le Patrimoine de S. Pierre.*
Peruſia. Peruſia. *Perouſe.*
Orvietto. Orvietum. *Orvietto.*
Viterbe. Viterbium. *Viterbe.*
Civita Vecchia. Civitas vetus. *Civita Vecchia.*
Romania. Romaniola. *La Romagne.*
Bolonia. Bononia. *Boulogne.*
Ravenna. Ravenna. *Ravenne.*

The

The March of Ancona. Marchia Anconitana. *La Marche d'Ancone.*
Ancona. Ancona. *Ancone.*
Lozetto. Lauretum. *Lorette.*
Urbin. Urbinum. *Urbin.*
The Campania of Rome. Ager Romanus. *La Champagne de Rome.*
Rome. Roma. *Rome.*
The Dutchy of Spoleto. Ducatus Spoletanus. *La Duché de Spolete.*
Spoleto. Spoletum. *Spolete.*
Terra di Lavozo. Laborinus ager. *Terre de Labeur.*
Naples. Neapolis. *Naples.*
Capua. Capua. *Capouë.*
Cajeta. Cajeta. *Cajete.*
Calabzia. Calabria. *La Calabre.*
Coſenza. Coſentia. *Coſenze.*
Reggio. Rheggium. *Reggio.*
The Country of Otranto. Hydruntinus ager. *Le Païs d'Otrante.*
Otranto. Hydruntum. *Otrante.*
Caranto. Tarentum. *Tarente.*
The Dutchy of Barri. Ducatus Barienſis. *La Duché de Barri.*
Barri. Barium. *Barri.*
Apulia. Apulia. *La Poüille.*
Manfredonia and Lucceria.
Abzuzzo. Aprutium. *L'Abruzzo.*
Benevento. Beneventum. *Benevent.*
Aquila. Avia. *Aquila.*

The Epithets of the nine chief Towns of Italy.

Holy Rome. Roma ſancta. *Rome la ſainte.*
Noble Naples. Neapolis nobilis. *Naples la noble.*
Rich Venice. Venetiæ opulentæ. *Veniſe la riche.*
Proud Genoa. Genua ſuperba. *Gennes la ſuperbe.*
Great Milan. Mediolanum magnum. *Milan la grande.*
Beautiful Florence. Florentia pulchra. *Florence la belle.*
Fat Bologna. Bolonia pinguis. *Boulogne la graſſe.*
Ancient Ravenna. Ravenna antiqua. *Ravenne l'ancienne.*
Learned Padua. Patavium doctum. *Padouë la docte.*

Sicily. Sicilia. *La Sicile.*

These are the fineſt Towns,
Palermo. Panormum. *Palerme.*
Meſſina. Meſſana. *Meſſine.*
Catana. Catana. *Catane.*
Syracuſe. Syracuſæ, arum. *Syracuſe, Saragoce.*
Trapani. Drepanum. *Trapani.*
Montreal. Mons regalis. *Montreal.*

Sardinia. Sardinia. *La Sardagne.*

Cagliari. Calaris. *Caglier.*
Saſſari. Saſſaris. *Saſſer.*

Denmark. Dania. *Le Danemarc.*

Its chief Town is
Copenhaguen. Hafnia. *Kopenhaguen.*

Sueoland. Suecia. *La Suede.*

Its chief Town is
Stockholm. Holmia, ſeu Stockolmium. *Stockholme.*

The Netherlands. Belgium, ſeu inferior Germania. *Les Païs Bas.*

This Country is divided into many Provinces, the names of which with thoſe of their moſt famous Towns I here ſubjoyn.

The Earldom of Flanders. Flandriæ Comitatus. *La Comté de Flandres.*

Ghent.

Ghent. Gandavum. *Gand.*
Bruges. Brugæ, arum. *Bruges.*
Courney. Tornacum. *Tournay.*
Courtray. Cortracum. *Courtray.*
Douay. Duacum. *Doüay.*
Lile. Inſulæ, arum. *L'Iſle.*
Ipze. Yperæ, arum. *Ipres.*
Newport. Neoportus. *Nieuport.*
Dunkirk. Dunkerca. *Dunkerque.*
Oſtend. Oſtenda. *Oſtende.*
Gravelin. Gravelinga. *Gravelines.*
The County of Artois. Arteſiæ comitatus. *La Comté d'Artois.*
Arras. Atrebatum. *Arras.*
Heſdin. Heſdinum. *Heſdin.*
St. Omer. Audomaropolis. *S. Omer.*
Air. Aria. *Aire.*
Bethune. Bethunia. *Bethune.*
The County of Hainault. Hannoniæ comitatus. *La Comté d'Ainaut.*
Mons. Montes, ium. *Mons.*
Valenciennes. Valentianæ. *Valentiennes.*
Cambray. Cameracum. *Cambray.*
The County of Namur. Namurcenſis comitatus. *La Comté de Namur.*
Namur. Namurcum. *Namur.*
The Dutchy of Luxembourg, and the town that gives it the name. Lucemburgium. *La Duché de Luxembourg, & la ville qui luy donne ce nom.*
Thionville. Theodonis villa. *Thionville.*
Sedan. Sedanum. *Sedan.*
The Dutchy of Limbourg and the town of the ſame name. Limburgium. *La Duché de Limbourg, & la ville de même nom.*
The Dutchy of Brabant. Ducatus Brabantiæ. *La Duché de Brabant.*
Antwerp. Antuerpia. *Anvers.*
Bruſſels. Bruxellæ. *Bruſſelle.*
Boiſleduc. Boſcoducum, vel Sylva Ducis. *Bôlduc.*
Louvain. Lovanium. *Louvain.*
Breda. Breda. *Breda.*
Malines. Mechliniæ, arum. *Malines.*
Zealand. Zelandia. *La Zelande.*
Middleburg. Middelburgium. *Middelbourg.*
Fluſhing. Fliſſinga. *Fleſſingue.*
Holland. Hollandia. *La Hollande.*
Dort. Dordracum. *Dordrecht.*
Amſterdam. Amſterodamum. *Amſterdam.*
Leyden. Lugdunum Batavorum. *Leiden.*
The Hague. Haga comitis. *La Haye.*
Harlem. Harlemium. *Harlem.*
The Texel, (an Iſle.) Texellium. *Le Texel.*
Utrecht, (which gives its name to a whole Province.) Trajectum, vel Ultrajectum. *Utrecht.*
Gueldres, and Guelderland. Geldria. *Gueldres, (qui donne le nom à la Duché.)*
Ruremund. Ruremunda. *Ruremonde.*
Daventer, (in Overiſſel.) Daventria, (in Tranſiſalania.) *Diventer.*
Leuwarden, (in Weſt Frizeland.) Leovardia, (in Friſia occidentali.) *Lieuvarden.*
Groningen. Groninga. *Groninge.*

Germany. Germania. *L'Allemagne.*

The Country of Liege. Leodienſis provincia. *Le Païs de Liege.*
Liege. Leodium. *Liege.*
The Archbiſhoprick of Colen. Colonienſis Archiepiſcopatus. *L'Archevêché de Cologne.*
Colen. Colonia Agrippina. *Cologne.*
Bon. Bonna. *Bonne.*
The Archbiſhoprick of Trebes. Trevi-

Trevirenſis Archiepiſcopatus. *L'Archevêché de Treves.*
Treves. Auguſta Trevirorum *Treves.*
Coblents. Confluentes,ium. *Coblents.*
The Archbiſhoprick of Ments. Moguntinus Archiepiſcopatus. *L'Archevêché de Mayence.*
Ments. Moguntia. *Mayence.*
Aſchbourg. Aſchiburgium. *Aſchebourg.*
Alſatia. Alſatia. *L'Alſace.*
Colmar. Colmaria. *Colmar.*
Strasbourg. Argentoratum. *Straſbourg.*
Baden. Badena. *Baden.*
The Country of Brisgou. Briſgavia. *Le Pais de Briſgau.*
Fribourg. Friburgum. *Fribourg.*
Briſſac. Briſiacum. *Briſſac.*
Schuaben-land. Suevia. *La Suabe.*
Ausbourg. Auguſta Vindelicorum. *Ausbourg.*
Ulm. Ulma. *Ulme.*
The Dutchy of Wirtemberg. Wirtembirgenſis Ducatus. *La Duché de Wirtemberg.*
Wirtemberg. Wirtembergia. *Wirtemberg.*
Studtgard. Studtgardia. *Stutgart.*
Tubingen. Tubinga. *Tubingen.*
Fraconia. Fraconia. *La Fraconie.*
Wirtzburg. Herbipolis. *Visbourg.*
Francfoꝛd. Francofurtum,(ad mœnum.) *Francfort.*
Nuremberg Nuremberga. *Nuremberg.*
Hamberg. Hamberga. *Hamberg.*
The Palatinate of the Rhine. Palatinatus Rheni. *Le Palatinat du Rhin.*
Heidleberg. Heidelberga. *Heidelberg.*
Manheim. Manemium. *Manheim.*
Philipsburg. Philiſburgum. *Philiſbourg*
Frankendal. Frakendalium. *Frankendal.*
Wormes. Vormatia. *Vormes.*
Spire. Spira. *Spire.*
Durlach. Durlacum. *Durlach.*
Bavaria. Bavaria. *La Bavierre.*
Munick. Monachium. *Munic.*
Ingolſtadt. Ingolſtadium. *Ingolſtad.*
Ratiſbon. Ratiſbona. *Ratisbonne.*
Paſſau. Paſſavium. *Paſſau.*
Saltsburg, (an Archbiſhoprick.) Saliſburgium. *Saltsbourg.*
The Country of Tirol. Tirolenſis comitatus. *Le Comté de Tirol.*
Inſpeuck, Oenipontum. *Inſpruck.*
Trent. Tridentum. *Trente.*
Carniola. Carnia. *La Carniole.*
Laubach. Lubiacum. *Laubach.*
Carinthia. Carinthia. *La Carinthie.*
Claghenfurt. Clagefurtum. *Claghenfurt.*
Stiria. Stiria. *La Stirie.*
Gratz. Græcium. *Gratz.*
Auſtria. Auſtria. *L'Auſtriche.*
Vienna. Vienna. *Vienne.*
Lintz. Lincium. *Lintz.*
Bohemia. Bohemia. *La Boheme.*
Prague. Praga. *Prague.*
Pilſen. Pilſenium. *Pilſen.*
Egra. Egra. *Eger, ou Egra.*
Moravia. Moravia. *La Moravie.*
Olmuz. Olomucium. *Olmuz.*
Brin. Brinna. *Brin.*
Sileſia. Sileſia. *La Sileſie.*
Breſlau. Vratiſlavia. *Breſlau.*
Louſnitz. Luſatia. *La Luſace.*
Goꝛlitz. Gorlitium. *Gorlitz.*
The Marquiſat of Brandenburg. Marchia Brandeburgenſis. *La Marche de Bradenbourg.*
Brandenburg. Brandeburgium. *Brandebourg.*
Frankfoꝛd upon the Oder. Francofurtum ad Orram. *Francfort ſur l'Oder.*
Berlin. Berlinum. *Berlin.*
Pomerania. Pomeraria. *La Pomerania.*
Stetin. Stetinum. *Stetin.*

The

The Dutchy of Mecklenburg. Ducatus Mecklerburgenſis. *La Duché de Mecklebourg.*

Lubeck. Lubeca. *Lubeck.*

Roſtock. Roſtochium. *Roſtock.*

Wiſmar. Wiſmaria. *Wiſmar.*

Holſtein. Holſatia. *Holſtein.*

Hamburg. Hamburgium. *Hambourg.*

The Dutchy of Lunenburg. Ducatus Luneburgenſis. *La Duché de Luneburg.*

Lunenburg. Luneburgium. *Luneburg.*

The Archbiſhoprick of Bremen. Bremenſis Archiepiſcopatus. *L'Archevêché de Bremes.*

Bremen. Brema. *Bremes.*

Weſtphalia. Weſtphalia. *La Weſtphalie.*

Munſter. Monaſterium. *Munſter.*

Dormundt. Dormunda. *Dormundt.*

Paderborn. Paderborna. *Paderborn.*

Oſnabruck. Oſnaburgium. *Oſnabruck.*

The Dutchy of Cleves and Juliers. Cliviacenſis & Juliacenſis ducatus. *La Duché de Cleves & de Juliers.*

Cleves. Clivii, vel Clivia. *Cleves.*

Weſel. Veſalia. *Weſel.*

Juliers. Juliacum. *Juliers.*

Aix la Chapel. Aquiſgranum. *Aix la Chapelle.*

Emmerick. Emmericum. *Emmerick.*

Heſſen. Haſſia. *La Heſſe.*

Caſſel. Caſſella. *Caſſel.*

Malpurg. Malpurgium. *Malpurg.*

Fuld. Fulda. *Fulde.*

Duringen. Turingia. *La Turinge.*

Erfurd. Erfordia. *Erfort.*

Weimar. Vimaria. *Weimar.*

Miſnia. Miſnia. *La Miſnie.*

Leipſick. Lipſia. *Leipſic.*

Dreſden. Dreſda. *Dreſde.*

Saxony. Saxonia. *La Saxe.*

Magdenburg. Magdenburgium. *Magdebourg.*

Wittemberg. Witemberga. *Witemberg.*

Hall. Halla. *Hall.*

The Dutchy of Brunſwick. Brunſwicenſis ducatus. *La Duché de Brunſwic.*

Brunſwick. Brunſvicum. *Brunſwic.*

Halberſtadt. Halberſtadium. *Halverſtad.*

Hungary. Hungaria. *L'Hongrie.*

In the upper Hungary. In ſuperiore Hungaria. *Dans la haute Hongrie.*

Presburg. Poſonium. *Presbourg.*

Waradin. Varadinum. *Varadin.*

Caſchou. Caſſovia. *Caſſau.*

In the lower. In inferiore. *Dans la baſſe.*

Rab, or Javarin. Arrabo, vel Javarinum. *Rab, ou Javarin.*

Gran. Strigonium. *Graan.*

Komar. Crumerum. *Komarno.*

Five Churches. Quinque Eccleſiæ. *Cinq Egliſes.*

Buda. Buda. *Bude, ou Offen.*

Belgrade. Alba Græca, vel Taurunum. *Belgrade.*

Dalmatia. Dalmatia, ſeu Illyricum. *La Dalmatie.*

Sebenico. Sebenicum. *Sebenico.*

Spalato. Spalata. *Spalato.*

Scutari. Scodra. *Scutari.*

Ragusa. Epidaurus. *Ragusa.*

Zara. Jadera. *Zara.*

Greece. Græcia. *La Grece.*

Salonichi. Theſſalonica. *Salonique.*

Durazzo. Dyrachium, (in Albania.) *Durazzo.*

Croia. Croia, (in Albania.) *Croia.*

Conſtantinople. Conſtantinopolis, (in Thracia.) *Conſtantinople.*
Adrianople. Adrianopolis, (in Thracia.) *Adrinople.*

Tranſylvania. Tranſylvania. *La Tranſylvanie.*

Hermanſtadt. Cibinum, Hermonopolis. *Hermanſtadt.*
Clauſenburg. Claudiopolis. *Clauſenbourg.*

Poland. Polonia. *La Pologne.*

Cracou. Cracovia. *Cracovie.*
Poſen. Poſenania. *Poſnam.*
Lublin. Lublinum. *Lublin.*
Lithuania. Lithuania. *La Lituanie.*
Wilna. Vilna. *Vilne.*
Liffland. Livonia. *La Livonie.*
Riga. Riga. *Riga.*
Pruſſia. Pruſſia. *La Pruſſe.*
Dantzick. Dantiſcum. *Dantzick.*
Brunsberg. Brunsberga. *Brunsberg.*
Koningsberg. Regius mons. *Koninſberg.*
Warſau. Varſovia. *Varſovie.*

Muſcovy. Moſcovia. *La Moſcovie.*

Moſco. Moſcua. *Moſcou.*

Aſia. Aſia. *L'Aſie.*

Aſia is divided into five parts. 1. Tartary or the Empire of the great Cham. 2. China. 3. The Indies. 4. Perſia, or the Empire of the Great Sophi. 5. The Great Turks Dominions.

Tartary. Tartaria. *La Tartarie.*

Cambala is the chief Town of it.

China. Sinæ, arum. *La Chine.*

Pachin, or Peking. Pachinum. *Paquin, ou Pequin.*
Nanquin. Nanquinum. *Nanquin.*
Quinſai. Xantum. *Quinſai.*

The Indies. Indæ. *Les Indes.*

Goa. Goa. *Goa.*
Cochin. Cocinum. *Cochin.*
Malaca. Malaca. *Malaca.*
Siam. Sianum. *Sian.*

Perſia. Perſis. *La Perſe.*

Hiſpahan. Hiſpahanum. *Hiſpahan.*

Turky. Turcicum imperium has partes continet. *La Turkie.*

Natolia, in which are. Natolia, in qua ſunt. *La Natolie.*
Trabeſunda. Trapezus, untis. *Trebiſonde.*
Smyrna. Smyrna. *Smyrne.*
Famaguſta, (the chief City of Cyprus.) Famaguſta. *Famagouſte.*
Syria, (wherein are.) Syria. *La Syrie.*
Aleppo. Alepum. *Alep.*
Antioch. Antiochia. *Antioche.*
Damaſcus. Damaſcus. *Damas.*
Jeruſalem. Jeroſolyma. *Jeruſalem.*

Africa. Africa. *L'Afrique.*

Theſe are the parts of Africa. Hæ ſunt Africæ partes. *Les parties de l'Afrique ſont celles-cy.*

Egypt. Ægyptus. *L'Egypte.*

Grand Caire. Cairus. *Le Caire.*

Alexan-

Alexandria. Alexandria. *L'Alexandrie.*
Belbais. Pelusium. *Damiette.*

Barbary. Barbaria. *La Barbarie.*

Algier. Algerium. *Algier.*
Tunis. Tunetum. *Tunis.*
Tripoly. Tripolis. *Tripoly.*
Bona. Hippo, onis. *Bona.*
Tangier. Tingis. *Tangiere.*

Mauritania. Mauritania. *La Mauritanie.*

Marocco. Marocum. *Maroc.*
Fez. Fesia. *Fez,* (quæ urbes duæ regnis duobus dant nomen, quorum sunt capita.)

America. America. *L'Amerique.*

These are the chief parts of it. Hæ sunt illius partes præcipuæ. *Ses principales parties sont celles-cy.*
Canada. Nova Francia. *Canada.*
New England. Nova Anglia. *La nouvelle Angleterre.*
Virginia. Virginia. *La Virginie.*
Florida. Florida. *La Floride.*
Mexico. Mexicum. *La Mexique.*
Brasil. Brasilia. *Le Brasil.*
Peru. Peruvium. *Le Perou.*
The Kingdom of Chile. Chily. *Le Chily.*
Paraquay. Paraquarium. *Le Paraquay.*

Architecture. Architectonica. *L'Architecture.*

I shall but touch by the way this fine Art, which is one of the loftiest parts of the Mathematicks, because we have spoken enough of it in the description we made of the parts of an House, and of a Temple. Attingam solùm obiter hanc artem præclarissimam, quam esse de præcipuis unam Mathematicæ partibus, nemo peritorum ignorat; satis enim supérq; immorati in ea sumus, cùm ædium & templi partes singulas explicuimus. *Je ne feray que toucher en passant ce bel Art, qui fait une des plus belles parties de la Mathematique, parce que nous en avons assez parlé dans la description que nous avons faite des parties d'une Maison, & d'un Temple.*

Architecture gives the rules of raising a building according to symmetry and proportion. Architectonica præcepta tradit ædificii ex symmetriæ legibus exstruendi. *L'Architecture donne les regles pour faire un bâtiment avec symmetrie.*

It hath invented six orders of Columns or Pillars, which are. Senos Columnarum ordines adinvenit; sunt autem. *Elle a inventé six ordres de Colomnes, qui sont*
The Rustick. Rusticus. *Le Rustique.*
The Tuscan. Tuscus. *Le Toscan.*
The Doick. Doricus. *Le Dorique.*
The Jonick. Ionicus. *Le Ionique.*
The Corinthian. Corinthius. *Le Corinthien.*
The Compound. Compositus. *Composé.*

Some Terms of Architecture. Verba quædam Architectonica. *Quelques Termes d'Architecture.*

The Platform of a building. Ædificii ichnographia, (vel) ichnographica descriptio. *Plan d'un bâtiment.*

To design or draw out the platform of a building. Ædificii ichnographiam

graphiam exarare. *Dreſſer le plan d'un bâtiment.*

The baſe or foot of a pillar. Baſis, is. *Baſe ou ſoubâſement de Colomne.*

The paten of a pillar. Stereobata, æ, m. *Plat-fond, entablement.*

A Niche. Loculus, i. loculamentum. *Niche.*

The pedeſtal of a pillar. Stylobata, æ, m. *Pied d'eſtal.*

A Pillar, or Column. Columna. *Colomne.*

The cincture and aſtragal of a Column. Hypotrachelium. *Gorgeron de Colomne.*

The Chapiter. Capitellum. *Chapiteau de Colomne.*

The Architrabe. Epiſtylium. *Architrave.*

The flat band. Pluteus. *Platebande.*

The Frize. Zophorus, i. *Friſe.*

The Cozniſh. Coronis, idis. *Corniche.*

The wreathing of the Cozniſh. Cymatium. *Doucine, moulure de Corniche.*

The Pannel, or flat ſquare on the top or head of a pillar. Tympanum. *Tympan.*

The cutting or imboſſing. Anaglyphum. *Moulure.*

A Metope. Metopa. *Metope.*

Triglyphs, or hollow gravings in a pillar. Triglyphi. *Triglyphes.*

A Cozbel. Mutulus, i. *Modillon, ou mutule.*

A Suppozter or pendent of ſtone commonly in the ſhape of a man that ſeems to suppozt a building. Telamo, onis. mutulus. *Conſole.*

A toothing, or tooth-like jagging in a Column. Denticuli. *Denteleure.*

A jutting out, or projecture. Projectus. *Soupente.*

A Plinth or Slipper. Plinthis, idis, f. *Plinthe.*

A roul or wreath of leabes about the capter of a pillar. Voluta, Helix. *Voluta.*

A Pilaſter. Paraſtas, adis, f. *Pilaſtre.*

A Pillar. Pila, æ. *Pilier.*

An Obeliſk. Obeliſcus. *Obeliſque.*

A Pyramid. Pyramis, idis. *Pyramide.*

A Statue. Statua, ſignum. *Statuë.*

Relief, or raiſing. Eminentia, extantia. *Relief.*

A raiſed, chaſed, or imboſſed work. Opus anaglyptum, (vel) anaglyphum. *Ouvrage en relief, en boſſe.*

Half relief. Dimidia eminentia. *Demy-relief.*

A low-raiſed, or half-raiſed work. Opus dimidii Anaglyphi, vel dimidiæ frontis. *Ouvrage à demy-relief, bas-relief.*

An Arch. Arcus, ûs, m. *Arc.*

A Vault. Camera, æ. fornix, icis, m. *Voute.*

A plain and ordinary Vault. Camera plani fornicis. *Voute ſimple.*

A flat-arched Vault. Delumbis camera. *Voute à anſe de panier.*

A ſharp-raiſed Vault. Lunatus fornix. *Voute à dos d'âne.*

A Cupulo, or round Vault. Hemiſphærium. *Voute en demy-ciel.*

A Vault croſſed with ſmall bows or arches. Teſtudo, inis. *Voute croiſée, à arceaux.*

A free-ſtone Arch with ogzibes and croſſes. Quadrario lapide decuſſata teſtudo. *Voute à ogives, à arceaux & croiſſons de taille.*

The bending of a Vault. Cameræ flexus. *Cambrure de Voute.*

The chief or great arch of a Vault. Decumanus arcus. *Doubleau de Voute.*

The

The moulding that bears the arch. Incuba, æ. *Impoſte de Voute.*

The edge or outſtanding ridge of a Vault. Structilis arcus angularis. *Vive arête de Voute.*

The Art of Fortification. Architectonica Polemica. *L'Art des Fortifications.*

We ſpake of it when we gave the deſcription of an Arrenal. De ea diximus, cùm de Armamentario. *Nous en avons parlé dans la deſcription d'un Arſenal.*

The Art of Navigation. Navicularia. *L'Art de Naviger.*

This Art alſo makes a part of the Mathematicks; and therefore we place it here. Et hæc ars quoq; pars eſt Mathematicæ; quocirca illam hunc in locum referimus. *Cet Art eſt encore une partie de la Mathematique; c'eſt pour cela que nous la mettons en ce lieu.*

Divers kinds of Ships. Varia Navium genera. *Diverſes ſortes de Navires.*

It would be time loſt, if I ſhould undertake to give an exact account of all the kinds of them: there are new kinds daily built, and have new names given them, which for the moſt part being no other ways to be expreſſed in Latine, but by the general term of Navis or Navigium, we muſt of neceſſity (if we would be underſtood) make new names in Latine, which anſwer to the vulgar names they have. Luderem operam, ſi recenſere accuratiùs velim navigiorum genera ſingula: nova ſiquidem extruuntur quotidie, noviſq; appellantur nominibus, quorum pleriſq; Latinè exprimendis, cùm nulla ſupperant præter hæc communia, *Navis* aut *Navigium*, nova nobis neceſſariò cudenda ſunt, quæ vulgaribus reſpondeant, ſi dum loquimur, intelligi volumus. *Je perdrois le temps, ſi j'en voulois faire un dénombrement exact, on en conſtruit tous les jours de nouvelles ſortes, & on leur donne de nouveaux noms; leſquels pour la plûpart ne pouvant être exprimez en Latin, que par les noms communs de* Navis *ou* Navigium, *il eſt neceſſaire, pour nous faire entendre, que nous en forgions de nouveaux qui répondent à ceux qu'ils ont.*

A Ship. Navis, navigium. *Navire.*

A Veſſel. Navis. *Vaiſſeau.*

A Vaught, or Fly-boat. Celox, cis. dromon, onis, m. *Vaiſſeau ſubtil.*

A Merchant-ſhip. Navis oneraria. *Vaiſſeau Marchant.*

A Man of War. Navigium militare, navis bellica. *Vaiſſeau de Guerre.*

A Ship fitted for War. Navis Cataphracta. *Vaiſſeau armé en guerre.*

A Veſſel that rows with Oars. Remis actum navigium, Actuarium. *Vaiſſeau à rames.*

Veſſels that ſail. Navigia velis euntia, (Plinius.) *Vaiſſeau à voiles.*

A Gally with two ranks of Oars. Biremis, f. *Galere à deux rangs de rames.* With three ranks. Triremis. *A trois rangs.* With four. Quadriremis. *A quatre.* With five. Quinqueremis. *A cinq.*

The Admiral-gally. Prætoria quinqueremis. *Galere Admirale.*

A Galeas. Navis longior. *Galeace.*

A Gallion, or Man of War. Gaulus, i. *Galion.*

A Galliot or ſmalleſt ſort of Gallp. Gaulus minor. *Galiotte.*

A Frigat. Liburnica. *Fregate.*

A Felucca. Phaſeolus, i. *Faloque.*

A Saick. Saica. *Saique.*

A Carack. Cercurus. *Caraque.*

A Galliſſoiſt. Lembus, i. *Faſte.*

A Pinnace. Pinacea. *Pinaſſe.*

A Tartan. Tartana, (vectorius lembus.) *Tartane.*

A Brigantin. Miſoparo, onis, m. (navis piratica.) *Brigantin.*

A Fire-ſhip. Incendiarius Lembus. *Brûlot.*

A Cock-boat, or Pinnace. Patachium. *Patache.*

A Bark. Cymba, æ. *Barque.*

A ſmall Bark, or Boat. Cymbula. *Barquette.*

A Barge for paſſage or pleaſure. Actuarium. *Bateau.*

A Barge to carry goods in. Oneraria, æ. *Bateau de voiture.*

A Ferry-boat for paſſing over of Horſes, Coaches and Waggons. Ponto, onis, m. *Bac, Bateau à paſſer chevrettes & chevaux.*

A paſſage-boat, or Ferry-boat for Foot-men. Linter, tris, m. *Bac à paſſer les gens de pied.*

A Gondola. Navicula, æ. lembulus, i. *Gondole.*

A Skiff. Scapha, æ. *Eſquif.*

A Wherry. Lembus, i. Actuariolum. *Nacelle.*

A Raft, or Float-boat of timber. Ratis, is, f. *Radeau.*

A Veſſel is taken for all ſorts of Ships. Navis. *Bâtiment s'entend de toute ſorte de corps de Navire.*

A Sail is ſometimes taken for all kinds of Veſſels under ſail. Navigium velare. *Voile ſe prend quelque fois pour toute ſorte de Navire à voiles.*

That Fleet conſiſted of an hundred Sail. Centena navigia velis euntia conflabant hanc claſſem. *Cent voiles compoſoient cette Flotte.*

Board is taken for the whole Ship. Ipſa navigii ora pro tota nave ſumitur. *Bord ſe prend pour tout le Navire.*

He went on board to him. Ipſum in ſua navi adiit. *Il l'alla trouver dans ſon bord.*

The Admiral Ship. Prætoria navis. *La Reale, la Capitane, l'Admirale.*

The Vice-admiral Ship. Prætoria navis. *Le Vice-admiral.*

A Fleet. Claſſis, is. *Flotte.*

A Squadron. Agmen, is. *Eſcadre.*

The parts of a Ship. Navigii partes. *Les parties d'un Navire.*

The Poop or Stern. Puppis, is, f. *La Pouppe.*

The Prow. Prora. *La Proüe.*

The Strem. Roſtrum. *La pointe de la Proüe.*

The ſides of a Ship. Latera. *Les côtez du Navire.*

The Planks. Tabulata. *Les Planchers.*

The Decks. Fori, orum. *Le Tillac.*

The banks or ſeats of Rowers. Tranſtra, orum. *Les bancs des Rameurs.*

The border of a Ship. Ora, æ. *Le bord.*

The Rudder. Gubernaculum, i. clavus, i. *Le Gouvernail, le Timon.*

The Carine, or body of the Ship under water. Carina, æ. *Les flancs, & le fond du Navire enfoncez dans l'eau.*

The

The Pump. Sentina. æ. *La Sentine, l'égouſt du Navire.*

The baſaſt of a Ship. Saburra, æ. *La ſabure, gravier dont on charge le fond du Navire.*

The Maſt. Malus, i, m. *Le Mât, ou l'arbre.*

The main Maſt. Malus maximus. *Le grand Mât.*

The main Top. Mali corbis, corbita, ſpecula. *La Hune, la cage du grand Mât.*

The Boltſprit. Proreæ malus. *Mât d'avant, ou de beau-pré, Paupret.*

The Miſen-maſt. Malus puppis, (vel) artemonis. *Mât d'Artemon, ou de Miſaine.*

The Foze-maſt. Malus ad proram erectus: (nam declivis alius ibidem eſt, qui *Paupré* dicitur.) *Mât de Trinquet.*

The ſtep of the Maſt wherein the foot is fixed. Stereobata, æ. *La quille du Mât.*

The Saile-yard. Antenna, æ. *Antenne.*

The Saile. Velum, i. *Voile.*

The main Saile. Acation, ii. velum ſummi mali. *La grande voile, la meſtre.*

The main Courſe, that part of the main Saile to which the bonnets and dablers are faſtned. Artemon, onis, m. *Papefiſ, ou Braye de grande voile qu'on attache au bas.*

The Top-ſaile. Dolon, onis, m. minus velum mali maximi. *Boulingue, Bourſet de Hune, Papefiſ de perroquet, voile de Gabie.*

The Miſen-ſaile. Epidromon, onis. velum ad puppim. *Voile de Miſaine, ou de Mizane.*

The Foze-ſaile. Dolon ad proram. *Voile de Trinquet.*

The Spritſaile. Velum declive. *Voile de Paupret, Cevadiere.*

A Smack-ſaile. Velum Latinum, velum auritum. *Voile Latine.*

A Srap-ſaile. Velum tranſverſarium. *Bouline, voile traverſiere.*

An Oar. Remus, i. *Rame, Aviron.*

The blade of an Oar. Remi palma, vel tonſa. *Le plat de Rame.*

The Thoules. Scalmus, i. *Le lieu où la Rame eſt attachée.*

The ſpace betwixt two Oars. Interſcalmium. *L'eſpace qui eſt entre les deux Rames.*

A rank of Oars. Remorum ordo, vel verſus. *Rang de Rames.*

Poze-holes. Feneſtellæ machinariæ. *Canonnieres.*

A great Gun. Tormentum nauticum. *Courſier, Canon.*

A ſmall piece called a Fowler. Ferrea fiſtula. *Perrier.*

The waſte, or defences of the ſides of a Ship. Laterum navigii ſepta. *Paveſades ou Pavoiſades, défenſes des côtez du Navire.*

A Standart, a Streamer, a Flag. Vexillum. *Banniéres, Banderole flame.*

A Sea-compaſs. Pixis nautica. *Bouſſole.*

An Anchor. Anchora, æ. *Ancre.*

The buoy Rope. Anchorale, is. *Corde d'ancre.*

A Cable. Rudens, tis. *Cable, chable, groſſe corde.*

Perſons that belong to a Ship. Perſonæ nauticæ. *Gens de Marine.*

The Captain of a Ship. Navigii dominus, navis præfectus. *Capitaine de Navire.*

The Maſter of a Ship. Navarchus, nauclerus, navis rector. *Pilote, Patron, Nocher.*

The Pilot or Mate. Proreta, æ. *Nocher de proüe.*

A Mariner. Nauta, æ. *Nautonnier, marinier.*

A Sea-man, or Fozemaſt man. Nautica opera. *Matelot.*

A Paſſenger. Vector, is. *Paſſager.*

Rowers, or Gally-ſlaves. Remiges, gum. *Rameurs, forcats, chiourme.*

A rank of Rowers at every Oar. Verſus remigum ad remum quemlibet. *Rang de rameurs à chaque rame.*

He that rows with the firſt Oar. Thalamius remex. *Rameur prés de la poupe, Eſpalier.*

The ſore-rower, or chief rower that holds the end of every Oar. Thalamita primarius, remigii auſpex. *Vogu'avant, celuy de rameurs à la proüe qui tient la queüe de chaque rame.*

A Corſair, a Pirate. Prata, æ. prædo maritimus. *Corſaire, Pirate.*

Some Sea-terms. Verba quædam rei maritimæ. *Quelques Termes de Marine.*

To rigg out, to fraught a Ship. Navem inſtruere, armare, onerare mercibus. *Equiper, fretter un navire.*

(To fraught a Ship, is to hire one. Vectoriam navem conducere.) *Freter, c'eſt à dire, loüer.*

To wye anchor. Anchoras tollere, ſolvere, ſalo diſcedere. *Lever l'ancre, démarer.*

To ſet ſail. Vela dare, pandere, vela tollere ventóq; permittere. *Mettre à voile.*

To put out to ſea, to ſail. Vela facere, ſublatis velis ſolvere. *Faire voile, prendre la mer.*

To ſail with full ſails, to carry all ſails. Paſſis pleniſq; velis invehi, navigare. *Aller à toutes voiles, à pleines voiles, faire force de voiles.*

To make way. Altum præſcindere, ſecare. *Faire canal.*

To coaſt along. Oram legere, adlambere. *Cotoyer, aller terre à terre.*

To ſpoon. Dejectis velis remigare, aſſis remis navigare. *Aller à ſec, à voiles abbatuës.*

To hoiſe up ſail ſpread and trim it. Explicatum velum tendere. *Hauſſer la voile, la bander aprés l'avoir étenduë.*

To lower the ſails. Cogenda vela demittere. *Baiſſer, amener les voiles.*

To ſtrike the Flag or Enſign, a ſign of ſubmiſſion. Vexillum honoris cauſâ ſubmittere. *Baiſſer le pavillon, marque de déference.*

To unfurl the Spritſail. Pronum velum explicare. *Faire le paupret.*

To carry the light. Nocturnâ tempeſtate præferre facem. *Faire fanal.*

To be at anchor. Stare in anchoris. *Etre ſur fer, être à l'ancre.*

To take in freſh water. Aquatum ire. *Faire aiguade, (on dit encore) faire de l'eau.*

To leak, or to take in water. Aquam accipere, mare accipere. *Faire eau.*

To caſt anchor. Anchoram jacere, jactis anchoris ſubſiſtere. *Moüiller, jetter l'ancre.*

A Fleet conſiſting of two hundred Sail. Ducentis navigiis conſtans claſſis. *Flotte compoſée de deux cens voiles.*

To row with the ſtream, the flood, or tide. Secundo flumine remigare. *Ramer à vau l'eau.*

To row againſt tide, or againſt the ſtream. Adverſo flumine remigare. *Ramer contre-mont.*

To

To make use of the wind. Uti vento. *Prendre le vent.*

To have a fair wind, or wind in the poop. Secundo vento uti, habere ventos secundos, (Cic.) *Avoir bon vent, le vent en poupe, naviger vent derriere.*

The wind blows fresher, (that is to say, it increases.) Ventus increbrescit. *Le vent se refraichit, (c'est à dire, s'augmente.)*

To go with a side-wind. Vento transversario uti. *Aller à la bauline.*

To make leward way. Obliquè ferri. *Louveter.*

The chief point of the wind. Directus limes flantis venti principis. *Lis, Rumb, droit fil du vent principal.*

To go close by the wind, to bring tack aboard. Flantis venti directo ferri limite. *Aller au lis du vent.*

To mark the points in a Sea-carte. In charta maritima principes ventos octonis laterculis describere. *Marquer les lis en une carte marine.*

The eight principal Winds. Octo principes Venti. *Les huit Vents principaux.*

The East wind. Solanus. *Le Levant, le vent d'amont.*

The West wind. Favonius. *L'Oüest, le ponant, le vent d'aval, (opposé à l'Est.)*

The South wind. Auster, Notus. *Le Sud, le vent marin.*

The North wind (opposite to the South.) Boreas. *Le Nord, (opposé au Sud) la Bise, la Tramontane.*

The South-East wind. Eurus. *Sudest, ou Siroco.*

The North-West wind, (opposite to the South-East.) Caurus. *Nordoüest, ou Maëstral, (opposé au Sudest.)*

The North-East wind. Cæcias. *Nordest, ou Greco.*

The South-West wind, (opposite to the North-East.) Africus. *Sudoüest, ou Libecchio, (opposé au Nordest.)*

A Tempest. Tempestas. *Tempête.*

A Storm. Procella, æ. *Orage.*

A Calm. Malacia. *Bonace.*

To put a shore, or come into harbour. Portum tenere. *Surgir au port.*

Consultò Algebram, Trigonometriam, Mechanicam, & Perspectivam, quæ supererant de Mathematicæ partibus, utpote minùs necessarias ad instituti mei rationem, captúq; difficiliores præterimus silentio.

Rhetorick. Rhetorica. *La Rhetorique.*

Q. What is Rhetorick? Quid est Rhetorica? *Qu'est-ce que la Rhetorique?*

A. It is the art of speaking well. Ars est bene dicendi. *C'est l'art de bien dire.*

Q. What is the duty of a Rhetorician or Orator? Quod est Rhetoris seu Oratoris officium? *Quel est le devoir du Rhetoricien?*

A. It is to speak pertinently, and to purpose, thereby to perswade. Est appositè loqui ad persuadendum. *C'est de parler à propos pour persuader.*

Q. What is his end? Quis ejus finis? *Quelle est sa fin?*

A. Effectually to perswade by his discourse. Est persuadere dictione. *C'est de persuader effectivement par son discours.*

Q. What is his subject matter?

Quæ

Quæ materia ejus eſt? *Quelle eſt ſa matiere?*

A. **All things concerning which one may diſcourſe.** Res omnes quæ in diſputationem cadere poſſunt. *Ce ſont toutes les choſes dont on peut diſcourir.*

Q. **To how many heads may all theſe things be reduced?** Ad quæ capita res illæ omnes poſſunt revocari? *A combien de chefs peut-on reduire toutes ces choſes?*

A. **To theſe three kinds, the deliberative, the demonſtrative, and the judicial.** Ad hæc tria genera, deliberativum, demonſtrativum, & judiciale. *A ces trois genres, le deliberatif, le demonſtratif, & le judiciel.*

Q. **What does the Orator in the deliberative kind?** Quid agit orator in deliberativo genere? *Qu'eſt-ce que l'Orateur fait dans le genre deliberatif?*

A. **He perſwades to do, or diſſwades from doing ſomething.** Facinus quodpiam aut ſuadet aut diſſuadet. *Il perſuade ou il diſſuade de faire quelque choſe.*

Q. **And what does he in the demonſtrative kind?** Et in genere demonſtrativo quid præſtat? *Et dans le genre demonſtratif que fait-il?*

A. **He praiſes or condemns a thing, an action, or a perſon.** Laudat aut vituperat tum rem, tum factum, tum perſonam. *Il loüe, ou il blame, ſoit une choſe, ſoit une action, ſoit une perſonne.*

Q. **And in the judicial what is his deſign?** In judiciali deniq; quid ſpectat? *Et dans le judiciel?*

A. **He accuſes a guilty perſon or defends an innocent.** Aut reum accuſat, aut innocentem defendit in judicio. *Il accuſe un criminel, ou il defend un innocent.*

Q. **What are the parts of Rhetorick?** Quæ ſunt Rhetoricæ partes? *Quelles ſont les parties de la Rhetorique?*

A. **Theſe five, invention, diſpoſition or ranking in order, elocution, memory and pronunciation.** Hæ quinque, inventio, diſpoſitio, elocutio, memoria, pronunciatio. *Cinq, l'invention, la diſpoſition ou l'arrangement, l'elocution, la memoire, & la prononciation.*

Q. **How does Rhetorick perſwade?** Quonam modo perſuadet Rhetorica? *Comment eſt-ce que la Rhetorique perſuade?*

A. **By reaſons and by arguments.** Rationibus & argumentis. *Par les raiſons & les argumens.*

Q. **Where are theſe reaſons and arguments to be found?** Ubinam invenias argumenta? *Où trouve-t'on ces raiſons & ces argumens?*

A. **In the common places of Rhetorick.** In locis Rhetoricis. *Dans les lieux de Rhetorique.*

Q. **What are theſe common places, and how many are there?** Quot & quinam illi ſunt loci? *Quels ſont ces lieux, & combien y en a-t-il?*

A. **There are ſixteen intrinſec, and ſix extrinſec.** Sunt ſexdecim intrinſeci, & ſex extrinſeci. *Il y en ſeize intrinſeques, & ſix extrinſeques.*

The intrinſec Common places. Loci intrinſeci. *Les Lieux intrinſeques.*

Definition. Definitio. *La definition.*

Enumeration of parts. Enumeratio partium. *Le dénombrement des parties.*

Etymology. Etymologia, ſeu notatio. *L'Etymologie.*

Conju=

Conjugates. Conjugata. *Les Derivez.*
Kind. Genus. *Le Genre.*
Form. Forma. *L'Espece.*
Similitude. Similitudo. *La Similitude.*
Dissimilitude. Dissimilitudo. *La Dissimilitude.*
Contraries. Contraria. *Les Contraires.*
Adjuncts. Adjuncta. *Les Adjoints.*
Antecedents. Antecedentia. *Les Antecedents.*
Consequences. Consequentia. *Les Suites.*
Repugnancies. Repugnantia. *Les Repugnances.*
Causes. Causæ. *Les Causes.*
Effects. Effecta. *Les Effets.*
Comparison. Comparatio. *La Comparaison.*

Extrinsec Common places. Loci extrinseci. *Les Lieux extrinseques.*

Præjudications. Præjudicia. *Les Prejugez.*
Common Report or Fame. Fama. *Le Bruit commun.*
Laws. Tabulæ. *Les Loix.*
Oath. Jusjurandum. *Serment.*
Torture. Tormentum. *La Torture.*
Witnesses. Testes. *Les Témoins.*

The parts of an Oration. Orationis partes. *Les parties du Discours.*

The Preface. Exordium. *L'Exorde.*
The Narrative. Narratio. *La Narration.*
The Confirmation. Confirmatio. *La Confirmation.*
The Refutation. Refutatio. *La Refutation.*
The Peroration or Conclusion. Peroratio. *La Peroraison.*

The Preface ought to prepare the minds of the Hearers: the Narrative ought to instruct them: the Confirmation should convince them: the Refutation ought to undeceive them: and the Peroration or Conclusion ought to move them. Exordii est præparare auditorum animos: Narrationis docere: Confirmationis convincere: Confutationis ab errore liberare: Perorationis denique movere. *L'Exorde doit preparer l'esprit des auditeurs: la Narration le doit instruire: la Confirmation le doit convaincre: la Refutation le doit détromper: la Peroration le doit toucher.*

The Preface ought to be pertinent and short; the Narrative true and well circumstantiated; the Confirmation solid; the Refutation nervous and strong; and the Peroration or Conclusion pathetick. Exordium sit breve & proprium; Narratio vera, & adjunctis omnibus distincta; Confirmatio sit solida; Confutatio valida; Peroratio demum ciendis animorum motibus apta & opportuna. *L'Exorde doit être propre & court; la Narration vraye & bien circonstantiée; la Confirmation solide; la Refutation forte; la Peroration pathetique.*

The Figures or Ornaments of Discourse. Figuræ Orationis. *Les Figures ou Ornemens du Discours.*

They are of two kinds: the one are called Figures of words; and the others of Sentences. Duplicis sunt generis: aliæ dicuntur Figuræ verborum; aliæ Sententiarum. *Elles sont de deux sortes: les unes s'appellent Figures de mots; les autres Figures de Sentences.*

The

The Figures of Words. Figuræ Verborum. *Figures de Mots.*

Repetition. Repetitio. *Repetition.*
Conversion. Conversio. *Conversion.*
Complexion. Complexio. *Complexion.*
Conduplication. Conduplicatio. *Conduplication.*
Traduction, or Metaphor. Traductio. *Traduction.*
Gradation. Gradatio. *Gradation.*
Synonymy. Synonymia. *Synonymie.*
Synecdoche. Synecdoche. *Synedocque.*
Adjunction. Adjunctio. *Adjonction.*
Disjunction. Disjunctio. *Disjonction.*
Paronomasia. Paronomasia. *Paronomasie.*
Equality of cadence or falling. Similiter cadens. *Egalité de cadences.*
Equality of members. Isocolon. *Egalité de membres.*
A touching together of many Conjunctions. Polysyntheton. *Assemblage de Conjonctions.*

Figures of Sentences. Figuræ Sententiarum. *Figures de Sentences.*

An Allegory. Allegoria. *Allegorie.*
Antithesis. Antithesis. *Antithese.*
Apostrophe. Apostrophe. *Apostrophe.*
Communication. Communicatio. *Communication.*
Concession. Concessio. *Concession.*
Correction. Correctio. *Correction.*
Deprecation. Deprecatio. *Deprecation.*
Distribution. Distributio. *Distribution.*
Dubitation. Dubitatio. *Dubitation.*
Ethopœia. Ethopœia. *Ethopie.*
Exclamation. Exclamatio. *Exclamation.*
Expolition. Expolitio, seu commoratio. *Expolition.*
Gradation. Gradatio. *Gradation.*
Hypotyposis. Hypotyposis. *Hypotypose.*
Imprecation. Imprecatio. *Imprecation.*
Interpretation. Interpretatio. *Interpretation.*
Interrogation. Interrogatio. *Interrogation.*
Irony. Ironia. *Ironie.*
Licence. Licentia. *Licence.*
Occupation, or the prevention of an objection. Occupatio. *Occupation.*
Preterition. Præteritio. *Preterition.*
Prosopopeia. Prosopopœia. *Prosopopeie.*
Reticence, or concealing. Reticentia. *Reticence.*
Sermocination. Sermocinatio. *Sermocination.*
Subjection. Subjectio. *Subjection.*
Sustentation. Sustentatio. *Sustentation.*
Transition. Transitio. *Transition.*

Several kinds of Discourses. Varia Orationum genera. *Diverses sortes de Discours.*

A Harangue, Oration, or publick Speech. Oratio, concio. *Harangue.*
A Declamation. Declamatio. *Declamation.*
A Panegyrick. Panegyricus. *Panegyrique.*
A Genethliack, or birth-day Oration. Genethliacus. *Genethliaque.*
An Epithalamium. Epithalamium. *Epithalame.*
A gratulatory Oration, Gratulatoria oratio. *Gratulation.*
A gratulatory Oration for a Victory.

dory. Epinicium. *Gratulation pour une victoire.*

An Inbective. Objurgatoria oratio. *Invective.*

A funeral Sermon, or Oration. Funebris laudatio. *Harangue funebre.*

An Exhortation. Paranetica oratio. *Exhortation.*

A Diſſwaſion. Diſſuaſoria oratio. *Diſſuaſion.*

An Epiſtle. Epiſtola. *Epître.*

A Preface, or Prologue. Præfatio, prologus. *Preface.*

A Diſpute. Diſſertatio. *Diſpute.*

A Dialogue. Dialogus. *Dialogue.*

A Leſſon. Prælectio. *Leçon.*

Poetry. Poetica. *La Poëſie.*

In Poetry, which is the art of making of Verſes, all theſe particulars may be conſidered. In Poeſi, quæ ars eſt componendorum verſuum, hæ partes omnes ſpectari poſſunt. *Dans la Poëſie, qui eſt l'art de compoſer des vers, on peut conſiderer toutes ces pieces.*

1. Quantity, which is the meaſure of every ſyllable. Quantitas, quæ cujuſq; ſyllabæ menſura eſt. *La quantité, qui eſt la meſure de chaque ſyllabe.*

2. Syllables, which are either ſhort, or long, or common, and whereof the feet of verſes are made. Syllabæ, quæ breves aut longæ ſunt, aut communes, & ex quibus conſtant verſuum pedes. *Les ſyllabes, qui ſont ou breves, ou longues, ou communes, & ſont les pieds de vers ſont compoſez.*

3. The feet, whereof the ſix following are the moſt uſual. Pedes, quorum hi ſunt uſitatiores. *Les pieds, ſont les plus uſitez, ſont les ſix ſuivants.*

Spondeus. Spondæus. *Le Spondée.*
Trocheus. Trochæus. *Le Trochée.* Dactylus. Dactylus. *Le Dactyle.* Iambus. Iambus. *L'Iambe.* Anapeſtus. Anapæſtus. *L'Anapeſte.* Tribrachus. Tribrachus. *Le Tribraque.*

4. Verſes, which are of divers kinds. Verſus, qui ſunt varii generis. *Les vers, qui ſont de differente eſpece.*

Divers kinds of Verſes. Varia Verſuum genera. *Diverſes eſpeces de Vers.*

Hexameters. Hexametri. *Hexametres.*
Pentameters. Pentametri. *Pentametres.*
Iambicks. Iambici. *Iambiques.*
Trochaicks. Trochaïci. *Trochaïques.*
Lyricks. Lyrici. *Vers Lyriques.*
Coriambicks. Coriambici. *Coriambiques.*
Glyconicks. Glyconici. *Glyconiens.*
Phaleucian, or Hendecaſyllabical. Phaleuci. *Phaleïques, ou Hendecaſyllabes.*
Sapphicks. Sapphici. *Sapphiques.*
Adonicks. Adonici. *Adoniens.*
Alcaicks. Alcaici. *Alcaïques.*
Anapeſticks. Anapeſtici. *Anapeſtiques.*

Divers pieces of Poetry. Carmen varium. *Divers Ouvrages en Vers.*

A Poem. Poema. *Poeme.*
An Elegy. Elegia. *Elegie.*
An Eclog. Ecloga. *Eclogue.*
A Satyre. Satyra. *Satyre.*
A Poem ſtuffed up in haſte. Sylva. *Sylve.*
An Ode. Ode. *Ode.*
An Epigram. Epigramma. *Epigramme.*

An Enigm, or Riddle. Ænigma. *Enigme.*

An Emblem. Emblema. *Embleme.*

A Stanza. Strophe. *Strophe, ou Stance.*

A Distick. Distichum. *Distique.*

Grammar. Grammatica. *La Grammaire.*

Q. What is Grammar? Quid est Grammatica? *Qu'est-ce que la Grammaire?*

A. It is the art of writing and speaking correctly. Ars est rectè scribendi & loquendi. *C'est l'art d'écrire & de parler correctement.*

The parts of Grammar. Partes Grammaticæ. *Les parties de la Grammaire.*

A Letter. Litera. *Lettre.*

A Syllable. Syllaba. *Syllabe.*

A Word. Dictio. *Mot.*

Speech. Oratio. *Discours.*

The parts of Speech. Partes Orationis. *Les parties du Discours.*

Noun. Nomen. *Nom.*

Pronoun. Pronomen. *Pronom.*

Verb. Verbum. *Verbe.*

Participle. Participium. *Participe.*

Adverb. Adverbium. *Adverbe.*

Preposition. Præpositio. *Preposition.*

Conjunction. Conjunctio. *Conjonction.*

Interjection. Interjectio. *Interjection.*

Q. What is the Construction or Syntax of these parts? Quæ harum partium constructio seu Syntaxis est? *Quelle est la construction ou Syntaxe de ces parties?*

A. It is either of concord, or government. Alia est convenientia, alia regiminis. *Elle est ou de convenance, ou de regime.*

The Syntax of concord is, when the parts of speech agree together in something. That of government is, when one part governs another in speech. Syntaxis convenientiæ dicitur, cùm orationis partes aliqua in re inter se conveniunt: regiminis verò, cùm pars alia aliam regit. *La Syntaxe de convenance est, lorsque les parties conviennent entr'elles en quelque chose. Celle de regime est, lors qu'une partie en gouverne une autre dans le discours.*

The parts of a Noun. Partes Nominis. *Les parties du Nom.*

A Noun is either Substantive, or Adjective. Nomen aut substantivum est, aut adjectivum. *Le Nom est ou Substantif, ou Adjectif.*

Its properties follow. Ei conveniunt, quæ subsequuntur. *Ses propriétés sont les suivantes.*

Case. Casus, ûs. *Le Cas.*

Declension. Declinatio. *La Declinaison.*

Number. Numerus. *Le Nombre.*

Comparison. Comparatio. *La Comparaison.*

Gender. Genus, eris. *Le Genre.*

There are six Cases; the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative. Sex sunt casus; Nominativus, Genitivus, Dativus, Accusativus, Vocativus, & Ablativus. *Il y a six Cas; le Nominatif, le Genitif, le Datif, l'Accusatif, le Vocatif, & l'Ablatif.*

There

There are two Numbers; the Singular, and the Plural: (the Greeks add a third, which they call the Dual.) Duo ſunt Numeri; Singularis & Pluralis: (tertium addunt Græci, quem Dualem vocant.) *Il y a deux Nombres; le Singulier & le Pluriel: (les Grecs en ajoûtent un troiſiéme, qu'ils appellent le Dual.)*

There are three Genders; the Maſculine, Feminine, and Neuter: (the Common conſiſts of two of them three.) Tria ſunt Genera; Maſculinum, Fœmininum, & Neutrum: (Commune ex illis fit.) *Il y a trois Genres; le Maſculin, le Feminin, & le Neutre: (le Commun eſt compoſé de deux de ces trois.)*

There are five Declenſions; the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth. Quinque ſunt Declinationes; prima, ſecunda, tertia, quarta, quinta. *Il y a cinq Declinaiſons; la premiere, la ſeconde, la troiſiéme, la quatriéme, & la cinquiéme.*

There are three degrees of Compariſon; the Poſitive, Comparative, and Superlative. Tres ſunt gradus Comparationis; Poſitivus, Comparativus, & Superlativus. *Il y a trois degrez de Comparaiſon; le Poſitif, le Comparatif, & le Superlatif.*

The diviſion of a Pronoun. Pronominis diviſio. *La diviſion du Pronom.*

There are five kinds of Pronouns. Quinq; ſunt genera Pronominum. *Il y a cinq ſortes de Pronoms.*

Primitive. Primitivum. *Le Primitif.*

Derivative. Derivativum. *Le Derivatif.*

Demonſtrative. Demonſtrativum. *Le Demonſtratif.*

Relative. Relativum. *Le Relatif.*

Poſſeſſive. Poſſeſſivum. *Le Poſſeſſif.*

The diviſion of a Verb. Verbi diviſio. *La diviſion du Verbe.*

There are ten kinds of Verbs. Dena ſunt genera Verborum. *Il y a dix ſortes de Verbes.*

Active. Activum. *L'Actif.*

Paſſive. Paſſivum. *Le Paſſif.*

Deponent. Deponens. *Le Deponent.*

Neuter. Neutrum. *Le Neutre.*

Neuter-paſſive. Neutro-paſſivum. *Le Neutre-paſſif.*

Common. Commune. *Le Commun.*

Subſtantive. Subſtantivum. *Le Subſtantif.*

Impersonal. Impersonale. *L'Impersonel.*

Defective. Defectivum. *Le Defectif.*

Irregular. Anomalum. *L'Irregulier.*

The properties of a Verb. Quæ Verbo accidunt. *Les proprietez du Verbe.*

Mood. Modus. *Le Mœuf.*

Tenſe. Tempus. *Le Temps.*

Perſons. Perſonæ. *Les Perſonnes.*

Number. Numerus. *Le Nombre.*

Conjugation. Conjugatio. *La Conjugaiſon.*

There are five Moods; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive. Quini ſunt Modi; Indicativus, Imperativus, Optativus, Subjunctivus, & Infinitivus. *Il y a cinq Mœufs; l'Indicatif, l'Imperatif, l'Optatif, le Subjonctif, & l'Infinitif.*

There are five Tenſes; the Preſent, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future. Quina ſunt Tempora; Præſens, Imperfectum,

perfectum, Perfectum, Pluſquamperfectum, & Futurum. *Il y a cinq Temps; le Preſent, l'Imparfait, le Parfait, le Pluſqueparfait, & le Futur.*

There are two Numbers; the **Singular** and the **Plural.** Bini ſunt Numeri; Singularis & Pluralis. *Il y a deux Nombres; le Singulier & le Pluriel.*

There are three Perſons; the **firſt,** the **ſecond,** and **third.** Ternæ Perſonæ ſunt; prima, ſecunda, tertia. *Il y trois Perſonnes; la premiere, la ſeconde, & la troiſiéme.*

There are four Conjugations; the **firſt, ſecond, third,** and **fourth.** Quaternæ ſunt Conjugationes; prima, ſecunda, tertia, quarta. *Il y a quatre Conjugaiſons; la premiere, la ſeconde, la troiſiéme, & la quatriéme.*

Add three Participles for the **three Tenſes; three Gerundives in DI, DO, DUM; two Supines in UM and U.** Adde terna Participia pro triplici Tempore; terna Gerundia in DI, DO, DUM; bina Supina in UM & U. *Aioutez trois Participes pour les trois Temps, trois Gerondifs en* DI, DO, DUM; *deux Supins en* UM *&* U.

Some Terms of Grammar. Dictiones quædam Grammaticæ. *Quelques Termes de Grammaire.*

To write. Scribere. *Ecrire.*

To dictate. Dictare. *Dicter.*

To write a dictate. Dictata excipere. *Ecrire ce qu'on dicte.*

A Pen. Penna, calamus. *Plume pour écrire.*

A Penknife. Cultellus, calamarius cultellus. *Canif.*

To make a pen. Calamum parare ad uſum. *Tailler une plume.*

An Inkhorn. Theca calamaria. *Ecritoire.*

Ink. Atramentum. *Encre.*

Paper. Charta. *Papier.*

A little Book of written paper. Libellus papyraceus. *Cayer.*

A Manuſcript. Manuſcriptum, i. *Manuſcrit.*

A Paper-book. Chartaceus liber. *Cartable.*

A Satchel. Chartophorum. *Portefeüille.*

A Book. Liber, bri. *Livre.*

A Tome. Tomus. *Tome.*

A Volume. Volumen. *Volume.*

A Theme. Thema, ſcriptio. *Theme.*

A Compoſition or Exerciſe. Scriptio, compoſitio. *Compoſition.*

A Lecture. Lectio. *Lecture.*

A Leſſon or part given to be learnt. Penſum diſcipulis imperatum. *Leçon qu'on donne à apprendre.*

An addition of Exerciſe given for a puniſhment. Multa, æ. *Surcroit de Theme, ou de leçon en punition de quelque faute.*

To impoſe that puniſhment. Multam irrogare, imperare, imponere. *Impoſer cette peine.*

A Soleciſm. Soleciſmus. *Soleciſme.*

A Barbariſm. Barbariſmus. *Barbariſme, incongruité.*

A fault in a Theme or Exerciſe. Error. *Faute dans un Theme.*

A fault in writing. Mendum. *Faute contre l'écriture.*

To compoſe without a fault. Emendatè ſcribere. *Compoſer ſans faute.*

A miſtake in ſaying without book. Lapſus, ûs. memoriæ lapſus. *Faute en recitant par cœur.*

Vacation, or play-time. Vacatio. *Vacance.*

To have vacation, or play-time. Vacare. *Avoir vacance.*

The

The hour strikes. Signum datur, auditur, canit. *Le ſigne ſonne.*

The parts of a Book. Libri partes. *Les parties d'un Livre.*

A Letter. Litera, (vel) character, eris. *Lettre.*

A Vowel. Vocalis. *Voyelle.*

A Conſonant. Conſonans. *Conſonne.*

A Diphthongue. Diphthongus, i, f. *Diphthongue.*

A Word. Vox, dictio, vocabulum. *Mot.*

A Line. Linea. *Ligne.*

A little Line. Lineola. *Petite ligne.*

A Page. Pagina. *Page.*

A ſmall page. Pagella. *Petite page.*

A Paragraph. Paragraphus. *Paragraphe.*

A Section. Sectio. *Section.*

A Chapter. Caput. *Chapitre.*

A Title. Titulus, i. *Titre.*

A pointing. Interpunctio. *Ponctuation.*

A daſh or little ſtroke. Virgula. *Virgule.*

A point. Punctum. *Poinct.*

Two points. Duo puncta. *Deux poincts.*

A point and a daſh, or Comma. Punctum cum virgula. *Poinct & virgule.*

A point of interrogation. Punctum interrogans. *Poinct interrogant.*

A point of admiration. Punctum admirationis. *Poinct de l'admiration.*

A Parentheſis. Parentheſis. *Parentheſe.*

There may be beſides conſidered in a Book. Conſiderari præterea in Libro poſſunt. *On peut encore conſiderer dans un Livre*

The outſide. Externa libri ſpecies. *Le dehors.*

The inſide. Libri interiora. *Le dedans.*

The cover. Libri tegmen. *La couverture.*

The back. Dorſum. *Le dos.*

The cutting. Sectura. *La tranche.*

The binding. Concinnatio, compactio. *La relieure.*

The Title. Titulus. *Le titre.*

The argument. Argumentum. *L'argument.*

The deſign. Scopus. *Le deſſein.*

The Author. Author. *L'Autheur.*

The perſon to whom it was dedicated. Is cui dicatus, nuncupatus, inſcriptus eſt. *La perſonne à qui il eſt dedié.*

The Printer. Typographus. *L'Imprimeur.*

The time of the impreſſion. Editionis tempus. *Le temps de l'impreſſion.*

The Epiſtle dedicatory. Epiſtola nuncupatoria. *L'Epître dedicatoire.*

The Preface, or advice to the Reader. Admonitio ad Lectorem. *L'avis au Lecteur.*

The approbation. Approbatio, ſuffragium. *L'approbation.*

The order and diſpoſition. Oeconomia, ordo. *L'œconomie.*

The character. Character. *Le charactere.*

The Idiom or tongue. Idioma. *La langue.*

The language. Dictio, oratio, ſermo. *Le langage.*

The ſtile. Stylus. *Le ſtile.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of Arts. De Artibus. *Des Arts.*

SOme Arts are liberal and gentile: and some again sordid and mechanick. Artium quædam honestæ sunt, ingenuæ, liberales: quædam contrà sordidæ, illiberales & mechanicæ. *Il y a des Arts honnêtes & liberaux: il y en a des Mechaniques.*

Amongst the liberal Arts are reckoned those of which we have been speaking, and which we have therefore ranked among the Sciences. To these may be also added the Art of Painting, of Sculpture or Carving images, of managing the great Horse, of Painting, and of Coining of money. In liberalibus censentur eæ omnes de quibus locuti jam sumus, quas idcircò non dubitavimus referre inter scientias. Dignæ videntur quæ in hujus honoris veniant societatem, Pictoria, Statuaria, Equaria domitura, Typographia, & Monetaria, quas nunc strictim placet persequi. *Parmy les Arts liberaux l'on conte ceux dont nous venons de parler, & que nous avons pour cela mis au rang des Sciences. L'on y ajoûte aussi l'Art de Peinture, de la Sculpture, du Manége, de l'Imprimerie, de la Monnoye.*

Painting. Pictura. *La Peinture.*

Its parts. Ejus partes. *Ses parties.*

A Cloth or Canvas. Tela. *Toile.*

A strained cloth. Tabula pura. *Table d'attente.*

A straining frame. Margo regularis. *Chassis d'un tableau.*

Colours made use of in painting. Pigmentum. *Couleurs dont on se sert pour peindre.*

A stone to grind the colours. Pigmentariæ trituræ abacus, i. *Marbre à broyer les couleurs.*

A Muller to grind the colours. Pigmentarii tritus coticula. *Molette à broyer les couleurs.*

A horn to take up the colours with. Cornu pigmentarium. *Amassette pour amasser les couleurs.*

A Pallet. Pugillaris assula. *Palette de Peintre.*

An Easel. Equuleus pictorius. *Chevalet à soutenir le tableau.*

A Pencil. Penicillus, i. *Pinceau.*

A stroke of a pencil. Penicilli ductus, ûs. *Trait de pinceau.*

Painting in oyl. Olearia pictura. *Peinture à huile.*

Painting in water-colours. Aquaria pictura. *Peinture en détrempe.*

Painting in fresco. Recentis albarii pictura. *Peinture à fresque.*

Limning. Pictura miniata. *Peinture en miniature.*

A picture. Picta imago. *Peinture, pourtrait.*

The shadows of a picture. Umbræ picturæ. *Ombres de peinture.*

The lights of a picture. Lumen, inis. *Lumier, jour de peinture.*

The openings of a picture. Recessus, ûs. *Renfoncrement, éloignement dans une peinture.*

The raising or relief of a picture. Eminen-

Eminentia picturæ. *Relief de peinture.*

Flat painting. Plana ac jacens pictura. *Plate peinture.*

The finishing of a picture. Picturæ absoluta perfectio. *Finissement de peinture.*

The colourings of a picture. Colores: colorum habitus. *Coloris.*

A picture all of one colour without mixture. Monochroma, atis: unicolor imago. *Camayeu.*

Terms of Painting. Verba Picturæ. *Termes de Peinture.*

Skitching, chalking, or designing a picture. Rei pingendæ, informis, & impolita designatio. *Portraiture, crayon, grisonement, dessinement, premiere ordonance.*

To skitch or design the first ordinance. Rudi & confusâ designatione futuram imaginem formare. *Jetter la premiere ordonance.*

To chalk, dead colour, or design. Informem alicujus rei speciem designare, delineare. *Crayonner, ébaucher, dessiner.*

Lights and shadows well mixed, where the shadowings make the painting appear raised. Eminentis picturæ imago: expressæ ac extantis figuræ tabula. *Peinture bien arrondie, où les arrondissemens font paroître forme de relief.*

Painting that hath its last finishing and varnish. Collustrata coloribus tabula. *Peinture qui a sa derniere charge, son coloris & glacement.*

The extremity of a picture should be so swarned, that one may perceive that there are things hid behind those that appear. Ambire se debet extremitas ipsa picturæ, & sic desinere, ut promittat alia post se. *L'extremité d'une peinture doit être de telle sorte arrondie, qu'on puisse voir qu'il y a des choses cachées derriere celles qui paroissent.*

To draw ones picture. Alicujus imaginem veris ac nativis coloribus exprimere. *Portraire quelqu'un, faire son portrait.*

To draw or paint to the life. Ad vivum expingere: ad nativam speciem effingere: ex vero pingere. *Tirer au vif, peindre au naturel.*

To paint in water-colours. Aquario subactu pingere. *Peindre en détrempe.*

To paint in oyl. Pigmento oleario pingere. *Peindre à huile.*

To paint in fresco. Recens albarium pingere. *Peindre à fresque.*

To paint on glass. Vitrum pingere. *Peindre en apprêt, ou sur le verre.*

To prime and prepare the first ground with some lays of white, and afterwards with colours. Aream picturæ, tum albo, tum coloribus præparare: picturæ solum prævio albo, & succubis coloribus præsternere. *Imprimer le fond, preparer le fond de la peinture avec quelques couches de blanc, & puis avec des couleurs.*

A plain unmixed colour. Color nativus, genuinus, non factitius. *Couleur simple, & non composée.*

A beautiful colour. Color floridus, lætus, suavis. *Couleur gaye.*

A lively colour. Color vividus, vegetus. *Couleur vive.*

A rich colour. Color illustris, splendidus. *Couleur de haute-riche.*

The shadows set off the brightness or beauty of the colours. Excitatur colorum claritas umbrarum recessu ac repercussu. *Les ombrages relevent, rehaussent l'éclat des couleurs.*

A lap of colours. Illita colorum cruſtula: coloris litura, inductus, illitus. *Couche de couleurs.*

The firſt lap of colours ſerves for a ground to the reſt. Primus colorum inductus illinendis aliis ſolum ſternit. *La premiere couche de couleurs ſert de fond aux autres.*

A face drawn in pourfil, or ſideways. Obliquè picta facies. *Un viſage peint au pourfil.*

To finiſh, give the like tourches, and laſt ſtrokes to a picture. Picturam abſolvere numeris omnibus: imagini ſupremam manum adhibere, imponere. *Finir une peinture, y mettre les derniers traits.*

Sculpture, or the Statuary Art. Statuaria. *La Sculpture.*

A Statue imboſſed or in full relief. Integræ eminentiæ ſtatua. *Statuë à plein relief.*

A Statue in half relief or bas relief. Dimidiatæ eminentiæ ſtatua. *Statuë à demy relief.*

A Statue done to the life. Statua iconica: ſtatua ex véro expreſſa. *Statuë faite au naturel.*

A Statue done ſo to the life, that the Graver never cut any thing more lively. A Statue ſo exactly proportioned, and ſo well placed, that it appears alive. Signum tam affabrè factum, tam mirabili perfectum opere, tam egregio ſitu, habitúq; ſic accedente ad veri ſimilitudinem, ut ſpirare credas, ut ei non niſi ſpiritus deeſſe, non niſi oratio videatur. *Statuë ſi vivante, que le ciſeau n'a jamais rien fait de plus animé. Statuë ſi bien faite, & ſi bien plantée, qu'elle paroit vivante.*

To caſt ones Statue in Copper or Braſs. Ducere aliquem: ducere alicujus ſtatuam ære. *Faire la ſtatuë de quelqu'un en fonte, la jetter en cuivre.*

To poliſh, perfect, and go over again a brazen Statue, or caſt piece, that hath not its full perfection. Informis ſimulachri ex ære fuſili partes ſingulas, celre cœlóve exquiſitiùs elaborare, inutilia reſecando, elicere educeréq; membra, & ſuo quodq; loco ad juſtum exæquare modum & expolire. *Rechercher une piéce de fonte qui n'a pas ſa perfection.*

Of Venery, or Hunting and Hawking.

De Venatione. *De la Venerie.*

Venery is either Hunting or Hawking. Venatio, venatus, ûs. Cygenetice, es, f. Cynegeſia, æ. Thereutice, es. *Venerie, chaſſe au gibier à poil, ou à bourre.*

Venery, to ſpeak properly, is the hunting of the rough hairy beaſt, and the chaſe of the crys or Kennels of Hounds and Pickers, as it is in uſe amongſt the Nobility and Gentry. Thereutice, ex genuina vi vocis vernaculæ, villoſi quadrupedis eſt ille venatus, qui ſecutorum canum & agitatorum equitum conſectante catervâ exercetur ad eum morem, quem Nobilitas ſolemnem adhibet. *Venerie, à proprement parler, eſt la chaſſe qui ſe pratique ſur la bête à poil, & à la courſe des meutes des chiens & des piqueurs, ainſi qu'elle eſt en uſage parmy la Nobleſſe.*

The moſt conſiderable and remarkable actions of Hunting are theſe,

theſe. Venatoriæ procurationis partes illuſtrioreſ hæ ſunt. *Les plus importantes & les plus remarquables actions de la Venerie ſont celles-cy.*

To ſeek out the Game, the Stag. Ex artis recta formula cervum indagare, inveſtigare. *Quêter la bête, ou le Cerf.*

To judge of the ſlot, views, foiling, and fumiſhings. Ejus veſtigia & fimos dijudicare. *Juger des voyes, & des fumées.*

To redreſs him, or put him off his changes. Strophas ejus dirimere: fraudes detegere, difflare dolos, technas diſſolvere. *Défaire, démêler ſes ruſes.*

To harbour a Stag. Cervi luſtrum deſignare: in dumum avertere. *Détourner le Cerf.*

To entompaſs, or make ringwalks about a thicket. Circumſcribere dumi fines. *Faire les enceintes autour d'un buiſſon.*

To unharbour a Stag, rouze a Deer, that is, to force them out of their hold. Feram latebris exigere, excitare, elicere. *Lancer la bête, la faire ſortir de ſon fort, c'eſt à dire, du buiſſon où elle eſt cachée.*

To hound him, to caſt off the Dogs at him. Eam canibus premendam exponere. *La laiſſer, ou la faire courre bien à propos.*

To avoid the change in purſuing the game. Subditiciæ prædæ fruſtrationes appoſitè diluere. *Garder bien le change en ſuivant la bête.*

The Huntſman is he that ſeeks, harbours, unharbours, hounds the Stag or Game, and chaſes him with the other Hunters, (each having his Lyemmer, or light Hound) at the head of the company, and that in right of having harboured and unharboured the Stag. Cynegetes ac venator, peculiari nomine appellatur, quiſquis de venatoria cohorte thereutica, lorario indagatore feram veſtigat, avertit in dumum, & exactum latibulo, ſecutoribus agitandam exponit, & ejus averſæ abactaq; nomine, unà cum ſociis venatoribus, ſuo quemq; præeunte cane numellario, princeps agminis, ad feram agitandam provolat. *Veneur eſt celuy qui quête, détourne, lance, laiſſe courre la bête, & la fait avec les autres Veneurs ſes compagnons chacun avec ſon Limier, en tête de la troupe de Veneurs, en ſuite du droit qu'il s'eſt acquis pour avoir détourné & lancé.*

Of the Hunters, he is called the Picker, who brings on the crp of the Hounds, or the relap of the ſame Hounds. Equeſter agitator, de cynegetarum, ſeu venatorum quolibet intelligitur, qui ordinariam ſecutorum canum cohortem, aut extraordinariam ſubſidiariorum decuriam, in venatu per ſe agit. *Piqueur, ſe dit de celuy des Chaſſeurs qui conduit ou la meute des courans, ou le relay de mêmes courans.*

The picker of the crp. Agitator aſſiduus, rectus, ordinarius, ſolemnis. Equeſter agitator aſſiduæ, rectæ, ordinariæ cohortis ſecutorum. *Piqueur de la meute.*

The picker of the relap. Agitator extraordinarius, auxiliarius, ſubſidiarius. *Piqueur de relay.*

The relap, the place where the dogs are put in readineſs to be caſt off when the game paſſes that way. Statio canum ſubſidiariorum: ſtatio ſubſidiaria venaticorum canum in feram fugientem immittendorum agendorum. *Relay, l'endroit où l'on met les chiens pour les donner lorſque la bête paſſera.*

To chuſe the relay. Locum capere ſtativis canum ſubſidiariis. *Choiſir le relay.*

To be in Relay. Eſſe in ſtativis, ibiq; fugientem feram operire. *Tenir le relay.*

A Relay-dog. Subſidiarius canis. *Chien de relay.*

The Relay, the cry or kennel of the Relay-hounds. Subſidiarii canes venatici. *Le relay, la meute des chiens de relay.*

A train of Hunters, Falconers, Hawks and Dogs. Venantium caterva, globus, manipulus. *Deduit, train ordinaire des Chaſſeurs, des oiſeaux, des chiens.*

The Stag feeds. Paſcitur, veſcitur cervus: pabulo ſe reficit. *Le cerf viande.*

The Stag ſleeps by day, and feeds by night abroad out of the wood. Cervus de die quietem capit, de nocte extra ſylvam pabulatur, paſcitur, pabulum carpit, paſtione ſe reficit. *Le cerf dort le jour, & viande la nuit hors du bois.*

The paſture or viands of a Stag. Cervinum pabulum: cervina paſtio. *Viandis, paiſſon, ou pâture de cerf.*

The Stag feeds far from his hold or Leer. Cervus procul à cubilibus pabulatur. *Le cerf prend ſon viandis loin de ſon fort.*

The paſture, or place where a Stag feeds. Cervi paſcua: cervinæ paſtionis locus. *Viandis, lieu où le cerf prend ſa pâture.*

The reward, or Dog-fees of a Stag. Capri cervi daps canaria, pollu&tum canarium. *Curée de cerf.*

To reward Dogs or Hawks. Dapem prædaceam canibus, (aut) accipitribus pollucere. *Faire curée aux chiens, ou aux oiſeaux.*

To ſpend or eat the prey immediately. Captam prædam mox depaſci. *Faire curée de ſa proye.*

More terms of Hunting and Hawking you may find in the fourth Chapter of the firſt Part of this Book.

The Art of Horſemanſhip.
Ars Equariæ Domituræ.
L'Art de Manége.

The Manege or Riding-houſe. Equarii domitûs palæſtra: domituræ arena, ſtadium, catadromus. *Le lieu du Manége.*

The action of training or managing the great Horſe. Equorum domitura, (vel) domitus. *L'action de manége.*

To teach one the art of Horſemanſhip. Tironem equo docere, erudire, informare. Tironem equeſtria docere, equeſtribus inſtituere. *Enſeigner le manége à quelqu'un.*

A Maſter of Horſemanſhip that breaks and trains Horſes. Equarius domitor: equariæ domituræ magiſter. *Maître de manége qui dreſſe les chevaux.*

A Maſter of Horſemanſhip that teaches to ride. Equeſtris diſciplinæ magiſter. *Maître de manége qui enſeigne à monter à cheval.*

To break or train a Horſe. Equum domare. *Dreſſer un cheval.*

To belabour and ſpur up a Horſe. Equum agitare. *Travailler un cheval.*

A Volta, a bounding-turn. Circumactus, (vel) circuitus, ûs. *Volte, tournoyement.*

A half Volta or turn. Dimidiata circumactio: dimidia circuitio. *Demie volte.*

The

The galloping of a Horſe about the Rings of the riding houſe. Equeſtris domiturae circumactio, verſatio. *Volte de cheval autour des cercles du manége.*

To manage a Horſe in Volta's or turnings. Equum in gyros agere ac verſare: equum circuitionibus condoceſacere. *Manier un cheval à voltes.*

To put, or thruſt the Horſe into Volta's. Equum in gyrum agere, adigere. *Mettre le cheval dans les voltes.*

The Horſe performs his Volta's. Equus ex domiturae formula ſe circumagit, ſe in gyros agit. *Le cheval fait ſes voltes.*

To vault, to turn and bound. Se in gyrum agere, in orbem verſare. *Volter, voltiger, faire des voltes.*

A Curbet. Crurum in ſublime prorectorum, alterniſq; ſolum ferientium numeroſa glomeratio. *Courbette de cheval.*

That Horſe does his curbets moſt nimbly. Novit is equus crura antica & poſtica ex arte, & ad numerum quàm ſcitiſſimè flectere, alterniſq; ſurrigere ac deprimere. *Ce cheval fait ſes courbettes avec une viteſſe merveilleuſe.*

To puſh, or put on a Horſe, give him bridle, tickle him with the Spur. Equum admittere, incitare, laxis habenis impellere, calcaribus ſtimulare. *Pouſſer, lancer, piquer un cheval, luy donner la main, le ſolliciter du talon.*

To cheriſh a Horſe. Equum popyſmo, (vel) popyſmate mulcere. *Careſſer un cheval.*

He gallops his Horſe two or three turns, to make him carry himſelf aright, to bring him to a certainty of Rein, to put him in breath, giving him bridle, clapping his knees cloſe to his ſides, rouſing him with the ſpurs, and animating him with the voice. Equum binis, terniſve decurſionibus leniter agitat & exercet quaſi pugnæ præludens; quò expeditiorem reddat ad certamen, & patientiorem præſtet fræni, confirmetq; halitum; habenas admittens, utroq; genu premens latera, calcaribuſq; adigens, & incitans voce. *Il fait faire deux ou trois paſſades à ſon cheval pour l'ajuſter, pour luy aſſeurer la bouche, & pour le mettre en haleine, luy donnant la main, le ſerrant du genou, le réveillant des éperons, & l'animant de la voix.*

To run the Ring. Equeſtri ludicro de palma contendere. *Courre la bague.*

To win the Ring. Equeſtri certamine præmium referre. *Gaigner la bague.*

To ſtrike the ſtaff whereat the Ring hangeth, with the point of the Lance. In longurium annularem lanceam impingere, illidere. *Brider la potence, c'eſt à dire, frapper du bout de la lance le bois d'où pend l'anneau.*

To carry off the Ring once or twice. Lancea ſemel (aut) iterum trajectum annulum auferre: lanceam in annulum inſerere. *Avoir un ou deux dedans (en courant la bague.)*

To hit the Ring once or twice with the point of the Lance. Unâ alteráve decurſione annulum attingere lanceæ cuſpide. *Avoir une ou deux atteintes, (c'eſt toucher l'anneau.)*

To ſtop a Horſe is, to make him ſtay ſtoutly on his buttocks. In tergum derepente ſiſtere cogitur. *Parer, ſe dit d'un cheval qu'on fait arréter tout court ſur le cul, on le fait parer.*

That Horſe ſtops well. Inhabitus curſu hic equus derepente incubat in

tergum. Ex incitato curſu ſubſiſtit è veſtigio. *Ce cheval pare bien.*

Printing. Ars Typographica. *L'Imprimerie.*

Characters, printing Letters. Typus, i. *Characteres, letters d'Imprimerie.*

Divers ſorts of Letters. Modi varii, genera varia typorum. *Divers corps de Letters.*

The Caſe for Letters divided into ſeveral boxes. Capſula typorum in varios diſtincta loculos. *Caſſetin.*

The Printing-preſs. Prelum typographicum. *Preſſe d'Imprimerie.*

The Screw of the preſs. Preli cochlea, æ. *Vis de preſſe.*

The Timpin of the preſs. Preli tympanum. *Tympan de preſſe.*

The Platen of the preſs. Preli torcula tabula. *Quadre de preſſe.*

The Bar of the preſs. Vectis torculus. *Barreau de preſſe.*

The Friſket of the preſs. Preli crates, is. typica craticula. *Friſquette de preſſe.*

The Bank of the preſs. Preli pluteus. *L'Etablier, le banc de la preſſe.*

To put a book into the preſs. Prelo typico ſubdere, ſubjicere, mandare, committere librum. *Mettre un livre ſous la preſſe.*

That book is in the preſs. Sub prelo eſt liber ille. *Ce livre eſt ſous la preſſe.*

A Printer or Preſs-man. Vectiarius typographus. *Preſſier, ouvrier en preſſe d'Imprimerie.*

A Compoſitor. Compoſitor typographicus: ſtructor literarius. *Compoſiteur.*

A Printer, (the Maſter.) Typographus. *Imprimeur.*

The impreſſion of a book. Librorum editio. *Impreſſion d'un livre.*

A printed book. Liber typis excuſus, typis editus. *Livre imprimé.*

Printed in Folio. Semiſſibus foliis editus. *Imprimé in folio.*

Printed in Quarto, in Octavo, in Duodecimo, or Twelves, in Decimo ſexto, or Sixteens, in Vicesimo quarto, or Twenty fours. Foliis quadrantibus, beſſalibus, uncialibus, denariis ſenariis, vicesimo quarto foliolo editus. *Imprimé in quarto, in octavo, in duodecimo, ou in douze, in ſeize, in vingt-quatre.*

The Mint, or the Art of Coining of Money. Ars Monetaria. *La Monoye.*

Money, coined metal, ſtamped with the Princes Coin. Moneta, æ. nummus, i. *Monoye, metal monoyé, marqué au Coin du Prince.*

Money is coined of Gold, Silver, or Copper. Feritur, (vel) cuditur moneta, vel auro, vel argento, vel ære. *La monoye ſe bat, ou d'or, ou d'argent, ou de cuivre.*

White money. Moneta argentea. *Monoye blanche.*

Black money. Moneta ærea. *Monoye noire.*

Money of Billion, (or Copper or Brass ſilvered.) Moneta argento illita. *Monoye de billon, de cuivre argenté.*

Good money. Proba moneta. *Monoye de bon aloy.*

Counterfeit money. Moneta improba. *Monoye fauſſe.*

Current money. Moneta vulgati commercii. *Monoye de bonne miſe.*

Money that is not current, or will

will not pass. Moneta rejectanea. *Monoye qui n'est pas de mise.*

Money, (small pieces of money.) Ærarium. *Monoye, menuës pieces de monoye.*

The Mint, where the money is coined. Officina monetaria. *La monoye, le lieu où elle se fait.*

The Mint-Office. Curia monetalis. *La Cour des monoyes.*

The Officers of the Mint. Administri Monetales. *Officiers de Monoye.*

The Master of the Mint. Fabricæ monetariæ præfectus. *Maître de monoye.*

The Warden of the Mint. Monetalis custos. *Garde de monoye.*

The Deputy-Warden. Monetalis subcustos. *Contre-garde de monoye.*

The chief Engraver, he that cuts the stamps and puncheons. Monetalis cælator. *Tailleur de monoye, celuy qui grave les coins & les pomçons.*

The Coiner, he that works at the coining. Monetalis cusor. *Ouvrier de monoye.*

The Blancher or Boiler. Rudis monetæ coquulus. *Recuiteur.*

The Monoyer, that is, he that stamps the money with the Princes Coin. Signator monetalis. *Monoyeur, qui marque la monoye du coin du Prince.*

The Assay-master. Monetalis explorator. *Essayeur de monoye.*

A false Coiner. Adulterinæ monetæ cusor, faber, artifex. *Faux-monoyeur.*

The workmanship of Money. Monetales Operæ. *Façons de Monoye.*

To melt the metals, that they may be cast into ingots or bars. Metalla fundere ad taleolas ducendas. *Fondre les metaux pour en faire des lingots.*

To mould and cast them into bars. Monetales taleolas ex proplasmate fingere. *Jetter en rayons.*

To beat them out into thin plates whilst the metal is hot, (a thing not in use in England, for now they draw them out in a mill.) Aureas taleolas ferventes malleo subigere. *Battre la chaude.*

To pounch or cut out the plates into blanks, or pieces for coining. Metalli taleolas secare in nummarias plagulas. *Tailler flancs, ou quarreaux, ou deniers.*

To size the blanks or pieces. Monetales plagulas suo exemplari coæquare. *Ajuster quarreaux ou flancs.*

To flat the pieces. Feriendo rudiore nummo ipsum idoneâ latitudine ac crassitudine afficere. *Flattir quarreaux.*

To blanch the blanks or pieces. Monetales plagulas medicatâ aquâ eluere. *Blanchir flancs, &c.*

To stamp the pieces. Nummum signare. *Monoyer, marquer du coin du Prince.*

To assay or try the money. Materiam & opus monetarium explorare. *Essayer les monoyes.*

Several sorts of Money. Nummi varii. *Especes de Monoye.*

A Cupnny. Nummus aureus Angliæ. *Un Gunie, piece d'Angleterre.*

A Piſtol. Duplio, onis, m. duella, æ, f. *Piſtole.*

A Chequin. Nummus aureus Venetus. *Sequin.*

A Crown of gold. Aureus: nummus aureus. *Ecu d'or.*

A Crown of ſilver. Nummus argenteus. *Ecu d'argent.*

Half a Crown. Dimidius nummus. *Demy-écu.*

A Quart-decu. Nummi quadrans, (nunc nummi triens.) *Quart d'écu,* (a French piece.)

A Ducaton. Ducatus argenteus. *Ducaton.*

A Croiſat. Cruciger argenteus. *Croiſat.*

A Ryal. Regius argenteus. *Reale.*

A Franc, or Livre, (French money.) Libra, æ. Francus, i. *Franc, Livre.*

A Piece of fifteen Sous, or French Shillings. Argentei quadrans. *Piece de quinze Sols.*

An Engliſh Shilling. Solidus. *Schelin.*

An Engliſh Penny. Denarius. *Denier ſterlin.*

A Farthing. Quadrans. *Un Quadrin.*

A French Sous. Aſſis, is, m. *Sol.*

A Liard. Teruncius, ii. *Liard.*

A Denier. Denarius, ii. *Denier.*

The parts of a piece of Money. Signati nummi partes ſingulæ. *Les parties d'une piece de Monoye marquée de ſon Coin.*

The face, or image of the Prince. Nummi adverſa frons, (vel) recta frons. *Endroit, la droite face, le côté de l'image du Prince.*

The reverſe, the ſide where the Arms are. Averſa facies. *Revers, le côté des Armes du Prince.*

The edge of the piece. Ora nummi. *Carne, ou carnele, le bord.*

The Motto, or writing about the piece. Epigraphe nummaria. *Legende, écriteau autour de la piece.*

The mark of the town where the money was coined. Urbicarium nummi ſymbolum. *Differant de la ville, lettre marquant la ville où telle piece a été monoyé.*

The mark of the Engraver of the ſtamp. Monetarii ſculptoris teſſera. *Differant du tailleur ou graveur des coins.*

The ring on each ſide of the Motto. Linearis orbiculus. *Cordon, ou filet aux deux côtez de la legende.*

The Art of Armory or Blaſon.

Ars Scutariæ Teſſeræ.

L'Art du Blaſon.

Blaſon, Arms, Coats of Arms. Gentis ſcutaria teſſera: Gentilitium ſcuti ſymbolum. *Blaſon, Armes, Armoiries.*

Plain Coats of Arms without rebatement. Planus ac purus gentis typus. *Armes pures & pleines, ſans briſure.*

Coats rebated or diminiſhed. Scutarium ſymbolum, adventitio affectum. *Armes briſées.*

The parts of Blaſon. Scutariæ Teſſeræ partes. *Parties du Blaſon.*

The Shield. Scutum, Parma, æ. *L'Ecu.*

The Field. Scuti area, (vel) ſolum. *Champ d'écu.*

The

The Metals and Colours. Scuti metalla & colores. *Les Emaux.*

The Partitions. Partitiones. *Les Partitions.*

The Figures. Figuræ. *Les Figures.*

The Supporters. Telamones, Atlantes. *Les Supports, ou Tenans.*

The Creſt, the Helmet. Apex plumatilis. *Le Tymbre, le Heaume.*

The Crown or Coronet. Appendix ſcuti coronaria. *Le Cimier.*

The Motto. Verbum ſcutarium. *La Deviſe.*

The device, or word in War. Alalagmus gentilitius. *Le cry de guerre.*

Metals and Colours. Metalla & Colores Scuti. *Les Emaux.*

The Metals of Blaſon are Or and Argent. Scutaria metalla ſunt Aurum & Argentum. *Les Metaux du Blaſon ſont l'Or & l'Argent.*

The colours of Blaſon are Azure, (blue) Gules, (red) Sinople or Vert, (green) and Sable, (black.) (Some add to theſe Purple.) Scutarii colores ſunt, color cæruleus, coccineus, praſinus, furvus. (Purpureum addunt aliqui.) *Les couleurs du Blaſon ſont l'Azur, le Gueules, ou le rouge; le Synople, qui eſt le verd; & le Sable, qui eſt le noir. (Quelques-uns ajoûtent le Pourpre.)*

The Skins or Furs are Ermines and Vairs. Scutariæ pelles ſunt, vellus Ponticum, & vellus Varium. *Les Pannes ou Fourreures, ſont Hermines & Vairs.*

The Figures of Blaſon. Figuræ Scutariæ. *Les Figures du Blaſon.*

1. The Figures which are called Partitions, Figuræ quæ ſolâ ſcuti partitione conſtant. *Les Figures qu'on appelle Traits ou Partitions.*

Party per feſſe. Tranſverſè bipertitus. *Le coupé.*

Party per pale. In palum diſſectus. *Le party.*

Party per bend. Obliquè dextrorſum ſectus. *Le tranché.*

Party per bend ſiniſter. Obliquè ſiniſtrorſum bipertitus. *Le taillé.*

Three feſſes, three pales, three bends, three bars. Tertiatus in tranſverſum, in palum, &c. *Le Tiercé en faſce, en pale, en bande, en barre.*

Quartered per croſs and per ſaltire. Quadrifidus in crucem & in decuſſim. *L'Ecartelé en croix & en ſautoir.*

2. Figures, which are called honourable parts, and which in their due breadth poſſeſs the third part of the Shield. Figuræ, ſcuti partes, quas dicunt honorarias, tertiam ſcuti partem occupantes legitimâ latitudine. *Figures, qu'on appelle* Pieces *honorables, & qui tiennent dans leur juſte largeur, la troiſiéme partie de l'Ecu.*

The Chief. Scuti caput. *Le Chef.*

The Feſſe. Faſcia, Tænia. *La Faice.*

The Bend. Tænia ab dextro obliqua. *La Bande.*

The Bar. Faſcia ab ſiniſtro obliqua. *La Barre.*

The Pale. Palus, i. *Le Pal.*

The Chevron. Canterius. *Le Chevron.*

The Saltire. Decuſſis, is. m. *Le Sautoir.*

The Border. Margo. *La Bordure.*

The Orle. Limbus apertus. *L'Orle.*

The Giron, Pinnula ſcutaria. *Le Giron.*

The

The Inescutcheon. Scutulum. *L'Ecusson.*

3. The rebatements of these figures. Figuræ illæ diminutæ. *Les diminutions de ces Figures.*

The divise, a fesse diminished. Minuta fascia. *La divise, fasce diminuée.*

Burelles or closets, fesses diminished. Minutæ tæneæ. *Les Burelles, fasces diminuées.*

A Bar Gemeau. Institæ bijuges. *Les Jumelles, qui se mettent toûjours deux à deux.*

Tierces, which are placed three by three. Ternæ institæ: tergeminæ tæniæ. *Les tierces qui se mettent trois à trois.*

The Batune, a third part less than the bend. Scutarius baculus longior. *Le Baton pery en bande, moins large d'un tiers que la bande.*

The Cottisse, but half as large as the band. Fasciola. *La Cottice, qui n'a que la moitié de la bande.*

The Filet, containing the fourth part of the bend. Tæniola. *Le Filet, qui n'a que le quart de la bande.*

The Filier, or engrailing, which is but in bigness the fourth part of the Bordure. Striata resticula. *La Filiere, ou l'engrélure, qui n'a que le quart de la bordure.*

The Lambel. Limbus areæ scutariæ. *Le Lambel.*

Rebating of Coats of Arms. Typi gentilitii adscititia sectio. *Brisure d'Armoiries.*

4. Honourable Figures of another kind. Figuræ honorariæ alterius modi. *Figures honorables d'une autre sorte.*

Checkers. Tessellæ, arum. *L'Echiquier.*

Points equipollated.* Alveoli alternatim varii. *Les points equipollez.*

Emmanchy. Cuspidatim mutuò insertus. *L'emmanché.*

A Tresseur. Duplarius scuti limbus. *Le Tresceur.*

Frets. Clathri. *Les Frettes.*

Lozenges. Lingulatæ tessellæ. *Les Lozanges.*

Billets. Scutariæ plinthides, schedulæ. *Les Billettes.*

Mascles. Maculæ, arum. *Les Macles.*

Vires. Armillæ. *Les Vires.*

Annulets. Annelli. *Les Annelets.*

Tourtaux. Scutarii globuli. *Les Tourteaux.*

Besants. Scutarii typi seu nummi. *Les Besans.*

The most usual Terms of Blason.

Scutaria Verba usitatiora. *Termes de Blason les plus usitez.*

Accolled or collared. Collari instructus, adjunctus, a, um. *Accollé.*

Accompanied. Stipatus. *Accompagné.*

Attired. Cornibus armatus. *Accorné.*

Accosted. Lateri adjunctum habens aliquid. *Accosté.*

Accroupy. Desidens. *Accroupy.*

Affronted. Obversis frontibus. *Affronté.*

Anchored. Anchoratus. *Anchré.*

Bendy. Obliquè dextrorsum sectus. *Bandé.*

Barry. Obliquè sinistrosum dissectus. *Barré.*

Billeted. Plinthidibus, (vel) schedulis distinctus. *Billetté.*

Bordered. Marginatus. *Bordé.*

Bretessed or embatled. Pinnatus. *Bretessé.*

Broken or rebated. Fractus. *Brisé.*

Over

Over all. Toti ſcuto ſupercurrens. *Brochant ſur le tout.*

Burelled or cloſeted. Tranſverſis tæniis deſcriptus. *Burellé.*

Cantonned. Angulatus. *Cantonné.*

Charged. Ferens, geſtans. *Chargé.*

Chevronned. Canteriis deſcriptus. *Chevronné.*

Clarined. Tintinnabulo ſuccinctus. *Clarine.*

Cleſhed. Claviculatus. *Clechè.*

Componne. Compoſitus. *Componné.*

Contourned. In lævam obverſus. *Contourné.*

Counter-bendy. Faſciis dextrorſum diagonalibus alternatim oppoſitis exaratus. *Contre-bandé.*

Counter-barry. Faſciis ab læva diagonalibus alternatim oppoſitis deſcriptus. *Contre-barré.*

Counterfeſſed. Faſciis, in tranſverſum ductis, contráq; alternatim poſitis exaratus. *Contre-faſcé.*

Counter-paly. Palis, &c. (as in counterfeſſed.) *Contre-palé.*

Cottiſſed. Tæniolis deſcriptus. *Cottiſé.*

Couſu, or ſtitched. Adſutus. *Couſu.*

Creneled. Pinnatus. *Crenelé.*

Dancy, or dauncetted. Runcinnatus. *Danché.*

Dragonned. In draconem caudatus. *Dragonné.*

Quartered. Quadrifidus, quadripertitus. *Ecartelé.*

Checquy. Teſſellatus. *Echiqueté.*

Scattered. Nodis diſtinctus. *Ecarté.*

Feathered. Pinnatus. *Empenné.*

Indented. Denticulatim inſertus. *Endenté.*

Engrailed. Striatus: denticulatim inciſus. *Engrelé.*

Ezaffed. Inſitus. *Enté.*

Equipollated. Alveolis varii coloris alternatim deſcriptus. *Equipollé.*

Diſplayed. Expanſis alas habens. *Eployé.*

Feſſed. Faſciis in tranſverſum exaratus. *Faſcé.*

Fitched. Spiculatus. *Fiché.*

Flory. Floreus. *Fleuré.*

Florenced. Liliatus. *Florencé.*

Fringed. Fimbriatus. *Frangé.*

Fretted. Clatratus. *Fretté.*

Gironned. Pinnulatus. *Gironné.*

Iſſuant. Exiens, emergens. *Iſſant.*

Gemelly. Bijugibus inſtitis deſcriptus. *Jumellé.*

Leopardy. Gradarius leo. *Leopardé.*

Lozengy. Lingulatis teſſellis deſcriptus. *Lozangé.*

Maryned. Caudâ in piſcem deſinente. *Mariné.*

Maſſacred. Obverſum Cervi caput. *Maſſacré.*

Purfled de ſable. Furvis commiſſuris. *Maſſoné de ſable.*

Diſarmed. Unguibus, dentibúſq; mutilus. *Morné.*

Naiſſant. Recto ſtatu emergens. *Naiſſant.*

Couped. Petiolis non extantibus. *Nouvry.*

Umbry, or ſhadowed Inumbratus. *Ombré.*

Clawed, or armed with claws. Unguibus inſtructus. *Onglé.*

Eared. Auritus. *Oreillé.*

Paly. Palis exaratus. *Pallé.*

Party. In palum diſſectus. *Party.*

Paſſant. Gradiens. *Paſſant.*

Pals in ſaltire. In decuſſim trajectus. *Paſſé en ſautoir.*

Pated or pawed. Pedatus. *Paté.*

Pery. Situs. *Pery.*

Pommetty. Globatus. *Pommeté.*

Potency. Patibulatus. *Potencé.*

Rampant. Inſiliens. *Rampant.*

Croſs-croſſetted. Crucibus repetita crux. *Recroiſſetté.*

Reſtar-

Reſſarceled. Lateribus tertiatus. *Reſſarcelé.*

Senſtred. Ad lævam ſitus. *Seneſtré.*

Topped. Faſtigiatus. *Sommé.*

Under-propped. Subjectum habens aliquid. *Soûtenu.*

Over all. Toti ſcuto impoſitus. *Sur le tout.*

Surmounted by two Stars. Binis ſtellis ſuperimpoſitus. *Surmonté de deux Etoiles.*

Timbred, or creſted. Apice plumatili inſtructus. *Timbré.*

Treſſelled, or croſs-barred. Cancellatus. *Treilliſſé.*

Verry. Vario deſcriptus vellere. *Vairé.*

Viroled. Armillatus. *Virolé.*

Vivre. Sinuatus. *Vivré.*

A Vivre, or Guivre. (a Serpent.) Boa, æ. Colubra infantem evomens. *Vivre, ou Guivre.*

Men of Learning, and Profeſſors of liberal Arts.

Homines literati, Artiúmq; liberalium periti.

Gens de Lettres, & Profeſſeurs des Arts liberaux.

A Divine. Theologus. *Theologien.*

A Caſuiſt. Moralis Theologus. *Caſuiſte.*

A Preacher. Concionator. *Predicateur.*

A Philoſopher. Philoſophus. *Philoſophe.*

A Logician. Logicus. *Logicien.*

A Dialectician. Dialecticus. *Dialecticien.*

A Natural Philoſopher. Phyſicus. *Phyſicien.*

A Metaphyſician. Metaphyſicus. *Metaphyſicien.*

A Lawyer. Juriſconſultus. *Juriſconſulte.*

A Rhetorician. Rhetor. *Rhetoricien.*

A Sophiſter. Sophiſta. *Sophiſte.*

An Orator. Orator. *Orateur.*

A Poet. Poeta, æ. *Poëte.*

A Woman-poet. Poetria, æ. *Poëteſſe.*

An Hiſtorian. Hiſtoricus, hiſtoriæ ſcriptor. *Hiſtorien.*

A Humaniſt or Philologue. Philologus. *Philologue.*

A Grammarian. Grammaticus. *Grammarien.*

A School-maſter. Ludimagiſter. *Maître d'école.*

A Phyſician. Medicus. *Medecin.*

An Apothecary. Pharmacopola. *Apoticaire.*

A Chirurgion. Chirurgus. *Chirurgien.*

An Oculiſt. Ocularius. *Oculiſte.*

A Quack or Empirick. Empiricus. *Empirique.*

A Mathematician. Mathematicus. *Mathematicien.*

An Aſtrologer. Aſtrologus. *Aſtrologue.*

An Aſtronomer. Aſtronomus. *Aſtronome.*

A Chronologer. Chronologus. *Chronologue.*

A Geometrician. Geometra. *Geometre.*

A Geographer. Geographus. *Geographe.*

A Muſician. Muſicus. *Muſicien.*

An Arithmetician. Arithmeticus. *Arithmeticien.*

An Architect. Architectus. *Architecte.*

An Engineer. Machinarius. *Ingenieur.*

One skilful in Navigation. Rei nauticæ peritus. *Entendu en la marine.*

A Maſter of Horſmanſhip. Equariæ domitu-

domituræ magiſter. *Maître de manége.*

A **Painter.** Pictor. *Peintre.*

A **Statuary, or Stone-cutter.** Statuarius. *Sculpteur, Statuaire.*

An **Engraver.** Cælator. *Sculpteur, Graveur.*

A **Copner of money, or Mint-man.** Signator monetarius. *Monnoyeur.*

A **Printer.** Typographus. *Imprimeur.*

A **Glaſs-maker, or a Glazier.** Vitrarius. *Verrier.*

A **Jeweller.** Gemmati operis artifex. *Joralier.*

A **Goldſmith.** Aurifex, icis. *Orfévre.*

A **Writing-maſter.** Scribendi magiſter. *Ecrivain, maître d'écriture.*

A **Dancing-maſter.** Saltandi magiſter. *Baladin, maître de danſe.*

A **Merchant.** Mercator. *Marchand.*

A **Merchants Factor.** Inſtitor. *Facteur de Marchand.*

To **traffick or merchandize.** Mercaturam facere. *Pratiquer la marchandiſe.*

A **Woollen-draper.** Laneæ veſtis propôla. *Marchand drapier.*

A **Mercer.** Serici panni propôla. *Marchant de ſoye.*

A **Linen-draper.** Mercator lintearius. *Marchant de toile.*

A **Whole-ſale Merchant.** Mercator magnarius. *Marchand groſſier, qui vend en gros.*

A **Retail-merchant.** Sectivæ mercis propôla. *Marchant qui vend en détail.*

A **Pedlar, or ſmall Shop-keeper, that ſells ſeveral ſorts of paultry wares.** Miſcellaneæ mercis propôla. *Marchand Quinqualier.*

A **Book-ſeller.** Bibliopola. *Marchand Libraire.*

A **Grocer or Druggiſter.** Mercator aromatarius. *Marchand épicier.*

A **Haberdaſher of ſmall wares.** Minutæ mercis propôla. *Mercier.*

A **Banker.** Menſarius. *Banquier.*

A **Broker.** Proxeneta. *Courretier.*

A **Cuſtomer.** Publicanus. *Partiſan.*

A **Farmer of Cuſtoms.** Redemptor. *Fermier.*

A **Toll-gatherer.** Portitor. *Peagier.*

A **Poſt.** Veredarius curſor. *Courrier.*

A **Guide or Poſtillion.** Præcurſor veredarius. *Poſtillon.*

A **Meſſenger.** Tabellarius. *Meſſager.*

Tradeſmen or Handy-crafts men.

Artium Mechanicarum Profeſſores. *Artiſans.*

B.

A **Barber.** Tonſor. *Barbier.*

A **Boat-man, or Water-man.** Navicularius. *Batelier.*

A **Box-maker.** Capſularius, Ciſtellarius. *Boëttier, faiſeur de boëttes.*

A **Bonnet-maker, or Capper.** Pilearum artifex. *Bonnetier.*

A **Butcher.** Lanius, ii. *Boucher.*

A **Baker.** Piſtor, is. *Boulanger.*

A **Bottle-maker, or Bottle-ſeller.** Ampullarius. *Bouteillier, vendeur, ou faiſeur de bouteilles.*

A **Baſier, Copper-ſmith, or Tinker.** Ærarius faber. *Chaudronnier.*

A **Brewer.** Cervifiarius, *Braſſeur.*

A **Bearer, one that carries dead to be buried.** Veſpillo, onis. *Enterreur de morts.*

A **Botcher.** Veteramentarius ſutor. *Groulier.*

A **Book-binder.** Librorum concinnator, ſtructor. *Relieur de livres.*

C.

A **Carman, or Carter.** Carrucarius. *Charretier.*

A Carpenter. Materiarius. *Charpentier.*

A Carpenters Instruments. Materiariorum instrumenta. *Instrumens de Charpentier.*

A Hammer. Malleus. *Marteau.*

A Saw. Serra. *Scie.*

A pair of Pinsers. Volsella. *Tenaille.*

An Auger. Terebra. *Teriere, ou Terelle.*

A Piercer. Terebella. *Percerette.*

A Wimble. Cochleata terebra. *Virebrequin.*

An Axe, or Hatchet. Securis, ascia. *Coignée, Hache.*

A little Axe. Securicula. *Petite Coignée.*

A great Planer. Dolabra. *Doloire.*

A Joyners Plane, or small Planer. Runcina mollior. *Rabot.*

A Nail. Clavus, i. *Clou.*

A Peg or pin of wood, a Swallow or Dove-tail. Fibula, subscus, udis. *Cheville.*

A Collier. Carbonarius. *Charbonnier.*

A Confectioner. Dulciarius conditor. *Confiseur.*

A Currier. Coriarius. *Conroyeur.*

A Cook. Coquus. *Cuisinier.*

A Clock or Watch-maker. Horologiorum opifex. *Horlogier.*

A Cobler. Veteramentarius sutor. *Savetier.*

A Cooper. Doliarius. *Tonnelier.*

A Tun, Cask, or Hogshead. Dolium. *Tonneau.*

A little Cask. Doliolum. *Petit Tonneau.*

The staff of a Cask. Doliaris tabula. *Doüille de tonneau.*

The croes of a pipe of Cask, the hollow at either end of the Pipe-staves whereinto the head-pieces are enchased. Crena dolearis fundi. *Fable, crene où s'enchasse le fond.*

To hoop a Cask. Dolium viere. *Relier un tonneau.*

To set abroach, or tap a Cask. Dolium relinere. *Mettre un tonneau en perce.*

A Bung. Operculum. *Bondon.*

A Spiggot. Veruculum. *Douzil.*

D.

A Dyer. Infector. *Teinturier.*

A dye. Tinctura, infectus, ûs. *Teinture.*

Double-dyed. Dibaphus. *Qui a double teinture.*

A lively, high, and lasting colour. Infectus vividus, vegetûsq; ac splendidus. *Teinture chargée en haute, c'est à dire, vive, forte & de durée.*

E.

An Embroiderer. Phrygio, onis. *Brodure.*

An Enameller. Encaustes, æ. *Emailleur, ouvrier en Email.*

Enamelling. Opus encausticum. *Emaillure.*

To enamel. Encaustum auro illinere. *Emailler.*

Enamel. Encaustum, pigmentum metallicum. *Email.*

F.

A Founder. Fusor. *Fondeur.*

Founding. Fusura. *Fonderie.*

A Fountane-maker. Aquilex, egis. *Fontanier.*

A Fuller. Fullo, onis. *Foulon.*

The Fullers trade. Ars fullonica. *Métier de foulon.*

The fulling of cloth. Lanaria politio. *Foulure de draps.*

A Furbisher. Politor. *Fourbisseur.*

A **Feather-maker.** Plumarius. *Plumaſſier.*

G.

A **Gilder.** Inaurator, auraturæ opifex. *Doreur.*

Gilding. Auratura. *Dorure.*

Silver-gilt. Argentum auro illitum: argentum inauratum. *Vermeil doré.*

A **Glover.** Chirothecarum ſutor & propôla. *Gantier.*

A **Glaſier, or worker in glaſs.** Vitreorum ſpecularium opifex. *Vitrier.*

Glaſs. Vitrum. *Verre.*

A **pair of Spectacles.** Conſpecillum. *Lunettes.*

H.

A **Hat-maker.** Pileorum artifex. *Chapelier.*

Felt is the workmanſhip of Hatters. Coactile, (vel) pannus coactilis conflatur ab pileorum artificibus. *Le feutre eſt l'ouvrage des Chapeliers.*

The felt of Caſtor and other kinds of wool is wrought without being woven. Caſtorea veſtis & omnis cætera coactilis, ſine ullo textu per ſe ſtipatur, & in ſolidum corpus coaleſcit, certo ignis & aquæ temperamento, ad ahenam concham, ubi ea cogitur. *Le feutre de Caſtor & des autres laines ſe fait ſans tiſſure.*

A **Hucſter.** Mango, onis. *Maquinon.*

I.

An **Image-maker, or ſeller.** Imaginum artifex, aut propôla. *Imagier.*

An **Inn-keeper.** Caupo. *Hôtelier.*

An **Hoſteſs.** Caupona. *Hôteliere.*

An **Inn.** Caupona. *Hôtelerie.*

A **Joyner.** Minuti operis lignarius faber. *Menuiſier.*

A **Jugler, or Puppit-player.** Ludio, onis. Circulator. *Bâteleur.*

L.

A **Lace-maker.** Limbolarius textor. *Paſſementier.*

A **Lantern-maker, or bearer.** Laternarius. *Lanternier.*

A **dark Lantern.** Laterna. *Lanterne ſourde.*

A **Lock-ſmith.** Serarius faber. *Serrurier.*

M.

Manufacture. Opificium. *Manufacture.*

A **Maſon.** Faber lapidarius: muralis ſtructor. *Maſſon.*

Mortar. Arenatum. *Mortier.*

Lime. Calx, cis. *Chaux.*

Plaſter. Gypſum, i. *Plâtre.*

A **Trowel.** Trulla, æ. *Truelle.*

A **Level.** Libra. *Niveau.*

A **Maſon or Carpenters Line.** Amuſſis linea. *Cordeau.*

A **Rule.** Regula. *Regle.*

A **Square.** Norma, Gnomon. *Equerre.*

A **Leaver.** Vectis, is, m. *Levier.*

A **Meaſurer of Land.** Menſor. *Toiſeur.*

A **Miller.** Molitor, piſtrimarius. *Munier.*

A **Woman-miller, or Millers wife.** Molitrix, piſtrinaria. *Muniere.*

A **Mill.** Moletrina, piſtrinum. *Moulin,*

A **Water-mill.** Moletrina aquaria. *Moulin à eau.*

A Wind-mill. Molendina velaris. *Moulin à vent.*

A Hand-mill. Molendina manuaria. *Moulin à bras.*

A Horse-mill, or Mill that goes with beasts. Molendina jumentaria. *Moulin à bêtes.*

A Corn-mill, an Oyl-mill, &c. Molendina frumentaria, olearia, &c. *Moulin à bled, à huile, &c.*

A Mill at which Tenants are tyed to grind. Molendina indictiva. *Moulin banaret.*

A Mill-stone. Mola pistrinaria. *Meule de moulin.*

The nether Mill-stone, or the bed. Meta molaria. *Meule d'en bas, le gisant de la meule.*

The upper Mill-stone or runner. Catillus molarius. *Meule d'en haut, le courant de la meule.*

The Trendle of a Mill. Molucrum. *Pivot de meule, qui fait tourner.*

The handle of a Mill. Molile. *Fonc de meule, barre servant à la tourner.*

The Mill-clapper. Crepitaculum pistrinarium. *Traquet de moulin.*

A Minstrel. Aulædus. *Menetrier.*

A Mountebank. Septasiarius circulator. *Charlatan.*

A Muletor, or Driver of Mules. Mulio. *Muletier.*

O.

An Oven-tender, or one that keeps a common Oven. Furnarius. *Fournier.*

An Oven-fork. Rutabulum. *Fourgon.*

A Fire-shovel. Batillum. *Pale.*

P.

A Paper-maker. Opifex chartarius. *Papetier.*

A Pastierer. Dulciarius pistor. *Patissier.*

A Pavier. Structor viarius: structuræ opifex. *Paviseur.*

A Hammer, or Paviers beetle. Fistuca, pavicula. *Hie.*

To ram or beat down a paving. Fistucâ pavire: pavimentum fistucâ pangere. *Hier un pavé.*

A Pedlar. Circumforaneus propôla. *Col-porteur.*

A Perfumer. Compositor odorarius. *Parfumeur.*

A Periwig-maker. Subditiliæ comæ concinnator. *Perruquier.*

A Pin-maker. Acicularius. *Epinglier.*

A Potter. Figulus. *Potier.*

The Potters trade. Figlina. *Figuline, métier de potier.*

A Potters wheel. Rota figularis. *Roüe de potier.*

A Mould. Proplasma, atis. *Moule.*

A Porter, or Carrier of burdens. Bajulus. *Porte-faix.*

R.

A Rope-maker. Restiarius: funium textor. *Cordier.*

A woman Rope-maker. Textrix funium. *Cordiere.*

A Rope. Funis, is, m. *Corde.*

A Cord, small rope, or line. Funiculus. *Cordelle, cordelette.*

A Bow-string. Chorda, æ. *Corde d'arc.*

A Lute-string, or Violin-string, &c. Nervus, chorda. *Corde de Violon, Lut, &c.*

A Cable-rope. Rudens. *Corde de navire.*

A Halter. Laqueus, restis. *Corde, licol.*

A small Line or Halter. Restícula. *Cordeau.*

A Rope made of grœn Hemp or Rushes. Thomex, icis, f. *Corde de chanvre, ou de jonc.*

A Rope made of tow. Funis stupeus. *Corde d'étoupe.*

S.

A Sadler. Ephippiarius sutor. *Sellier.*

A Sales-man of old Cloaths. Interpolator vestiarius. *Frippier.*

A Woman that dresses or sells old Cloaths. Interpolatrix vestiaria. *Frippiere.*

The art of dressing of old cloaths. Interpolandi ars. *Fripperie.*

The place where they are sold, (as Long-lane.) Interpolatorum forum. *Fripperie, le lieu où resident les Frippiers.*

A Seamstress. Sartrix lintearia. *Lingiere.*

A Shoomaker. Sutor. *Cordonnier.*

The trade, and the shop of a Shoomaker. Sutrina. *Métier & boutique de Cordonnier.*

An Awl. Subula, æ. *Alene.*

A Shoomakers knife. Scalprum sutorium. *Tranchet.*

Shoomakers thread. Filum picatum. *Legneul.*

A thong or strap of Leather. Lorum. *Courroye.*

Leather. Corium. *Cuir.*

A Silk-weaver. Sericarius opifex. *Ouvrier en soye.*

A Skinner. Pellio, onis. *Pelletier.*

A Smith, a Forger. Faber ferrarius. *Mareschal, forgeron.*

A Forge. Ustrina. *Forge.*

An Iron-mill. Moletrina ferraria. *Martinet.*

A pair of Bellows. Follis, is, m. *Soufflet.*

An Anbil. Incus, udis, f. *Enclume.*

A pair of Pinsers or Nippers. Forceps, ipis, m. *Tenaille.*

A Hammer. Malleus. *Marteau.*

Sea-coal. Carbo saxeus. *Charbon de pierre.*

Iron. Ferrum. *Fer.*

A Spinster. Fili artifex. *Fileuse.*

A Distaff. Colus. *Quenoüille.*

A Spinning-wheel. Rhombus, i. staminei operis rhombus. *Tour.*

To spin at the Wheel. Nere rhombo versatili. *Filer au Tour.*

A Spindle. Fusus, i. *Fuseau.*

A bottom of Yarn, or clew of thread. Glomus, i. *Peloton de fil.*

A Skain of thread or silk. Spica. *Escheveau.*

A Stone-cutter. Sector lapidarius. *Tailleur de pierre.*

T.

A Taffeta-weaver. Multitii textor. *Tafetatier.*

A Taylor, or Seamster. Sartor. *Tailleur, Couturier.*

A Needle. Acus, ûs, f. *Aiguille.*

A Thimble. Digitale, is. *Dé.*

A pair of Shears. Forfices, cum, f. g. *Ciseaux.*

A Bodkin. Pugiunculus, veruculum. *Poinson.*

Thread. Filum. *Filet.*

A Tallow-chandler. Candelarum artifex. *Chandelier, faiseur, ou vendeur de chandeles.*

A Tapistry-maker. Aulæorum opifex. *Tapissier.*

Tapistry. Aulæum, æi. Peripetasma, vel peristroma, atis. *Tapisserie.*

A piece of tapistry. Aulæi textum. *Piece de Tapisserie.*

Hangings of tapistry. Pensilis aulæorum series. *Tenture, ou tente de Tapisserie.*

Tapistry figured with beasts. Belluarum peristroma. *Tapisserie à figure de bêtes.*

Tapistry figured with the shapes of men. Humanis imaginibus descriptum aulæum. *Tapisserie à personnages.*

Tapistry figured with Landskips. Opere topiario descriptum peripetasma. *Tapisserie a païsage.*

Tapistry of rich work. Sumptuosi texti magnificiq; operis peristroma. *Tapisserie de haute lice.*

Pillared tapistry. Columnatus tapes. *Tapis à colomnes.*

A Tennis-court-keeper. Sphæristerii custos. *Paumier.*

A Trunk-maker. Capsarius faber. *Cossretier.*

A Turner. Tornator. *Tourneur.*

A Woman-turner. Tornatrix. *Tourneuse.*

A Turn, an instrument to turn with. Tornus, i. *Tour, instrument pour tourner.*

The bow, string, and tredle of a Turn. Insubulum. *L'arc, la corde, & la marche d'un Tour.*

A Chisel. Scalprum. *Le fer dont on se sert pour ragner & polir au tour.*

Turned. Tornatus. *Travaillé au tour.*

That stones to be turned into vessels. Lapis ille tornatur in vasa. (Plin.) *On fait avec le tour des vases de cette pierre.*

V.

A Vintner, Ale-house-keeper, or Sutler. Caupo, onis. *Cabaretier.*

W.

A Washer-woman. Lotrix. *Blanchisseuse, Lavandiere.*

A Wax-chandler. Cerarius opifex. *Cirgier.*

A Weaver. Textor. *Tisseran.*

A Woman-weaver. Textrix. *Tisserande.*

A Weavers shop and trade. Textrina. *Métier de Tisseran, & sa boutique.*

The Weavers Loom. Operis textorii machina. *Le métier où il fait son ouvrage.*

The Weavers beam, about which the warp is rolled. Jugum. *Ansouble, rouleau de bois, où l'étaim se roule.*

The Weavers litterings, little sticks that keep the web stretched. Rallæ textoriæ. *Templons, tenans la toile bandée.*

The flaps of a Weavers Loom. Textorii pectines. *Peignes de Tisseran.*

The Weavers shitle. Textorius radius. *Navette.*

The tredles. Insubula, orum. *Marches.*

A Whitster. Lintearius fullo. *Blanchisseur de toiles.*

The trade of whitening of Linen-cloth. Lintearia fullonia. *Blanchisserie de toiles.*

A Wool-comber. Carminator. *Cardeur.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

The Country. Rus. *Les Champs, la Campagne.*

TO be in the Country for pleasure. Rusticari rure, vel rari degere. *Etre aux Champs pour s'y divertir.*

The abode that one makes in the country. Rusticatio. *Le sejour qu'on fait aux champs.*

A Country-man, one that lives there. Homo rusticans, Rusticus. *Un homme des champs.*

A field of arable land. Ager, gri. *Champ, terre labourable.*

A little piece of land. Agellus, i. *Petit champ.*

Tilled land, but where nothing is as yet sown. Arvum, i. *Champ labouré, mais où il n'y a rien encore de semé.*

Land that is sown yearly. Ager restibilis. *Champ où l'on seme toutes les années.*

Land laid up, that is, sown every second, third, or fourth year. Novale, is. vervactum, i. *Champs qu'on laisse reposer de temps en temps.*

Fallow-ground, that is plowed in winter. Arvum hyeme proscissum. *Gueret, terre labourée pendant l'hyver.*

A ridge, the land that is cast up by the plough between two furrows. Lira, stria, porca, scamnum. *Sillon, la terre relevée entre les deux raïes que fait le soc de la charrüe.*

The furrows on each side of the ridge. Sulcus, i. striga. *Les rays qui sont à côté du sillon.*

Corn in the blade, and in the ear. Seges, itis. *Bled en herbe, & en épy.*

A down or tract of unlaboured land. Inculti terræ tractus. *Pelouse, terre inculte.*

A ferny ground. Filicetum. *Bruyeres.*

A barren sandy ground. Sabuletum. *Sablonnieve, terre sterile.*

A Hill or Mountain. Mons, tis, m. *Montagne.*

The foot of a Hill. Montis pes, radix. *Le pied d'une montagne.*

The ridge of a Hill. Montis dorsum, clivus. *L'entre-deux d'une montagne.*

The steep of a Hill. Montis declive: montis declivitas. *Le rempant d'une montagne.*

The top of a Hill. Montis jugum, vertex, cacumen, fastigium, supercilium. *Le haut, la croupe, la cime, la pointe d'une montagne.*

Hills that cast out fire. Montes ignem eructantes. *Montagnes vomissans du feu.*

Etna, in Sicilia.
Vesubius, in Italia.
Quitto, in Peruvia.

A little Hill. Collis, is, m. *Colline.*

A litte Hill whose ascent is smooth and easie, and not rough and difficult. Collis, cujus ascensus mollis & clemens, non asper, non arduus. *Colline, dont la montée est douce, & non pas rude.*

The side of a Hill. Clivus, i. *Côteau.*

A Hillock or rising ground. Tumulus, i. *Tertre, eminence.*

A Valley. Vallis, is, f. *Vallée.*

A Valley ſurrounded with the ſkirts of Hills. Convallis. *Vallée entourée de côteaux.*

A Gulf or deep pit. Barathrum. *Abyme.*

A Precipice. Præcipitium: præceps locus: præruptus & altè depreſſus locus. *Precipice.*

A Bog or Quagmire. Vorago, inis. *Fondiere.*

A Ditch. Foſſa, æ. *Foſſé.*

A Ditch wherein water ſtandeth. Lacuna, æ. *Foſſé, où l'eau croupit.*

A plain Field. Planities. *Plaine, campagne.*

A levelled ground. Æquata planities: complanata area. *Eſplanade.*

A Rock. Rupes, is, f. Petra. *Rocher, roche, roc.*

A craggy ſteep Rock. Rupes præruptа. *Rocher eſcarpé.*

Stones, little pieces of a Rock. Saxula, orum. *Rocailles, petites pieces de roc.*

A Wood, a Foreſt. Sylva, æ. Saltus, ûs. *Bois, foreſt.*

A Wood of high trees. Sylva alta, ardua, procera. *Bois de haute fuſtaye.*

A Copſe-wood. Sylva cædua. *Bois de coupe, taillis.*

A Wood planted by mans hand. Conſita ſylva. *Bois planté à la main.*

A Wood or Grove conſecrated to ſome falſe Deity. Lucus, i. *Bois conſacré à quelque fauſſe Divinité.*

A thicket or little wood. Sylvula. *Boſquet, un petit bois.*

A Grove of pleaſure. Nemus, oris, n. *Bocage.*

A Grove of Myrtle-trees, of Laurel-trees, &c. Myrtetum, laureтum, &c. *Bocage de Myrte, de Laurier, &c.*

The skirt or border of a Wood. Sylvæ ora, æ. *Orée d'un bois.*

A thicket of buſhes, bryers, or brambles. Dumetum, vepretum, ſenticetum. *Buiſſon haillier, touffe de bois épineux.*

A Meadow. Pratum. *Pré.*

A Meadow enamelled with flowers. Pratum floribus pictum, diſtinctum, conſperſum. *Pré emaillé de fleurs.*

A Vineyard. Vinetum. *Vignoble, vignes.*

An Orchard. Pomarium. *Verger.*

A Grass, or place incloſed. Viridarium. *Lieu couvert de verdure.*

A Garden, Hortus. *Jardin.*

Gardens. Horti, orum. *Jardinage, Jardins.*

A Garden of pleaſure. Hortus voluptuarius. *Jardin de plaiſir.*

A Kitchin-garden. Hortus olitorius. *Jardin potager.*

A Flower-garden. Hortus coronarius. *Jardin à fleurs.*

A Garden made in form of a Terrass-walk. Hortus penſilis. *Jardin en terraſſe.*

The allies and walks of a Garden. Ambulatio. *Allées de Jardin.*

The ranks of trees. Arborum verſus: directa arborum deſcriptio. *Rangs d'arbres alignez.*

A quarter in a Garden. Areola, pulvillus, hortulus. *Carreau, table, touche de Jardin.*

A knot in a Garden. Topium, topiaria area, æ. *Compartiment de jardin de plaiſir.*

The beds about a Garden. Pulvillorum margines. *Bordures de Jardin.*

Little

Little trees ſupported by ſtakes. Palatæ arbuſculæ. *Eſpalier.*

Hedge-rows of ſuch trees. Arbuſtivæ ſepes. *Contr'eſpalier.*

A Seminary. Seminarium. *Pepiniere.*

A Bower in a Garden. Umbraculum hortenſe. *Cabinet de verdure.*

An Arbour. Virens camera: frondens teſtudo. *Berceau de verdure.*

A Wilderneſs. Labyrinthus, i. *Labyrinthe.*

A Flower-plot of a Garden. Florum hortus, variis figuris deſcriptus. *Parterre de fleurs.*

A Graſs-plot. Planum ceſpitium. *Parterre de gazon.*

A Fountain. Fons. *Fontaine.*

The baſon of a Fountain. Concha, æ. labrum, crater: fontana concha. *Baſſin de fontaine.*

Statues. Statuæ. *Statuës.*

A ruſtick Grot. Spelunca opere ruſtico. *Grotte ruſtique.*

A Caſcade, or water-fall. Præceps ex alto aquæ lapſus. *Caſcade, ou cheute d'eau.*

The murmuring noiſe of brooks. Rivulorum lene murmur. *Murmure de ruiſſeaux.*

The boiling up of Fountains. Bullientium fontium ſpumantes undulæ. *Boüillons de fontaines.*

A Water-ſprout that caſts up water to a conſiderable height. Saliens. *Jet d'eau.*

A Water-work in form of a Perſons top. Aquea criſta. *Aigrette d'eau.*

A Water-work in form of a table-cloth. Aquea mappa. *Nappe d'eau.*

A Water-work in form of a round cup. Orbiculatus crater aqueus. *Ronde d'eau.*

An Aqueduct or Canal. Aquæductus, ûs. *Aqueduc, canal.*

A Garden-herb, plant, or flower. Flos, planta, herba hortenſis, ſativa, culta, domeſtica, familiaris. *Herbe, plante, fleur de Jardin.*

A Garden. Hortus. *Jardin.*

A Gardener. Hortulanus, olitor. *Jardinier.*

A Woman-gardener, or Gardeners wife. Hortulana. *Jardiniere.*

The Road, or Way. Iter, Via. *Chemin.*

The Kings High-way. Via militaris: via regia. *Grand chemin.*

A beaten way. Via trita, frequens, celebris. *Chemin batu.*

A croſs way, where two ways meet. Bivium. Where three. Trivium. Where four. Quadrivium. *Chemin fourchu, rencontre de deux, de trois, ou de quatre chemins.*

A ſhort or near way. Via compendiaria. *Chemin racourcy.*

A clear, eaſie Road. Via expedita, aperta, facilis & plana. *Chemin libre & facile.*

A way full of ſtops. Iter interceptum, intercluſum, impervium. *Chemin fermé.*

A by-way, or ſide-way. Iter devium. *Chemin écarté.*

A dangerous way. Iter infeſtum & periculoſum. *Chemin dangereux.*

A way wherein one loſes himſelf, and cannot get out. Via inexplicabilis, inſuperabilis. *Chemin, dont on ne ſe peut tirer.*

A ſtraight way. Via recta. *Chemin droit.*

A turning way. Via varios in gyros flexuoſa. *Chemin tournoyant.*

Half way. Medium iter. *My-chemin.*

A contrary way. Adversa via. *Chemin contraire.*

A plain way. Via plana. *Chemin plain.*

A way that rises insensibly. Via clementer assurgens. *Chemin par lequel on monte peu à peu insensiblement.*

An ascent. Ascensus. *Montée.*

A difficult rugged ascent. Ascensus arduus, rigidus, durus, difficilis. *Montée rude & âpre.*

A gentle easie ascent. Ascensus mollis, lenis, clemens, mollior. *Montée aisée.*

A rough, ugly, bad, dirty, plashy, slippery, stony way, a way covered with ice and snow, and pestered with bushes and brambles. Iter difficile, teterrimum, lutulentum, torrentium concursu ruptum, decursibus lubricum, saxetis asperum, glacie constratum, nive obsitum, vepribus impeditum & invium. *Chemin rude, très-mauvais, boüeux, rompu par les eaux, glissant, pierreux, couvert de glace & de neige, embarassé de broussailles.*

A path. Semita, callis, trames, itis. *Sentier.*

A Road or Rout-way. Iter, semita. *Route.*

A Wood cut and divided by an infinite number of paths. Sylva innumeris concisa semitis. *Un bois coupé d'une infinité de routes* (Scudery.)

Men go commonly into the Country to divert themselves and take their pleasure at some play or pastime; and that diversion is far more pleasant, when they go not on foot, but mounted on a good Horse, or in a Coach. Besides, no body goes thither but they carry somewhat with them: We shall therefore speak in this place of Horses and other beasts for the Saddle, of Coaches, Waggons, and other things that serve to carry; as also of the Instruments which we use in carrying abroad any thing: and shall at last conclude this little Book with a list of the most usual Plays. Rusticatum ferè itur, relaxandi animi gratiâ. Atqui haud paulò jucundior est relaxatio hujusmodi, cùm rus non nostris petimus, sed pedibus alienis. Ea propter non importunè credo, recensio hîc à me fiet, primùm vehiculorum omnis generis, tum canistrorum, aliarúmq; rerum ejus generis; tum deniq; ludorum. *L'on va d'ordinaire à la champagne pour s'y divertir à quelque jeu; & le divertissement en est bien plus doux, lors qu'on y va, non pas à pied, mais bien monté, on en Carosse. Outre cela, on n'y va guere sans y porter quelque chose: c'est-pourquoy nous parlerons icy des montures & de Chars, comme aussi des instrumens dont nous nous servons ordinairement pour porter dehors quelque chose. Enfin je conclurray ce petit Ouvrage par le dénombrement des Jeus les plus usitez.*

Horses and Beasts for the Saddle, as also Coaches, Waggons, and things that serve to carry. Jumenta & Vehicula. *Montures & Chars.*

A Beast for the Saddle. Jumentum. *Monture.*

A Horse. Equus. *Cheval.*

A Mare. Equa. *Cavale, Jument.*

An

An ambling Nag. Equus toluta-rius. *Haquenée.*

A Mule. Mula. *Mule.*

A Mulet, or great Mule. Mulus. *Mulet.*

A little Mule begot by a Bull upon an Aſs. Pumilus mulus. *Jeumarre, petit Mulet engendré d'un Taureau & d'une Aneſſe.*

An Aſs. Aſinus. *Ane.*

A She-aſs. Aſina. *Aneſſe.*

A Camel. Camelus, i. *Chameau.*

A Car, Waggon, or Wain. Currus, ûs. *Char, chariot.*

A Coach. Rheda, æ. carruca, æ. *Caroſſe.*

A Coach with two Horſes. Bigæ, arum. *Caroſſe à deux chevaux.*

A Coach with three Horſes. Trigæ. *Caroſſe à trois chevaux.*

A Coach with four Horſes. Quadrigæ. *Caroſſe à quatre chevaux.*

A Coach covered arch-ways. Teſtudineata rheda. *Caroſſe à l'Imperiale.*

A Coach with curtains. Velis inumbrata rheda. *Caroſſe à pautes de rideaux.*

A ſtep to get into a Coach by a foot-board. Scandula rhedaria. *Marchepied, montoir de caroſſe.*

A ſeat of a Coach. Sedularium rhedarium. *Siege de caroſſe.*

The arched roof or cover of a Coach. Rhedæ fornix, camera, teſtudo. *Imperiale voute de caroſſe.*

The Coach-wheels. Rotæ rhedariæ. *Roüe de caroſſe.*

A Spoke of a wheel. Rotæ radius. *Raye de roüe.*

The Felloe of the wheel. Canthus, i, m. aſpis, idis, f. *Jante de roüe.*

The bands of Iron that cover the Felloe's. Ferrea lamina canthis affixa. *Bandes de fer couvrans les jantes.*

The Nave of the wheel. Rotæ modiolus. *Moyeu de roüe.*

The Axle-tree. Rotæ axis, is. *Aiſſieu de roüe.*

The pin that keeps the wheel upon the axle-tree. Rotæ mora, rotæ retinaculum. *Cheville au bout de l'aiſſieu.*

A Calels. Carpentum. *Chaize roulante, Caleche.*

A Coach or Chariot. Eſſedum, ciſium. *Coche.*

A Coach-man. Ciſiarius, Eſſedarius, Eſſedi auriga. *Cocher.*

A Poſtilion. Veredarius, ii. *Poſtillon.*

A Litter. Lectica, æ. *Litiere.*

The ſtafts of a Litter. Lecticæ geſtatorium. *Brancar de Litiere.*

A Chair wherein men are carried. Sella geſtatoria. *Chaize à ſe faire porter.*

A Chair-man. Sellæ bajulus. *Porteur de chaize.*

A Cart or Waggon. Currus, i. veles, is. *Charrette.*

The beam or draught-tree of a Waggon. Temo, onis. *Timon de charrette.*

A Wheel, or Thill-horſe. Equus jugarius. *Cheval timonnier.*

A Tumbrel, or Dung-cart. Plauſtrum. *Tombereau.*

A Sled. Traha, æ. *Traineau.*

Inſtruments for carrying things abroad. Inſtrumenta ad rerum exportationem. *Inſtrumens à porter dehors quelque choſe.*

A Basket or Dosſer. Corbis, is, f. cophinus, i. ſporta, æ. *Corbeille.*

A Pannier. Calathus, i. qualus, i. caniſtrum, i. *Panier.*

A little Basket, or Hand-basket. Quaſillus, Calathiſcus, Scirpiculum. *Petit Panier.*

A Scuttle, or Basket to carry on the back. Sporta doſſuaria. *Hotte.*

A Cloak-bag. Vidulus, i. Hippopera, æ. *Valiſe.*

A leather Budget. Bulga, æ. *Bougette, ſac de cuir de voyageur.*

A great Money-bag. Fiſcus, i. Follis, is. *Bougette à tenir argent.*

A Casket, or little Coffer. Capſula. *Caſſette.*

A trabelling Trunk. Capſa camerata corio tecta. *Bahu.*

A Sack. Saccus, i. *Sac.*

A little Sack or Pouch. Bulga, æ. Pera, æ. Vidulus, i. *Saccoche.*

A Male. Saccus ſarcinarius, Culeus, Saccus ſarcinæ equeſtris. *Male.*

A Satchel. Sacculus. *Petit ſac.*

A Wallet. Mantica, æ. *Becaſe.*

A Pocket. Pera, æ. *Poche.*

A Purſe to carry money in. Marſupium. *Bourſe à porter argent.*

A Box. Capſula, æ. Pixis, idis, f. *Boëtte.*

A large Box, or a Cheſt. Ciſtula, ciſtella. *Grande boëtte.*

A little Box. Capſella, pixidula. *Petite boëtte.*

A Bottle or Flaggon. Ampulla, lagena. *Bouteille.*

Of Plays. De Ludis. *Des Jeux.*

A Play, paſtime, or divertiſement. Ludus, i. luſus, ûs. *Jeu, divertiſſement.*

Lottery, or chance play. Alea, æ. Aleæ ludus, luſus aleatorius. *Jeu de hazard.*

The tools that men play with. Arma luſoria. *Les pieces d'un jeu, dont on ſe ſert pour joüer.*

A pair of Cards. Luſoriarum pagellarum manipulus. *Un jeu de Cartes.*

A Set or Game. Luſio ſingula. *Jeu, partie.*

We have won a game of Four. E quaternis luſionibus unam vicimus: luſione unâ victores ſumus. *Nous avons une partie de quatre.*

He that wins this game, (or at this time) wins the ſet or partie. Qui hanc palmam vincit, totâ luſione vincit. *Qui gagne ce coup, gagne la partie.*

We have loſt this partie. Hâc univerſâ luſione vincimur. *Nous perdons cette partie.*

He that quits the game, loſes the game. Palmam amittit, qui è certamine diſcedit. *Qui quitte la partie, la perd.*

I'le beat you this game. Hâc te luſione dejiciam: te præſenti manu mactabo. *Je te gagneray cette partie.*

I have loſt this game. Hæc mihi manus periit. *J'ay perdu cette partie.*

The place where one plays. Ludi palæſtra, campus, ſtadium. *Jeu, le lieu où l'on joüe.*

I ſaw him in the Pel-mel. In ſtadio tudiculari illum vidi. *Je l'ay veu dans le jeu de Maille.*

A Play-fellow. Colluſor, is. *Compagnon de jeu.*

Several ſorts of Plays. Varia genera Ludorum. *Diverſes ſortes de Jeux.*

Balon. Follis pilaris. *Balon.*

Bil-

Billiards. Ludus tudicularis, vel trudicularis, (vel) trudicularius. *Billiard, jeu de Billard.*

A **Billiard-ball.** Globulus, i. Pila, æ. *Boule de Billard.*

A **Billiard-table.** Alea, æ. Solum, i. *Table du jeu de Billard.*

The Port. Arculus, i. Portula, æ. Fornix, icis. arcuata Portula. *Arceau de jeu.*

The Ring. Annulus, Armilla. *Anneau.*

The hazard. Fundula, orca, barathrum. *Belouſe.*

A **Billiard-ſtick.** Clava, (vel) clavicula, (vel) tudicula. *Bille.*

To play at Billiards. Globulis trudicularibus ludere. *Joüer au Billard.*

To put the ball into the hazard. In barathrum depellere, mittere, præcipitare, adigere, compingere. *Belouſer.*

Bowls. Luſorii globi majores. *Boules.*

Short Bowls. Globi breviores, (hoc eſt, brevius intra ſtadium emiſſi.) *Courtes boules.*

Long Bowls. Globi longiores, (hoc eſt, longiùs emiſſi totóq; niſu virium.) *Longues boules.*

Swinging upon a Rope, or end of a Deal-board. Oſcillatio. *Brandillement ſur une corde, ou ſur le bout d'un ais.*

To ſwing or ſee-ſaw on a tree. Oſcillare: oſcillo inſidentem agitare ſe. *Se brandiller ſur un bois ſuſpendu, & balançant des deux côtez.*

Croſs and pile. Crux an pila, (vel) crux an navis. *Croix ou pile.*

Cards. Folia luſoria: pictæ pagellæ. *Cartes.*

Running of Races. Curſus, ûs. decurſio. *Courſe.*

A **Horſe-race.** Equeſtris decurſio, *Courſe à cheval.*

A **Carrouſal.** Equeſtre ludicrum. *Carrouſel.*

A **Turnament.** Ludicra pugna equeſtris. *Tournoy.*

Running at the Ring. Equeſtri ludicro de palma certamen. *Courſe de bague.*

Running at the head. Decurſio equeſtris in ſtatuarium pugilem. *Courſe au faquin.*

Draughts. Scrupi luſorii: taleolæ luſoriæ. *Dames.*

A **King at Draughts.** Duella, æ. duplio, onis. ſcruporum duella, duplio. *Dame, double Dame, l'une ſur l'autre.*

To king a man. Scrupum geminare. *Damer.*

Dancing. Saltatio. *Danſe.*

A **Dance, a Ball.** Chorea, æ. *Danſe, bal.*

The brawl in a Dance. Orbis ſaltatorius. *Branle de danſe.*

The Pyrrhick dance of armed men on Horſe-back. Pyrrhica, æ. ſaltatio pyrrhica. *Pyrrique, danſe de gens armez & à cheval.*

To danſe to the Violin. Ad fidium numeros ſaltare. *Danſer au ſon des Violons.*

To danſe to the Pipe. Ad tibiam, (vel) ad tibiæ modos ſaltare. *Danſer au ſon de la Flute.*

To danſe a brawl. Numeroſum orbem ſaltare. *Danſer un branle.*

A **Die, Dice.** Teſſera, æ. cubus, i. *Dé, dez.*

A **throw of a Die.** Teſſeræ jactus. *Coup de Dé.*

A **Dice-board.** Alveus teſſerarius. *Tablier à joüer aux Dez.*

A **Dice-box.** Fritillus, i. *Cornet à remuer les Dez.*

To throw the Dice. Tesseras jacere, mittere. *Jetter les Dez.*

The Die is cast. Jacta est alea. *Le Dé en est jetté.*

The ace point. Monas, adis, f. *L'as de Dez.*

Ambes ace. Duella, (vel) duplio. *L'ambesas de Dez.*

A Trea. Ternio. *Les trois points.*

A Cater. Quaternio, onis. *Les quatre points.*

A Sice. Senio. *Les six points.*

Chess-men. Latrunculi, orum. *Echez.*

A Chess-board for playing at Chess or Draughts. Alveolus, (vel) alveus lusorius. *Echiquier, tablier a jouer aux Dames ou au Echés.*

Every man at Chess hath his name, place, rank, and motion. Latrunculorum cuilibet suum est nomen, sua sedes, suus ordo, suus incessus. *Chaque piece de l'Echiquier a son nom, sa place, son rang, & sa demarche.*

The King. Rex. *Le Roy.*

The Queen. Regina. *La Dame.*

The Knights. Equites. *Les Chevaux.*

The Rooks. Turres. *Les Tours.*

The Bishops. Episcopi. *Les Foux.*

The Pawns. Pedites. *Les Pions.*

Check-mate. Vici regem: teneo regem. *Echec & mat.*

To give check-mate. Vincere: ad incitas redigere adversarium. *Donner Echec & mat.*

Wrestling. Lucta, æ. *Luitte ou lutte.*

The play of Mora with the fingers. Digitis micantium ludus. *Mourre.*

To play at Mora. Micare digitis. *Jouer à la Mourre.*

The play at Gose. Ludus anserinus. *Le jeu de l'Oye.*

A Quoit. Discus. *Palay.*

Even and odds. Par, impar. *Pair non pair.*

Pel-mel. Lusus majoris globi tudicularius. *Pale-mail.*

A Club, or Bandy to strike a ball with. Tudes, itis. Tudes pilaris. *Mail à pousser une boule.*

A Tennis-ball. Pila, æ. *Paume.*

A Tennis-court. Sphæristerium: pilæ palæstra: pilaris palæstra: pilaris ludi area, campus. *Jeu de Paume, le lieu où l'on joüe.*

The parts of a Tennis-court are. Partes sphæristerii sunt. *Les parties du jeu de Paume sont*

The gallery. Porticus. *La galerie.*

The dedang. Porticus interior. *Le dedans.*

The roof. Tectum. *Le toit.*

The tambour. Tympanum. *Le tambour.*

The cord, or line. Funis. *La corde.*

The hazard. Cavus minor. *Le petit trou.*

To strike a ball. Pilam mittere. *Pousser la Paume.*

To strike back the ball. Pilam repellere, retorquere. *Renvoyer la paume.*

To twist the cord with the ball. Molliore affrictu pilæ funem crispare, vibrare, leviter perringere, modicè vibrare. *Frisser la corde avec la paume.*

To pass a ball, or give a brick-wall. Pilam in parietem obliquè, vel à latere illidere. *Bricoller.*

A passing of a ball, or brick-wall. Pilæ obliquus in parietem illisus, (vel) conjectus pilæ in parietem ad latus frustrandæ collusoris expectationi ac manui. *Bricole.*

To strike a ball with the back-hand. Aversâ manu pilam mittere. *Pousser la bale d'un revers de main.*

A back stroke. Aversæ manûs missio. *Un revers.*

To

To give a Miſtreſs. Proludere. *Donner les Dames.*

A **Miſtreſs, (an eſſay at Tennis.)** Pilaris proluſio, (vel) palmariæ pilæ proludium, *Dames, coup d'eſſay au jeu de Paume.*

A **Tennis-play.** Pilæ ludus. *Jeu de Paume.*

A **Racket to play at Tennis with.** Reticulare pilare. *Raquette à joüer à la Paume.*

A **Chaſe at Tennis.** Pilæ mora: pilaris inſtitio. *Chaſſe au jeu de Paume.*

To mark the Chaſes. Moras ſignare: inſtitiones notare. *Marquer les chaſſes.*

How many Chaſes are there? Quotuplex eſt inſtitio? *Combien y a-t-il de chaſſes?*

There are two. Jam gemina eſt: jam eſt una & altera. *Il y en a deux.*

To play for the Chaſe. Acriter inſtitionem certare: ardenter pugnare de inſtitionis victoria. *Debattre une chaſſe.*

A **Chaſe, the mark of the Chaſe.** Inſtitionis meta: inſtitionis ſignum: pilæ oppreſſa meta. *Chaſſe, marque de chaſſe.*

A **Marker.** Signator. *Marqueur.*

A **Tennis-court Keeper.** Sphæriſterii cuſtos. *Paumier.*

To win the Chaſe. Inſtitionem vincere: moram auferre. *Gagner la chaſſe.*

A **Nine-pin.** Trunculus luſorius: metula luſoria. *Quille.*

The play at Nine-pins. Trunculorum luſus: metularum ludus. *Jeu de Quilles.*

I have bought a pair of Nine-pins. Metularum novenarium emi. *J'ay acheté un jeu de Quilles.*

To tip down the Pins. Metulas decutere, deturbare, dejicere. *Abbattre les Quilles.*

To ſet up the Pins. Decuſſos trunculos erigere, ſtatuere. *Dreſſer les quilles abbatuës.*

I have carried four, and tipped ſix Pins. Primo jactu excuſſi metulas quaternas, ſecundo ſenas. *J'ay quatre quilles de venuë, & ſix de rebat.*

A **leap, or jump.** Saltus, ûs. *Saut.*

A **jump upon a level.** Ex æquo ſaltus: æquus ſaltus. *Plein ſaut.*

A **jump upright.** Saltus in ſublime. *Saut en haut.*

A **forward jump, and a backward jump.** Saltus in adverſum & in averſum. *Saut en avant & en arriere.*

A **Top.** Turbo, inis. *Toupie.*

To ſcourge or whip a Top. Turbinem circumagere.

The play at Tables. Scruporum & teſſerarum miſtus ludus. *Trictrac.*

A **Shittle-cock.** Scrupus pinnatus, ultro citróq; miſſilis. *Volant, ou volet.*

Ad majorem Dei gloriam.

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